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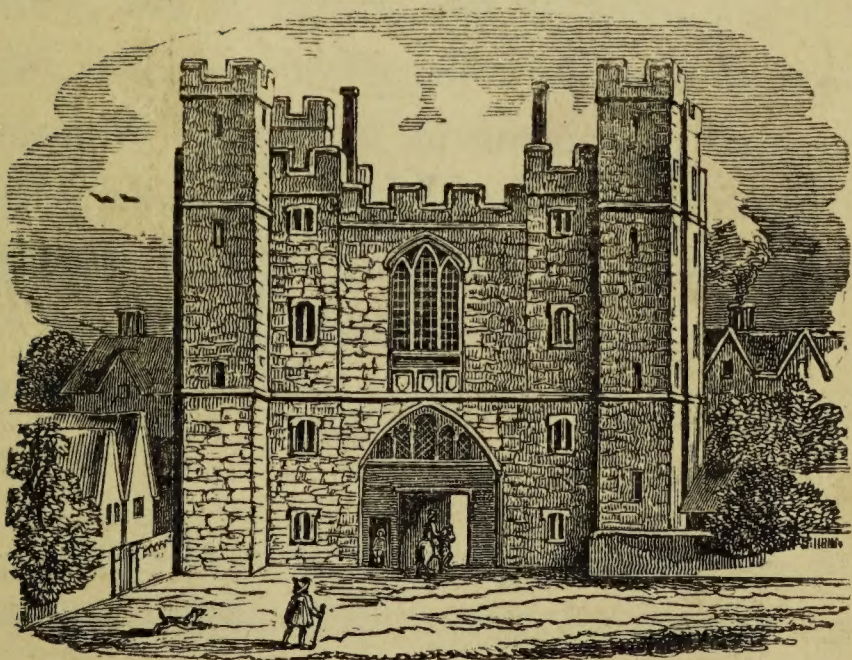
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

VOLUME XI.
NEW SERIES.

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JANUARY TO JUNE
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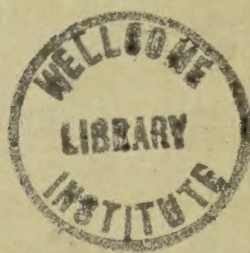


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PREFACE.

HAVING, we trust, fully explained to our readers, in previous communications, the Plan on which our Magazine continues to be conducted, and the different branches of knowledge which it is designed to illustrate and improve, we have only in our present short address to our friends, to speak of the *execution*, which we trust merits the same approbation they have bestowed on our former labours. Generally speaking, the various articles both of original composition, and of review and criticism, are of somewhat greater *length*, than they previously were: and we trust that this alteration may be considered advantageous; since it has arisen from a more laborious and comprehensive research, as well as from subjects of more importance having been submitted to investigation. We still, however, are willing to find room for any disquisitions of value, however compendious;—e minimis maxima formantur.

The utility of such a Magazine as ours, which is open to public communication as a vehicle of discussion for the discovery of truth, has, we think, been strongly evidenced in the article of the *Bayeux Tapestry*. The subject originated in a short notice of it in Mr. D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*. This having attracted attention, gave rise to many acute and learned remarks on its age and design; and the controversy is still unfinished—"adhuc sub judice lis est." The same remark may be made

concerning the valuable papers which we recently submitted to the public concerning the Gaelic language; as well as of some of less recent date, touching the language and literature of the Anglo-Saxons.

It is in this manner that by patient research, and united labours, errors are gradually removed, correct information is obtained, and the sparks of truth flash forth from the obscurity in which they have been long involved by time.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In the "Memoirs of C. A. Stothard," 8vo. 1823, p. 335, is the following passage, "The *camail*, and what was called by the French a *hourson*, to which may be added a strap, was to attach the whole [*i. e.* *bacinet* and appendages] by means of a buckle to the *haubergeon* or *plates*." F. M. would feel obliged to any one who could point out to him the authority for this term *hourson*. The Glossarists have been consulted in vain.

W. S. E. sends the following notices of the Wakehurst family, who at an early period had considerable possessions in Sussex, and whose residence was Wakehurst Place, a structure in the Elizabethan style, at Ardingly, in that county; and if any of our correspondents can supply further information, he will be much obliged. William de Wakehurst, living 1285-1295, had issue John, who had issue John, who had issue Richard, who had issue another Richard. Notices of John are to be found under 1319, 1332, 1415; and of Richard from 1415 to 1450. Sir Richard Wakehurst was knighted at the siege of Carlaverock. The latter Richard had two sisters, Margaret, married to Edward Sackville, who died 1459, leaving issue Humphrey, his son and heir, under guardianship of Richard Wakehurst & al.; and Ann, who died in 1460, having married J. Gainsford. Richard de Wakehurst died Jan. 7, 1457, and was buried at Ardingly, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Eckingham, esq.; she died 19 July 1464, buried at Ardingly, having had issue Margaret, who married Richard Culpeper, and died 25 July 1509, s. p. (Ardingly Reg.); and Elizabeth, the wife of Nicholas Culpeper, who died in 1510, leaving her surviving, and had issue Richard, living in 1534. There was also an Alicia Wakehurst, married to Adam Walleys, and living in 1373.

I. A. R. remarks: "In perusing Mr. Bell's Huntingdon Peerage, 4to. 1821, I find a beautiful engraving of a portrait of Jane Shore, 'from a drawing by Lethbridge, after an original picture in the possession of the noble family of Hastings, painted in 1484.' Perhaps some of your Correspondents, or rather the owner of the picture, can give us some account of it. The authenticity of the picture must be doubtful from the introduction of the two towers of Westminster Abbey, as they were built by Sir C. Wren, and of course did not exist in the year 1484. In the 'Memoires et Observations en Angleterre, 1698,' there is a print of West-

minster Abbey, but *without* the towers. This portrait is subsequently copied as a wood-cut in 'The Graphic and Historical Illustrator,' but the view of the tower and spire of Old St. Paul's inserted, instead of the towers of Westminster Abbey. So much for humbugging the public with fictitious portraits! This reminds me of an anecdote related by my father, who was present with Burke and Windham at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, when a beautiful female portrait by Michael Angelo (or rather a copy) was exhibited. The parties were puzzled to give a name to the lady—when Burke recommended Zenobia. This picture was afterwards engraved, and stuck up in one of the shops in London, with a recommendation of 'Zenobia Soap'!"

Mr. W. S. LANDOR, in his "Pericles and Aspasia," has the following note: "The use of *gunpowder*, for instance, if not of guns, was known to the priests in countries the most distant, and of the most different religions. *The army of the Macedonians was smitten by its lightnings under the walls of the Oxydracians, the army of the Gauls under the walls of Delphi!*" We do not know how this assertion would be supported: long after the events mentioned, we know that what was called the *Greek fire*, 'Le feu grecois,' was used; but this being inferior in power to gunpowder, was the art of making the latter lost, and recovered afterwards in modern times?

C. inquires, "from whence arose the custom of tolling the knell on the death of a person? Did not the Roman Catholic Church institute the practice for the purpose of protecting and driving the spirits from the soul of the deceased in its ærial progress? If so, does our Church, I mean the Protestant, recognise the remains of a Popish superstition, or does it substitute any other reasons for admitting the ceremony?"

Toll the bell, a solemn toll,

Slow and solemn let it be,

Cry, for the departing soul,

"MISERERE, DOMINE!"

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of Dr. WALKER'S memoir on the Druidical remains in Yorkshire, and hope to have room for its insertion in the next number.

P. 612, b, l. 2, for *Venta Silcorum*, read *Silurum*.

P. 656 The marriage of George Caswal Newman, esq. is a fiction. There is no such person as the party to whom he is stated to be married.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE.

By his Sons, R. J. Wilberforce, M.A. and S. Wilberforce, M.A. 5 vols.

IF the effect which the perusal of these volumes leaves upon the mind of the reader is not so impressive or agreeable as might have been expected from the very interesting character which they attempt to pourtray, it will be found, we think, to arise, partly from the nature of the materials of which it is composed, and partly from the undue length to which it is extended. Mr. Wilberforce left behind him a *Diary*, in which the daily occurrences of his life were noted down. This extended from 1783 to 1835 ; also a *Journal*, begun in 1785 and ending in 1818, devoted exclusively to religious reflections, and principally the work of Sundays. Besides these, there exist also MS. or conversational memoranda, dictated late in life by Mr. Wilberforce, of which only some small and detached parts are as yet made public by his biographers. From these sources the chief materials of his Life are drawn and delivered in his own words, and the “*callida junctura*” is supplied by the narration of his sons. The stream of biography, it must be confessed, is thus impeded and broken in its course, and the component parts do not pleasantly assimilate. Secondly, we consider the whole work to be too long by two volumes, at the least—“*Pagina turgescit* :”—but the increase of bulk is derived, first, from the insertion of many letters casually written, without talent or effort, and affording no amusement, and throwing little additional light upon the subjects under discussion ; and secondly, by the publication of much of Mr. Wilberforce’s private devotional exercises, his closet prayers, his pious ejaculations ;—the rebukes of a tender and distrusting conscience, or the warm spontaneous effusions of a grateful and overflowing heart. We must say, though with feelings of respect to the filial duty which has laid them open to public gaze, that we think these communings of the spirit, to be a thing too sacred to be submitted to general inspection, or that at least a much more sparing and partial selection of them might have served to satisfy, if such was the object in view, the reader of the high devotional feeling which was the guiding spirit of their parent’s life. However, we have no wish to pause upon the defects, if such they are, of the work, and our only reason for mentioning them, is with the hope of seeing a future edition of the biography presenting us the life of this most interesting person, in such a form as will give us the full and perfect portrait, without any unnecessary or unbecoming details ; and thus increase our standard stock of biography with the history of one whom nature and divine grace had alike gifted, who possessed an union of rich and rare qualities such as are seldom seen in the same individual, and to whom, more than to any other person of the present age, society is indebted for the inculcation of those principles upon which alone it can safely rest, the tendency of which is to harmonise the business of this life with the interests of the next, and to teach men “to pass through things temporal, so as finally to lose not the things eternal.”

It is, we think, hardly necessary for us to present a detailed sketch of the events of Mr. Wilberforce's life, and to enumerate the various occurrences and changes in it, which will be better read in the work itself, accompanied, as they are there, with anecdotes and reflections that explain and illustrate the transactions as they proceed. Our object, in the small space we possess, is rather to present a general view of his character, from the original and authentic sources; and, if we can so compress the materials required, to enable our readers at least to know what were the leading features of a mind of no common structure, and to become acquainted with one "*quem homines comiter et benigne salutaverant τὸν οὐ πρὸ πολλοῦ σωτῆρα καὶ εὐεργέτην αὐτῶν γεγενῆμενον.*"

When Mr. Wilberforce, early in life, lost his father, he was sent to live with his uncle at Wimbledon, who was a rigid Methodist: his aunt was a great admirer of Whitfield's preaching, and kept up a friendly connexion with the early Methodists. The lively affections of his heart, warmed by the kindness of his friends, readily assumed their tone.* It is said that a rare and pleasing character of piety marked even his twelfth year; and his sons give their opinion "that there can be little doubt that the acquaintance with holy Scripture and habits of devotion, which he then acquired, fostered that baptismal seed *which though long dormant* [?] was destined to produce at last a golden harvest."

Partly by his residence among some thoughtless companions at college, where he was distinguished for the quickness of his talents, and loved for his hospitality and good-nature, partly by the zealous endeavours of his own family to remove the serious impressions which had been formed in his uncle's society,—the allurements of worldly pleasure gained the mastery, and he soon entered, without reluctance, into a life of gaiety and amusement. Not only his station in society, and the agreeableness of his manners, secured his reception with the principal inhabitants of the city where he lived, but his taste, the sweetness of his voice, and his musical talents, made him everywhere acceptable.† Yet he passed through this dangerous part of the passage of life without any abandonment of his principles or any stain on the purity of his conduct. His friend Lord Clarendon, who knew him at this period of his life, says, "He had never, in the smallest degree, a dissolute character, however short his early habits might be of that constant piety and strictness which was soon perfected in his happy disposition." Before he was of age, he stood for the representation of Hull, and carried his election against the interest of Lord Rockingham, the most powerful nobleman in the county; that of Sir G. Saville, its wealthy and respected representative; and that of Government, always strong at a sea-port. Previous to this time, he renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Pitt, whom he had known at Cambridge, and whom he afterwards met in the gallery of the House of Commons, and in some clubs in Town.

* "Billy," said his grandfather, "shall travel with Milner as soon as he is of age; but if Billy turn Methodist, he shall not have a sixpence of mine." He was soon removed from his uncle's by his mother.

† He was also an admirable mimic, and until reclaimed by the kind severity of the old Lord Camden, would often set the table in a roar, by his perfect imitation of Lord North. "Mimicry," he said, "is but a vulgar accomplishment." vid. vol. i. p. 27. "Wilberforce, we must have you again. The Prince says he will come at any time to hear you sing," was the flattery he received after his first meeting with the Prince of Wales in 1782, at the luxurious soirées of Devonshire House." i. 29.

His success in his election threw no small lustre on his entry into public life, and he was welcomed, upon his return to London, into every circle. He was at once elected a member of all the leading clubs: “fruiturque deorum colloquio.”—“When I left the University,” he says, “so little did I know of general society, that I came up to London stored with arguments to prove the authenticity of Rowley’s Poems. And now I was at once immersed in politics and fashion. The very first time I went to Boodle’s, I won twenty-five guineas of the D. of Norfolk. I belonged to five clubs. The first time I was at Brookes’s, scarcely knowing any one, I joined, in mere shyness, in play at the bank of the faro-table, when G. Selwyn kept bank. A friend who knew my inexperience, and regarded me as a victim decked out for sacrifice, called to me, ‘What, Wilberforce! is that you?’ Selwyn quite resented the interference, and, turning to him said, in his most expressive tone, ‘Oh, sir, don’t interrupt Mr. Wilberforce, he could not be better employed.’ Nothing could be more luxurious than the style of those clubs. Fox, Sheridan, Fitzpatrick, and all your leading men, frequented there, and associated upon the easiest terms: you chatted, played at cards, or gambled if you pleased.” Mr. Wilberforce’s usual resort, however, was with a more choice and intimate society, of which Pitt was an habitual frequenter. Here their intimacy increased every day: and indeed we must say, that this early part of the biography, during which Mr. Wilberforce was living in the most cordial and confidential terms of friendship with Mr. Pitt, is, to our minds, the most pleasing and interesting of the whole.* “They were (says one who witnessed their familiar intercourse) exactly like brothers,” and it is with peculiar regret that we are obliged to omit the very curious and interesting account of their excursion in France. As it is not, however, our purpose to recount the incidents of Mr. Wilberforce’s life, but to present a short abstract of his character, and give a general survey of those qualities which he brought into the duties of public and private life, we must pass over much that is interesting during an intercourse of many years between him and that illustrious statesman, to whom was confided the government of his country almost as soon as it could be legally accepted by him. Wilberforce, however, was now beginning to feel other principles than the allurements of society, or temptations of ambition, acting on his mind. These had been much confirmed, perhaps altogether awakened, by a familiar intercourse, during a foreign tour, with his former friend Isaac Milner; they were strengthened by the perusal of Doddridge’s well-known work on Religion; and they were now assuming a form that was soon to appear as an abiding and paramount system of conduct in life.† These views he communicated in confidential intercourse with Mr. Pitt, and soon after made public to the world in his *Practical View of Christianity*. “In the spring of 1786,” say his biographers, “Mr. Wilberforce returned an altered man to the House of Commons.” He had now taken his ground on the very highest

* As it is our intention in the next number to extract the portraits of his friends, and other characters which Mr. Wilberforce met with in the intercourse of private and political life, we pass over them in our present article.

† Mr. Wilberforce’s views as to the society in which religious persons should mix, are thus given:—“The Christians who wish to maintain the spiritual life in vigor and efficacy, ‘fervent (ζέοντες) in spirit, serving the Lord,’ may, without injury, mix with and associate with *worldly people* for the transaction of business, yet they cannot for recreation, still less for intimate society and friendship.” Mr. W. was decidedly hostile to *Calvinistic* principles, which he considered unscriptural.

principles of human action—the authority of conscience under the influence of *real Christianity*. These principles he made his constant guide,—not only amid the gentler duties and quiet offices of private life; but he used them as his anchor of safety amidst all the powerful temptations, the arduous struggles, and the stormy conflicts of political warfare. Three times* did he positively come into collision with the counsels of Mr. Pitt, on questions of so great importance, as not only deeply to agitate the mind, but even to affect the place and power of the minister. Once in a most painful and distressing discussion, in which he was opposing one friend, and urging strong accusations against the honour of another, he saw the eye of the minister bent upon him with a look of anxiety, and perhaps of reproach, that nothing could enable him to support, but the still stronger feeling of duty, and the unrelenting demands of conscience. It was a trial that would have broken up and shattered to pieces all the friendships of common and worldly men, cemented by trivial and selfish interests; yet such was the greatness of Mr. Pitt's mind, and such his perfect conviction of the purity of Mr. Wilberforce's motives, such his knowledge of the commanding influence of the feeling of duty which he dared not disobey, that it did not impair the sincerity of their friendship, nor, when the painful occasion was passed, did he, whose political degradation was the result of this pure and patriotic exertion, refuse to forget the momentary pang, and hold out the cordial hand of friendship:—so much was this man's motives above all suspicion,—so eminently even in this life did his virtues and exalted principles meet with their reward. “God had set before him,” he said, “two great objects; the abolition of the slave-trade, and the reformation of manners.” How he fulfilled his mission in both instances, we hope is to few unknown. Enough, however, of our own narrative:—we shall now, as we have promised, present to our readers a short view of Mr. Wilberforce's character, as it appeared under the different views of public and private life—as seen in his political character, and his devotional duties, in order that it may be known “what manner of man he was;” and this we give fresh as it comes from the communication of those who most intimately knew him,—his relatives and friends.

As a speaker in the House of Commons he is thus described:—

“His place as a mere *orator* was still among the first. When he spoke, indeed, on the common subjects of political dispute, the effects of age (his biographer is speaking of the year 1825) were in a degree visible; but to the very last, when he lighted on a thoroughly congenial subject, he broke out into those strains which made Romilly esteem him ‘the most efficient speaker of the House of Commons;’ and which had long before led Pitt himself to say, repeatedly, ‘of all the men I ever knew, Wilberforce has the greatest natural eloquence.’ Mr. Morritt† seems to have formed a very accurate conception both of his ordinary powers of speaking, and of that measure of decay which they at last exhibited.

‘I find (he says) that I have recorded my own general opinion of his oratory and his Parliamentary exertions in terms which, though only intended to commemorate for my own future reflection the more recent impression they made, I extract from their privacy in my drawer, that you may be more sure of their being my genuine and impartial judgment. Wilberforce held a high and conspicuous place in oratory, even at a time when English eloquence rivalled whatever we read of in Athens or Rome. His voice itself was beautiful, deep, clear, articulate, and flexible. I think his greatest premeditated efforts were made for the abolition of the trade in slaves, and in supporting some of the measures brought

* Once on the motion for a Peace with France; once on Mr. Pitt's duel with Mr. Tierney; once on the impeachment of Lord Melville.

† Mr. Morritt of Rokeby Park, Yorkshire.

forward by Pitt for the more effectual suppression of revolutionary machinations; but he often rose unprepared in mixed debate on the impulse of the moment, and seldom sat down without having struck into that higher tone of general reasoning and vivid illustration, which left on his hearers the impression of power beyond what the occasion had called forth. He was of course unequal, and I have often heard him confess that he never rose without embarrassment, and always felt for a while that he was languid and speaking feebly, though he warmed as he went on. I have heard the late Mr. Windham express the same discontent with himself, both probably from the high standard of excellence at which they aimed. I have always felt, and have often heard it remarked by others, that in all his speeches, long or short, there was generally at least from five to ten minutes of brilliance,* which even the best orator in the House might have envied. His own unaffected principles of humility, and his equally sincere estimate of the judgment and good intentions of others, which became, in advancing life, more and more predominant, influenced both his line of oratory and his

reasoning when not in the House of Commons. He gradually left off the keener weapons of ridicule and sarcasm, however well applied and justly aimed; but, with the candour that gave what he thought due weight to an adversary's argument, he sometimes, as it seemed to me, with undue diffidence, neglected or hesitated to enforce his own. Sometimes, also, as on the questions involving peace and war, the wishes of his heart were at variance with the conclusions of his understanding, and resolutions of great pith and moment,

Were sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;

and I have more than once remonstrated with him for giving us in his speech the deliberation which passed in his own mind, instead of the result to which it led him, thus furnishing his opponents with better weapons than their own arsenal could supply. Of course this led to many an imputation of inconsistency from those who loved him not, which those who knew him not received; but the real difference was between the manly decision of his conduct, and his unfeigned distrust and diffidence of his own powers."

We now come to the description of his habits of private life, and the charms of his domestic circle:

"His house was continually open to an influx of men of all conditions. Mr. James Grenville said, 'you must always expect to be scrambled for; the landowner, the manufacturer, the canal-man, the turnpike-man, and the iron-man, will each have a pull in his turn.' Pitt and his other parliamentary friends might be found there at dinner before the House. So constant was their resort that it was asserted, not a little to his disadvantage, in Yorkshire, that he received a pension for entertaining the partisans of the minister. Once every week the slave committee dined with him. Messrs. Clarkson, Dickson, &c. jocularly named by Mr. Pitt his 'White Negroes,' were his constant inmates, and were employed in classing, revising, and abridging under his own eye. 'I cannot invite you here,' he writes to a friend who was about to visit London for advice, 'for, during the sitting of Parliament, my house is a mere hotel.' His breakfast-table was thronged by those who came to him on business,

or with whom, for any of his many plans of usefulness, he wished to become personally acquainted. He took a lively interest in the Elland Society, and besides subscribing to its funds 100*l.* per annum, under four anonymous entries, to avoid notice, he invited to his house the young men under education, that he might be able to distribute them in proper situations. No one ever entered more readily into sterling merit, though concealed under a rough exterior, yet no one had a keener and more humorous perception of the shades of character. 'Mention when you write next,' says the postscript of a letter to Mr. Hey, 'on the announcement of a new candidate for education, the length of his mane and tail:' and he would repeat with full appreciation of its humour the answer of his Lincolnshire footman to an inquiry as to the appearance of a recruit who had presented himself in Palace-yard. 'What sort of a person is he?'—'Oh, Sir, he is a rough one!' The circumstances of

* "Boswell, describing Wilberforce's speech at the County Meeting at York, happily describes it: 'I saw what appeared a mere shrimp mount upon the table, but as I listened, he grew and grew, till at length the shrimp became a whale.' "

his life brought him into contact with the greatest varieties of character. His anti-room was thronged from an early hour; its first occupants being generally invited to his breakfast-table, and its later tenants only quitting it when he himself went out on business. Like every other room in his house it was well stored with books, and the experience of its necessity had led to the exchange of the smaller volumes with which it was originally furnished, for cumbrous *folios which could not be carried off by accident in the pocket of a coat*. Its group was often most amusing, and provoked the wit of Mrs. H. More to liken it to 'Noah's Ark' full of beasts—clean and unclean! On one chair sate a Yorkshire constituent, manufacturing or agricultural; on

another, a petitioner for charity, or a House of Commons' client; on another a Wesleyan preacher; while side by side with an African, a foreign missionary, or a Haytian professor, sate perhaps some man of rank, who sought a private interview, and whose name had accidentally escaped announcement. To these mornings succeeded commonly an afternoon of business, and an evening in the House of Commons. Yet in this constant bustle he endeavoured still to live by rule. 'Alas!' he wrote upon the 31st of January, 'with but little profit has my time passed away since I came to town. I have been almost always in company, and they think me like them rather than become like me. I have lived too little like one of God's peculiar people.' "

In another place his manner of life is thus described:

" 'His days at Highwood,' says his son's narrative, 'were very regularly spent. He rose soon after seven, spent the first hour and half in his closet; then dressed, hearing his reader for three quarters of an hour, and by half-past nine met his household for family worship; always a great thing, in his esteem. At this he read a portion of the Scriptures, generally of the New Testament, in course, and explained and enforced it, often with a natural and glowing eloquence—always with affectionate earnestness, and an extraordinary knowledge of God's Word. After family prayer, which occupied about half an hour, he never failed to sally forth for a few minutes,

'To take the air, and hear the thrushes sing.'

He enjoyed this stroll exceedingly. 'A delightful morning; walked out and saw the most abundant dew-drops sparkling in the sunbeams on the *gazon*. How it calls forth the devotional feelings in the morning, when the mind is vacant from worldly business, to see all nature pour forth, as it were, its song of praise, to the great Creator and Preserver of all things! I love to repeat Psalms CIII. CIV. CXLV. at such a season.' His habits had long since been formed to a late hour of breakfast. During his public life his early hours alone were undisturbed, and he still thought that meeting late tended to prolong in others the time of morning prayer and meditation,

Breakfast was still prolonged and animated by his unwearied powers of conversation, and when congenial friends were gathered round him, their discussions lasted sometimes till noon. From the breakfast-room he went till post time to his study, when he was commonly employed long about his letters. If they were finished, he turned to some other business, never enduring to be idle all the day. 'Here is a man,' he says, after a wholly interrupted morning, 'for whom I feel unfeigned esteem and regard, but it quite molests me to talk a whole morning. Nothing done, and no accession of intellect.' Soon after his retirement, he was invited as an idle man to an amateur concert; 'What,' he exclaimed, 'music in a morning! why, it would be as bad as dram-drinking!' Yet his love of music was as strong as ever. This very year he speaks of himself as quite overpowered by the Hallelujah Chorus in the Messiah; a flood of tears ensued, and the impression on his mind remained during the day. * * About three o'clock, when the post was gone, he sallied forth into the garden, humming often to himself, in the gladness of his heart, some favourite tune, alone, or in the company of some few friends, or with his reader. Here he would pace up and down some sheltered sunny walk, rejoicing especially in one which had been formed for him by his son, and was called ever after, with some hint of affection, by his name."

We cannot leave this charming picture of a life of innocent cheerfulness, of intellectual exercise, and of religious faith unfinished; notwithstanding that by doing so our extract must be longer than we could have wished;

yet we are sure that our readers must so participate in our feelings as to leave the contemplation of it with regret :

“The picture which the dead leave on the minds of their survivors,” says Mr. Gurney, “is not always lively or distinct. Although we have loved them, and may hallow the memory of their good qualities, we cannot always summon their image before us ; but I venture to express my conviction that no one who has been accustomed to observe Wilberforce will ever find the slightest difficulty in picturing him on the tablet of the mind. Who that knew him can fail to recall the rapid movements of his somewhat diminutive form, the illumination of his expressive countenance, and the nimble fingers with which he used to seize on every little object which happened to

adorn or diversify his path ? Much less can we forget his vivacious wit, so playful yet so harmless ; the glow of his affections,—the urbanity of his manners,—and the wondrous celerity with which he was ever wont to turn from one bright thought to another. Above all, however, his friends will never cease to remember that peculiar sunshine which he threw over a company by the influence of a mind perpetually turned to love and praise. I am ready to think there could be no greater luxury than that of roaming with him in solitude over green fields and gardens, and drawing out of his treasury things new and old.”

To this his Biographer adds :

“This was most true of his hour of daily exercise. Who that ever joined him in it, cannot see him as he walked round his garden at Highwood ? Now in animated and even playful conversation, and then drawing from his copious pockets (to contain Dalrymple’s State Papers was the standard measure) some favourite author, a Psalter,—a Horace,—a Shakspeare,—a Cowper, and reading or reciting or *refreshing* passages, and then catching at long-stored flower-leaves as the wind blew them from the pages, or standing before a favourite gum-cistus to repair the loss. Then he would point out the harmony of the tints,—the beauty of the pencilling,—the perfection of the colouring, and sum up all into those ascriptions of praise to the Almighty, which were ever welling forth from his grateful heart. He loved flowers with all the simple delight of childhood. He would hover from bed to bed over his favourites, and when he came in even from his shortest walk, deposited a few that he gathered safely in his room before

he joined the breakfast-table. Often would he say, as he enjoyed their fragrance,—‘How good is God to us !—What should we think of a friend who had furnished us with a magnificent house and all we needed, and then coming in to see that all had been provided according to his wishes, should be hurt to find that no scents had been placed in the rooms ? Yet so has God dealt with us ? *Surely flowers are the smiles of his goodness !*’ He staid out till near dinner, which was never after five, and early in the evening lay down for an hour and a half. He would then rise for a new term of existence, and sparkle through a long evening to the astonishment of those who expected, at his time of life, to see his mind and spirits flag, even if his strength was not exhausted. The whole evening was seldom spent in conversation, for he had commonly some book in family reading which was as a text for multiplied digressions, full of incident and illustration. His own hand has drawn a picture of these rational and happy evenings.”

The present Bishop of Calcutta, who was his guest at Highwood, has recorded his remembrance of these rational and happy hours :

“I remember,” he says, “his walking with me up and down his drawing-room some time beyond midnight. His figure is now in my mind, his benevolent eye, his kind, considerate manner of speaking, his reverence for Scripture, his address, the pauses he made in his walk when he had anything emphatic to say. He had a delicate, yet penetrating and microscopic insight into character. Observations, minute, accurate, graphical, and often with a tinge of humour, dropped from

him in conversation ; and when quiet in his family he would imitate the voice and manner of the person he was describing (generally some public man), in a way to provoke profuse merriment. Then he would check himself, and throw in some kind remark. His charity, indeed, in judging of others, is a trait in his Christian character which forces itself on my recollection. Of his benevolence I need not speak, but his kind construction of doubtful actions, his charitable language to-

wards those from whom he most widely differed, his thorough forgetfulness of little affronts, are fruits of that general benevolence which continually appeared. The nearer you observed him, the more the habit of his mind appeared obviously to be modest and lovely. He was in as little measure as possible elated by the love and esteem of almost the whole civilized world, which long before his death had been fixed upon him. It required some management to draw him out into

conversation, and therefore some of those who saw him only once, might go away disappointed; but if he was lighted up, and in a small circle, where he was entirely at his ease, his powers of conversation were prodigious; a natural eloquence poured out, strokes of gentle playfulness and satire fell on all sides, and the company were soon absorbed in admiration. It commonly took only one visit to gain over the most prejudiced stranger."

From being long used to the protracted sittings of parliament, the midnight hour was his zenith, and, like the beautiful cereus, with all her petals expanded, he was then in full bloom. This was especially the case when old and valued friends had gathered round him. Old age had scarcely lessened his relish for society, but it had drawn still closer the bonds of affection for his early friends. What struck Lord Milton as the most instructive feature in his character, was "the close union between the most rigid principles, and the most gay and playful disposition." We must add the testimony of one other able and acute observer:

"Do you remember," says Sir James Mackintosh, "Madame de Maintenon's exclamation,—'Oh! the misery of having to amuse an old king—qui n'est pas amusable!' Now, if I were called upon to describe Wilberforce in one word, I should say he was the most amusable person I ever met with in my life. Instead of having to think what subjects will interest him, it is probably impossible to hit on one that does not. I never saw

any one who touched life at so many points; and this is the more remarkable in a man who is supposed to live absorbed in the contemplation of a future state. When he was in the House of Commons he seemed to have the freshest mind of any man there. There was all the charm of youth about him, and he is quite as remarkable in the bright evening of his days as when I saw him in his glory many years ago."

One more touch and we have done:

"I only wish," said a college friend, who had been visiting two of his sons, "that those who abuse your father's principles, could come down here and see how he lives. It was a goodly sight: the cheerful play of a most healthy temper, which more than sixty years had only mellowed, gladdened all his domestic intercourse. The family meetings were enlivened by his conversation, gay, easy, and natural,

yet abounding in manifold instruction, drawn from books, from life, and from reflection. Though his step was less elastic than of old, he took his part in out-of-door occupation. Visiting the neighbouring downs, with the walking parties, pacing in the shade of the tall trees, or gilding with the old man's smile the innocent cheerfulness of younger pastimes."

His social qualities are thus described by Mr. Harford, who saw him in 1814:

"The first time I met Mr. Wilberforce was at the house of his friend Mr. Henry Thornton. I had heard him speak in the morning, in a crowded meeting, at the anniversary of a public charity, when elevated sentiments and touching appeals, rendered doubly impressive by the fine tones of his musical voice, had deeply affected the feelings of his auditory. There was a dinner party at Mr. Thornton's, and several of the guests were among the

particular friends of Mr. Wilberforce. Mr. Thornton, before we sat down to table, expressed a hope that he would join us in a few minutes. We had not been long seated when he entered the room, with a smiling animated countenance, and a lively vivacity of movement and manner, exchanging as he advanced kind salutations with his friends, whose faces were lighted up with peculiar pleasure at his presence. From my earliest

youth I had been taught to reverence the name of Wilberforce, so that my delight was great to find myself in his company. His manner and address throughout the afternoon were marked by kindness and vivacity, and his style of conversation was brilliant and easy. Those who never saw him till within eight or ten years of his decease, when his figure had become a good deal bent, and his head depressed upon his chest, by the weight of years acting on an extremely delicate frame, cannot easily form a just idea of him at the period to which I now refer. Some tendency to these infirmities it is true was already apparent, but the elasticity and spring of his movements, the comparative erectness of his figure, and the glow on his cheek, presented a strong contrast to the decrepitude which gradually stole upon him in his declining years. His frame was at all times extremely spare, and seemed to indicate that the ethereal inhabitant within was burdened with as little as possible of corporeal encum-

brances; but from this attenuated frame proceeded a voice of uncommon compass and richness, whose varying and impressive tones, even in common conversation, bespoke the powers of the orator. His eyes, though small and singularly set, beamed with the expression of acute intelligence, and of comprehension quick as lightning, blended with that of cordial kindness and warmth of heart. A sweetness and playfulness marked his whole manner. There was not a single handsome feature; there was scarcely one that was not in itself plain; but the mingled emanations of imagination and intellect, of benevolence and vivacity, diffused over his countenance a sort of sunny radiance, which irresistibly acted as a powerful magnet on the hearts of all who approached him. At this time, and till within a very few years of his death, he wore powder, and his dress and appearance were those of a complete gentleman of the old school."

We must not forget to add a few valuable lines from the pen of our honoured Laureate:—

"I saw more of your father," he writes, "during his short residence in this country, than at any or all other times. Certainly, I never saw any other man who seemed to enjoy such a perpetual serenity and sunshine of spirits. In conversing with him, you felt assured that there was no guile in him; that if there ever was a good and happy man upon earth, he was one; and that, eminently blessed as he was with a benign and easy disposition, the crown of all his blessings was that inward and undisturbed peace which passeth all understanding. I recollect one circumstance during his visit to the Lakes,

which shews the perfect reliance his servants had upon his good-nature—f forbearance it might have been called in any other person, but in him it was no effort. The coachman came in to say that some provision concerning the horses had been neglected, and your father, with a little start of surprise, replied,—‘That, indeed, he had not thought of it.’ ‘No,’ said the coachman; ‘and since, sir, you have been in this country, you have been all so lake and valley, and river and mountain mad, that you have thought of nothing that you ought to have thought of.’”

Among the friends of Mr. Wilberforce was Mr. John Bowdler, a young man of the most amiable disposition, and of the most enlightened and cultivated mind, but taken away before scarcely any thing more than the promise of his future excellence had been seen; a short sketch of the impression Mr. Wilberforce’s habits and harmony of life made on him is thus expressed:

"I arrived here on last Saturday morning, having been kept by Mr. Wilberforce much longer than I intended; but he is like the old man in Sinbad’s voyage,—woe be to the traveller that falls into his grasp. It required a considerable effort to disengage myself, and I have promised another short visit on my return, which will be greatly to my *inconvenience and delight*. Mr. Wilberforce, I think, enjoys his parsonage as much as possible (*he was then occupying a par-*

sonage at Wilber, near Newport Pagnell); to say that he is happier than usual is being very bold, but certainly he is as happy as I ever beheld a human being. He carried me one day to Weston, and we wandered over many a spot which Cowper’s feet had trod, and gazed on the scenes which his pen had immortalized. On another day we visited Stowe, a work to wonder at, for we were still in the land of poetry, and of music too, for Mr. Wilberforce made the shades resound to

his voice, singing like a blackbird wherever he went. He always has the spirits

of a boy, but here not little Sam himself can beat him, though he does his best."

Mr. Gisborne says,—

"That when Mr. Wilberforce was at Yoxall, he would wander among the holly groves of Needwood forest, where

"Often have I heard its melodious tones," says his host, "at such times, among the trees, from the distance of full half a mile."

— his grateful voice

Sung its one joy, and made the woods rejoice.

It would be unpardonable to pass over without observation the publication of that work which first made Mr. Wilberforce's religious principles known to the world, and the manner in which it was received: for in this work he gave a pledge, as it were, of the religious principles he thought it right to maintain, of the conduct in his path through life that he should adopt; and he pointed out the essential points of difference between his own belief and that entertained by the generality of the Christian world. His attached and eminent friend and counsellor, Dr. Milner, had strongly dissuaded Wilberforce from the publication of his religious opinions. "A person who stands so high for talent," wrote D. Scott, "must risk much, in point of fame at least, by publishing on a subject on which there have been the greatest exertions of the greatest genius." His publisher, Cadell, was not devoid of apprehensions, and only ventured on 500 copies. Within a few days it was out of print, and within half a year five editions, containing 7,500 copies, were sold.* His friends were delighted with the execution of the work. "I send you," writes Mr. H. Thornton (whose letter includes in a short compass the opinions of the different classes of society on the work), "the book on religion lately published by Mr. Wilberforce. It excites even more attention than you would have supposed among all the grave and better-disposed people. The *Bishops* in general much approve of it, though some more warmly, some more coolly. Many of his gay political friends admire and approve it, though some do but dip into it. Several have recognized the likeness of themselves. The better part of the religious world, and more especially the Church of England, prize it most highly, and *consider it as producing an æra in the history of the Church*. The Dissenters, many of them, call it *legal*, and point out particular parts. Gilbert Wakefield has already scribbled something against it. I myself am amongst those who contemplate it as a most important work." Bishop Porteus expressed his thanks to Providence that such a work had appeared at such a time. The venerable Mr. Newton told him that it was the most valuable and important publication of the present age. The praise of Mr. Hey was expressed in terms as favourable. The Lord Chancellor Loughborough hoped that the book would be extensively and seriously read. Two parts of the work he urged on the attention of his friend Mr. Pitt, part of the 4th chapter, in which he explains where the religion he adopts differs practically from the common system; and for the sixth chapter he claims a perusal, as it is the basis of all politics, "and particularly addressed to such as you." Men of the first rank and highest intellect, clergy and laity, traced to this work their serious impressions of religion, and tendered their several acknowledgments in various ways, from the anonymous correspondent, who we are told, "purchased a small freehold in Yorkshire, that by his vote he might

* In 1826, fifteen editions had issued from the press. In America the work was immediately reprinted, and within the same period twenty-five editions had been sold. It has been translated into French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, and German.

offer him a slight tribute of respect," to the grateful message of the expiring Burke. That great man was said by Mr. Windham, in the House of Commons, when he had arranged his worldly matters, to have amused his dying hours with the writings of Addison. He might have added, what serious minds would have gladly heard. "Have you been told," Mr. H. Thornton asks Mrs. H. More, "that Burke spent much of the two last days of his life in reading Wilberforce's book, and said that he derived much comfort from it, and that if he lived, he should thank Wilberforce for having sent it into the world? So says Mrs. Crewe, who was with Burke at the time. Before his death Mr. Burke summoned Dr. Laurence to his side, and committed specially to him the expression of these thanks."

And even now, our Portrait would, we are assured, be imperfect, and our narrative too abruptly close, did we not find room for the following account of the blessings which the grateful heart of the receiver acknowledged from the hand of God, and which, better than any thing we can say, will show the effect of his religious principles upon his mind:

"Born in the eighteenth century and in England, when the increased wealth and civilization have enabled me to enjoy so many accommodations necessary to my usefulness, much more to my comfort.

"Born an Englishman. That I was born of parents *religious according to the old school!* and that I was made such as I am, both in body and mind and circumstances.

"Blessed with acceptance early and continued both in public and private life. Raised to so very honourable a station as M.P. for Yorkshire, and enabled to retain it near thirty years (elected five times, and no prospect of opposition when voluntarily resigned it), though, from considerations weighed in God's sight, I neglected all the usual attentions to the county, both generally and individually.

"Providentially directed to such a pursuit as abolition, and blessed by success.

"So many friends, and those so good in themselves, and so kind to me; scarcely any one so richly provided with kind friends. This is a cause for continual gratitude.

"My domestic blessings. How few who marry so late in life have such affec-

tionate wives; my children all kind and loving to me.

"Above all, my spiritual blessings. Having been called, I humbly trust, and drawn by the Holy Spirit, and enlightened and softened, and in some degree sanctified. It is, I trust, my fixed resolution to desire to please God in all things, and to devote all I have and am to His glory through Christ and the Holy Spirit. Yet, alas! how little have I of late been living a life of communion with God, in faith and hope, and love and joy, and usefulness: God be merciful to me a sinner!

"More especially the astonishing mercy, and long suffering, and patience, and loving kindness, of my God and Saviour; foreseeing all my unworthy returns, and yet merciful and gracious to me.

"The preventing grace of God in some notable instances, in which I was preserved from sin and shame by his unmerited goodness.

"So peculiarly favoured by exemptions from failure, or with acceptance and success. Never have I been suffered to fail egregiously on public occasions, and when once or twice brought into temporary ridicule, how soon over."

In another place, and at an earlier period of life, he pours out the gratitude of a meek and humble spirit, that had learned, in distrusting itself, where to look for strength:

"I am encumbered with blessings; my cup is so full of them as to overflow. During life all has gone well with me, so far as God has ordered matters, and all the evil has been the result of my own follies. All that I enjoy has been from God, all I suffer from myself. My temporal blessings are superior to that of almost any human being who ever existed. But then my spiritual! born in the happiest country, at a season of the greatest enjoyment, for hitherto I have suffered nothing from the storms which

have raged around me. In a condition of life perhaps the happiest of all, except that possibly a little lower might be both safer and happier (because I can live less to myself, less in the privacy and quiet I am now enjoying), but mine is surely one of the very happiest. Then as to what is personal, good natural talents, though not duly improved, and injured by early neglect, a cheerful and naturally a sweet temper (a great blessing), the want of that proud self-confidence (though this has grown into the other fault of too great

diffidence), which is unfavourable to the reception of religion, a most enjoyable constitution, though not a strong one; an ample fortune, and a generous disposition in money matters. I speak of this as a mere natural temper, not as having in it the smallest merit, for I hope at this moment I can feel that it is no more than any other natural instinct, except as refined to the will and power of God.

To these blessings have been added most affectionate friends and near relatives. My being honoured with the Abolition Cause is a great blessing; but far more my spiritual blessings. How few are those *in Parliament* on whom the mercy of God has been so bounteously vouchsafed. On none of the early acquaintances with whom I entered life." &c.

We have spoken of that youthful buoyancy of spirits and gaieté de cœur, which formed a remarkable feature in Mr. Wilberforce's character, connected as it was with the severest watchfulness over his mind, and an uncompromising adherence to the voice of duty. Preserved by the purity of his principles, he presented the remarkable spectacle of a mind apparently neither sullied nor injured in its progress through the world. He was surrounded, as it were, with a sacred atmosphere, that preserved him from harm. "Delicious day," he writes, with a mind as fresh and sparkling as the morning he describes; "lounged about the garden at Wimbledon with friends, *foining* at night and ran about the garden for an hour or two!" Again: "Elliott asked me to dine at Battersea Rise to meet Pitt and Ryder; called and stayed two hours with them all, walking, *foining*, and laughing, and reading verses, as before." Yet amiable and captivating as his disposition was, there seemed something of inconsistency, restlessness, and *over-mobility* in trivial matters, perhaps something of it too was felt in the more serious business of life. This was not unobserved by Sir J. Mackintosh, among others. He writes in his Journal, "Wilberforce's natural levity and desultoriness were very observable in a *conversation about business*, which afforded no scope for his gentle liveliness: before business however, he showed more of his natural and charming pleasantry than I had seen before."—He professed to be a lover of retirement and quiet, and the "*jucundæ oblivia vitæ*." He complained "*amici erant fures temporis*," yet he was always surrounded with a circle of acquaintances, and had scarcely an hour to himself. He told Mr. Pitt that "his town mutton was woolly, and his town friends interested." He said he never remained in London without his affections being injured or diminished; yet the chief part of his life was passed in town. He was certainly of a most rambling, volatile, and *vagrarious* disposition, though he felt that this hurrying company life did not agree with his soul! He had as many houses as the old monarchs of Persia had palaces. At Rayrigg, at Bromfield, at Battersea, at Kensington, at Bath-Easton, at Uxbridge, at Marden Park, at Wimbledon, at Hendon, and where not; yet in fact his *travelling chariot* was his real home. His philosophy was that of the *Peripatetics*. He was what naturalists would call *φερέοικος*. His Penates dwelt at hotels and posting-houses; and we never fancy him in our mind's eye, whether reposing under his walnut-tree, or sitting in his arbour, but we also see a pair of post-horses standing at the door. Again, he speaks in his "Practical View" with censure of the higher orders of society, 'that they showed no scrupulosity, among other things, in the choice of their place of residence;' yet it would be difficult to allege any reason for the selection which he himself made, beyond the beauty or convenience of the situation. He said that we "were not sent into the world to enjoy prospects, or to admire scenery;" yet it was for the scenery that he selected Rayrigg and Marden, and other places. Mr. Wilberforce writes in the same work with great severity "of the moral principles inculcated on the *stage* being such as a Christian ought to extirpate from his bosom;" yet Shakspeare was the constant companion of his leisure hours. He speaks

with complaint of the hurry and bustle of London, and his dislike to see his time squandered in engagements ; yet when he had obtained, as we might suppose, his wishes, and was reposing in the quiet of Sandgate, he writes, “ the quiet of this place produces a general sleepiness and stupefaction, which almost disqualifies me for all active employment of my mental faculties. I must try to rouse and lash myself into animation ! ! ” He was exceedingly fond of reading, yet he fears that reading may interfere with his religious thoughts. He professed to cherish his hours of study, solitude, and meditation ; * yet he was always open to the intrusion of all visitants, and that incessant *chatteration* which he quietly and happily called the great evil of the religious world. He had long known that the quiet of domestic life was best suited to him ; yet he says, when he saw his inferiors and equals rising above him into stations of wealth and rank, he found himself tempted to desire their stations ; and even when he was broken in health, and the infirmities of age came upon him, he was unwilling to break off his connexion with political life, on which we should have thought he had reluctantly dwelt so long ; for his portrait towards the close of his political life is thus drawn : “ when Mr. Wilberforce,” remarked Count Pecchio, “ passes through the crowd on the day of the opening of Parliament, every one contemplates this little old man, worn with age, and his head sunk on his shoulders, as a sacred relic.”

Upon the whole, we should think it impossible for any one to contemplate the entire character of this singularly virtuous and amiable man, without the warmest feelings of love and admiration. He was completely *ὁ ἀνθρώπος εὐεργετῆς*. Endowed by nature with a disposition formed of the kindest elements, his conduct guided by the holiest and highest principles, carrying into the business of life and the mingled affairs of the world, the same conscientious rules of action as presided over his domestic duties, and regulated the affairs of his private life, yet softening what in other men of equal virtue too often appears rigid, austere, and repulsive, by the innocent gaiety of his spirits, the winning sweetness of his manner, and the playful charm of his conversation, one might be tempted to say of him—

Vis boni
In ipsâ inesset formâ.

What Dr. Johnson said of his friend Sir Joshua Reynolds might, we think, as appropriately be said of Mr. Wilberforce, “ that he was an invulnerable man,” for we see little for his bitterest enemies, if such he had, to reproach him with, but a few harmless foibles, eccentric weaknesses, and perhaps an over indulgence to the faults of others. That “ his failings leaned on virtue’s side” may be evinced, among other proofs, by his large but unostentatious charities, bestowed often by kindness of heart on objects which his judgment knew to be but little worthy of them.† Thoroughly

* During the bustle and anxiety of the poll at York in 1807, Mr. Russell his agent says, “ on each day, as Mr. Wilberforce entered his house from the hustings to dress for dinner, I perceived that he was repeating to himself what seemed the same words. At length I was able to catch them, and they proved to be this stanza of Cowper :

The calm retreat, the silent shade
With prayer and praise agree,
And seem by thy sweet bounty made
For those that follow thee.”

† Mr. Wilberforce’s charities amounted to between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.* a year. His income is supposed to have been about 10,000*l.* a year ; but his rents, from which he derived it, fell 37 per cent. at the peace, and he subsequently lost a very large sum by being security in a milk speculation.

disinterested and generous, and single-minded, the example of his virtues was not without the greatest benefit to his friends. Mr. Thornton says, “when I entered life I saw a great deal of dishonourable conduct among persons who made great profession of religion. In my father’s house I met with persons of this sort. This so disgusted me, that, had it not been for the admirable consistency and disinterestedness which I saw in Mr. Wilberforce, I should have been in danger of a sort of infidelity.” As a private man, and in the sacred and dear relations of domestic life, his friends and his children bore witness to his constant thoughtfulness for their comforts, and tenderness for their feeling.

Well might he be considered the charm and delight of all who knew him ; even strangers, and those who came not willing to be pleased, confessed the fascination of his company. He may have occasionally wanted those steady habits of business, that rigid perseverance, that vigour and determination, that cool collectedness of mind, which are necessary to the successful career of the statesman ; yet he was not wanting, when due occasion called, in the most inflexible determination to maintain what he was convinced was right—witness a whole life spent in the arduous and, as it appeared, the almost hopeless struggle for the abolition of slavery, against the violence of the most fierce and inveterate enemies, and amidst the reluctant support of lukewarm, feeble, and uncertain friends. Had he possessed more ambition, he might have assumed as high a place among the statesmen of his country, as he held among its rank of senators.* Yet perhaps it is better for us that he permitted the duties of life to be more humbly laid, and more equally divided. Not only would the colours which form the portrait of his life have been less various and attractive ; but we should probably have lost altogether the benefit of that work which he dedicated to the cause of religion and the improvement of his fellow creatures ; and which is as much to be preferred to any temporary advantage which the councils of the nation would have received from his talents or his authority, as eternity is more valuable than time.†

Impressed, then, as we are, with the conviction of the sterling worth, the singular purity, and high excellence of Mr. Wilberforce’s character, we may exclaim “*vir est vere magnus, si quid magni habent, probitas, pietas, fides, par modestia, mores sanctissimi ;*” and we agree in the conclusion to which an enlightened and careful observer‡ of men and their motives and character had arrived, when, applying a passage, which Mr. Wilberforce had quoted in his book, to himself, he said, “from a careful scrutiny into the public and private life of Mr. Wilberforce, I am inclined to think that his enemies would be forced into an acknowledgment, that they can find no occasion against this man, except they find it against him concerning the law of his God.”

* There was in 1783 a club of forty members, called Independents, whose principle of union was to take neither place, pension, nor peerage ; yet in a few years Mr. Bankes and Mr. Wilberforce were the only two of all the party who retained their early simplicity of station. *Mr. Wilberforce was the only county member who was not raised to the Peerage.* Vol. i. p. 31.

† About the time Mr. Wilberforce’s book on Christianity appeared, such was the state of religious feeling even amidst its highest and most sacred dignitaries, that Mr. Pitt told Mr. Wilberforce, that Tomline, the Bishop of Lincoln, had told him, that he *thought the great bulk of the more serious clergy were great rascals !* The future biographer of Tomline will not forget this important anecdote.

‡ Mr. Mathias, v. Pursuits of Literature.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from vol. X. p. 253.)

1814. May 19.—Strolled upon Stoke Hills, and read Rogers's *Pleasures of Memory*. He seems to include, under ideas of *memory*, whatever thoughts are suggested by association, and of course to embrace under his theme the pleasures of imagination and hope. He had better have adhered rigorously to his theme. There are many exquisite passages in his poem; but there is an occasional want of finish, and it aspires, at best, only to excellence of a second order.*

May 20.—Looked into La Harpe's *Cour de Litterature*. He luxuriates in depicting the infantine but arch simplicity—the careless but inimitable and touching graces, and constitutional *bonhomie* of *La Fontaine*, who appears, in his life and in his writings, to have been the very child of nature—*naïveté* personified. *Moliere*, it appears, in private life, was serious and melancholy.

July 6.—At Dr. Hague's concert introduced to Mr. Braham; took well to each other *instantly*. Braham immediately arresting all attention and entrancing the soul by the exquisite and peculiar quality of his voice, and graceful and wonderful execution. Sang, at my desire, "Gentle Airs," most chastely and divinely—a rich stream of harmony. Displayed all his force and powers with stupendous effect in the "Death of Abercrombie." Introduced to Storace and Mrs. Salmon; the last has a rich and sweet voice of excellent quality. Braham transcendently great and overpowering with pathos in that masterpiece of "musical eloquence"—"Deeper and deeper still:"—drew tears from me. Dr. Hague, Mr. Braham, Mr. Pearson, and Mr. Aldrich dined with me at seven; intensely hot. Mr. Braham came before dinner, and had a long literary chat with him: very clever, and surprisingly well informed. Offered him a copy of my "Extracts from the Diary,"—had procured it on its first coming out, and was wondering, with Bartleman, who was the author. So delighted with the plan and execution, that he had thought of adopting the scheme himself—and now to be thus unexpectedly with the author!

July 7.—Mrs. Salmon and Miss Mundy came. I drew Braham to the piano-forte—sang with him: professed himself astonished and delighted with my beautiful voice and fine feeling style; and declared in raptures, if I had cultivated the talent professionally, I should have been one of the first singers of the day.

July 8.—Called on Braham; went with him on the dickey, the ladies within, round through Wolverton Park, by Holbrook Gardens and Wherstead Lodge. Had much interesting chat with him on literature and music. Went through "Deeper and deeper still," defending his mode of closing it, on the principle that he should *exhibit* the passion, not *paint* it. Jeffrey and Walter Scott, though with no real relish for music, delighted with this. Went over most of the principal singers of the day; very sparing of praise: admitted Catalani's unrivalled powers—excellent in everything but pathos; Mrs. Salmon deficient in animation; Naldi and Tramezzani no singers; Harrison elegant in the soft manner, but cold and tame—called by the Prince "Old Cardamum:" Philips ruined by sickening affectation. Always, when such a performer dazzled, should wait a year—

* "Agreez ces derniers efforts d'une voix qui vous fut connue," says Bossuet, in his Funeral Oration on Condé. "The voice that speaks was not to thee unknown!" says Rogers, in his Funeral Poem on Fox.—EDIT.

even the greatest had their day. At first himself intoxicated with praise, but now saddened with the incumbency of sustaining his reputation; frequently failing from trying to do too well; temperate from philosophy, not choice. Braham said he was present at the parting of Nelson and Abercrombie—an interesting scene!

July 9.—Braham thought Miss Stephens overrated; inferior to Mrs. Salmon. Grassini gone off; never liked her much. Good singers, he observed, had refined the public taste till it became difficult to please it. Incledon once possessed the finest voice he ever heard; now much decayed, and, being destitute of musical science, incapable of sustaining his reputation by the resources of art. Kelly a *humbug*! with very little science. Sinclair, a pretty voice and pleasing singer. Pacchiorretti sung flat. Billington, he admitted, had never any feeling. Wished that Handel's "Convey me to some blissful shore," so beautiful in the opening, was carried on with equal beauty to the close by some great master.

Sept. 8.—I find Clarke in his *Travels*, vol. i. c. 4, considers *dancing* in all countries as originally expressing the carnal intercourse of the sexes. I am glad to find by him that all subsequent inquiries confirm Bruce's narrative; he remarks, as I have done, that Salt's captious objections lead to the same result.

Oct. 17.—I see that G. Dyer, in his *History of Cambridge*, assigns to Mr. Kendal, of Peter-house, the celebrated epigram on the two lines of Barry and Garrick.*

Nov. 6.—D. Stewart, in his *Philosophical Essays*, broached a doctrine (much dissipated, as usual with him, in the unfolding) that what chiefly distinguishes mathematical reasoning and gives it the character of demonstration, is its being founded on *suppositions* instead of *facts*; upon which Mr. Austin, jun. observes (Oct. 5), that he has heard it repeatedly and explicitly stated by me, before it was advanced by Stewart, as was really the case.

Nov. 8.—Made out a rent-roll of my property, by which it appears that my income has been improved near 700*l.* a-year since my poor father's death, twenty years since. Such has been the effect of the rise of prices on rents.

Nov. 19.—Read the last Regicide's Letter. Burke is here exposed in a miserable state of delirium, with all his excellencies and deformities laid bare—an afflicting spectacle! yet his glories still heave out occasionally with dazzling lustre. Of our Constitution, he most justly observes, that its *moral basis* is everything. The formal arrangements, except as they promote the moral principles of government, of little importance. Our humanity,—our morals,—our manners,—our religion, the Constitution is made by these things and for these things. Without them it cannot exist, and without them it is no matter whether it exist or not. The choice to a friend of Burke's must have been most painful, whether to edit or suppress this piece. Burke always appears to have disdained popularity, but as an instrument. He never appears in public or private to have disguised himself. What an union of ability and industry!

* The concluding lines of this epigram are—

* * * *

To Barry it gave loud huzzas;
To Garrick only tears.

Dec. 11.—Finished *Burke's Speeches*. Nothing can furnish stronger proofs of his political consistency than these compositions; the germs of his future sentiments are perpetually manifesting themselves—almost as if purposely placed there to establish it. He is perpetually inculcating, in all proposed reforms and changes of Government, the attending to practical grievances, and their redress exclusively. “This is the true touchstone of all there is which regards Man and the affairs of Man—Does it suit his nature in general?—Does it suit his nature as modified by his habits?” In his speech on Reform of Representation, he says—“The excellence of mathematics and metaphysics is, to have but *one* thing before you: but he forms the best judgment in *moral* disquisitions who has the greatest number and variety of considerations in one view before him, and can take them with the best possible consideration of the middle results of all.”

Dec. 16.—Finished Burke's “Abridgment,” as he calls it, of the History of England; comparing it occasionally in some important points, as the character of William the Conqueror, the last moments of Henry the Second, the humiliation of John, and the provisions of Magna-Charta, with the parallel passages in Hume. They correspond more nearly than one would expect. Hume is more generally full and exact: but there is in the Statesman, on all proper occasions, a depth of thought, and vigour of expression, and richness of explanation, which the Philosopher wants. One could much have wished that Hume had seen this sketch; of which I think, on comparison, there is no appearance.

Dec. 24.—Looked into *Andrews's Anecdotes*. He observes, sarcastically, on *Freethinkers*, that they never desire to make converts of their wives and daughters. On purse-pride he observes, acutely, that though the most disgusting of any other kinds, it has the advantage of being bottomed on a *communicable quality*.

Dec. 30.—A bill of fare is preserved in Salter's Hall, by which it appears that the feasting of the Company (fifty in number) in 1506, cost 1*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.* The same number three years since was charged for dinner 380*l.*! The company of Barbers and Surgeons, primitively combined, were not dissevered till 1746. The whole expense, I find (for I am reading *Beauties of England and Wales*, art. London), of erecting St. Paul's, was 736,752*l.* 2*s.* 3¼*d.* The iron balustrades cost 11,202*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* The pillars of St. Paul's were limited to four feet in diameter, in consequence of the quarries of Portland not affording larger masses. The church covers 2 acres, 16 perches, 23 rods, and 1 foot: the height to the top of the lantern is 330 feet.

STATE PAPERS

Published under the Authority of His Majesty's Commission. Vols. IV and V.
4to. Lond.

THESE two volumes are parts of a magnificent series of State Papers illustrative of the reign of Henry VIII. designed to be published by the State-Paper Commissioners;—a series which, if ever completed, will, we hope, contribute greatly to the formation of settled opinions respecting the policy of the English Government, and the character of the English Ministers, during the first half of the sixteenth century.

The volumes of this collection have been sent forth at such long intervals, that our readers will not be displeased to be reminded as to the nature of the authority under

which they are published ; indeed, it is necessary to go back to the fountain-head, by way of explaining and justifying some remarks which we shall hereafter make.

On the 10th June 1825, his Majesty George IV. directed a Commission to Lord Canterbury, then Speaker ; Sir Robert Peel, then Home Secretary ; Mr. Charles Watkins Williams Wynn ; Mr. John Wilson Croker ; and Mr. Henry Hobhouse ; in which Commission, after reciting that it had been represented that the documents in the State-Paper Office had been in great measure arranged, and that many of them had been found to be of great value and importance, and to throw great light on various obscure parts of the history of the realm, his Majesty directed the said Commissioners to examine the several papers deposited and arranged in the said office, and to cause such of them as they thought fit for publication to be published, in such manner and style as should be approved by the Lords of the Treasury.

The Commissioners resolved “ to proceed chronologically in the execution of their Commission ;” that is, they determined to publish the earliest documents first ; but finding that the papers relating to the reign of Henry VIII. and his three children were very imperfectly arranged, they directed the whole of them to be, in the first place, carefully assorted and calendared. This task occupied a very considerable time, but was ultimately accomplished, as we have every reason to believe, in a most satisfactory manner. We have no personal knowledge upon the subject, but we have heard, from many quarters, that the arrangement is admirable ; and it gives us great pleasure, not merely to state the fact, but to add that the credit of it is due to two gentlemen named Robert Lemon—father and son. The father died some three years ago, greatly regretted in many a pleasant circle ; the son survives, and is still occupied in his highly useful labours at the State-Paper Office.

The arrangement having been completed, the Commissioners determined to confine their publication in the first instance to the reign of Henry VIII. and to classify the papers so as to bring together into separate parts those relating to the same subjects. They divided the papers intended for publication, or rather, we fancy we should say, they divided their meditated publication into seven parts : I. The Correspondence between the King and Wolsey ; II. That between the King and his other Ministers at home ; III. That relating to Ireland ; IV. That relating to the Scottish Border ; V. That with the Governors of Calais ; VI. That with foreign Courts ; and VII. Miscellaneous.

Upon the death of George IV. the authority of the Commissioners was renewed by the late King, and in the year 1831 the first and second parts of the contemplated series were sent into the world in the shape of a huge quarto volume, containing about 950 pages. In 1834 the third part was published in two thin quarto volumes ; and, recently, the fourth part—the work before us—has added two more quartos to the collection. They are all handsome volumes, well printed, in a good clear type and, with the exception of the disproportion in size between the first and the subsequent volumes, are blameless as a series of publications. The Commissioners have also recently endeavoured to bring them within the means of a widely extended class of readers by reducing the price of each volume to twenty shillings ; at which rate they are about upon a par with the cost of the Penny Magazine.

We have upon former occasions noticed the contents of the previous volumes,* and will therefore turn at once to those now before us ; in which, in consequence of a slight deviation from the original plan, we find not merely the correspondence with the Scottish Border, but that also with the Scottish Court.

The first thing which strikes us is the very great number of the documents printed in these volumes which are not derived from the State-Paper Office. The total

* *Gent. Mag.* Vol. ci. pt. 1. p. 440, and Vol. iii. N. S. p. 513.

number of documents printed in the fourth volume is 265, of which 163 are derived from the British Museum, 71 from the Chapter House, 2 apparently from the Vatican, and the poor remainder of 29 from the State-Paper Office. In the fifth volume, the number of borrowed documents decreases considerably, and, taking the whole of the two volumes together, the account stands thus :

From the British Museum	195	papers.
— — Chapter House	123	—
— — Vatican	2	—
— — State-Paper Office	277	—
		<hr/>
Total	597	

So that only about one volume out of the two has been really derived from the State-Paper Office. We rather think there has recently been some transfer of letters from the Chapter House to the State-Paper Office ; and if so, it is probable that those here printed are amongst the transferred documents, although, when the books went to press, the documents were certainly at the Chapter House. But, if this be so, and the documents were inserted in the printed collection in anticipation of the meditated transfer, there still remain those from the Museum, which occupy pretty nearly, if not quite, the whole of one of the volumes, and respecting which we cannot help asking the question—Why were they inserted ?

They are not within the authority of the Commission, which is to print “papers deposited and arranged in the State-Paper Office” *only*. The Commissioners had no more right to print documents from the Museum, than they would have had to have eked out the poverty of the collections in the State-Paper Office by letters in the archives of France or Germany. And there is a great practical evil connected with this overstepping the limits of the Commission. We do not need a Commission to publish letters which are in the Museum ; they are there universally accessible ; and individual sagacity and enterprise may be depended upon for discovering those worthy of publication, and giving them to the public. But the State-Paper Office is closed against all inquirers who do not choose to apply for, or cannot obtain, an order for admission from a Secretary of State. This seems rather ridiculous, so far as it relates to documents dated so far back as the reign of Henry VIII. ; but so it is : and, whilst that regulation lasts, it is only through the medium of a Royal Commission that we can hope to see the original documents given to the public. In these days, Government is not over-liberal in such matters, and every penny expended by the State-Paper Commissioners in searching for, obtaining, or printing documents in the Museum, is just so much money taken from a most important use, and bestowed upon one in which it is scarcely, if at all, needed. The quartos will increase quite fast enough from the treasures of the State-Paper Office alone, and some economist will soon begin to count the cost, and think it is high time the work were at an end. Such a gentleman will not find any apology for the outlay in the fact that one-half the money was expended in works not within the scope of the Commission—it will rather furnish him with a lever whereby to upset the whole.

And now, having made these remarks, which we felt it to be our duty to do, we gladly pass to the more pleasant task of laying before our readers an outline of the contents of these volumes.

“O Scotland ! Scotland !” one is tempted to exclaim, upon closing the book,—

——— “Alas ! poor country !

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rend the air,
Are made, not mark'd ; the dead-man's knell
Is there scarce ask'd—‘For whom ?’ and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying or ere they sicken.”

It would be difficult in the history of any country to parallel the wretchedness

which overwhelmed that "nation miserable" during the part of the sixteenth century which is comprehended in these volumes. The glory which redounded from the bold stand for independence made against the power of England at earlier periods, almost compensated for the unhappiness which accompanied it, but Flodden was as inglorious as it was fatal; and what glory could there be in the perverse squabbings of the factions which by turns tyrannised over and desolated their country during the minorities of James V. and Mary? Nor was there wanting that too-frequent ingredient in the misery of Scotland, the interference of England, designing and unfriendly, even when not openly hostile.

The present volumes open with an account of "the bataill betwixt the Kinge of Scottes and th'Erle of Surrey, in Brankstone;" or, according to the name by which it is better known, in Flodden Field, on the 9th September 1513. After stating the divisions and positions of the armies, the writer proceeds thus:

"Th'Erles of Huntley, Arell, and Crawford, with their host of 6000 men, cam upon the Lord Haward, and shortly their bakkes were tourned, and the moste parte of theym slayne.

"The King of Scottes cam with a great puyssaunce upon my Lord of Surrey, havng on his lyfte hand my Lord Darcy son; which 2 bare all the brounte of the bataill; and there the King of Scottes was slayn within a spere length from the said Erle of Surrey, and many noble men of the Scottes slayn mor, and no prisoners taken in thoes 2 batailles."

"The battaile and conflytte beganne betwix 4 and 5, at after none, and the chace contynued 3 myles with mervelous slawter, and 10,000 mor had been slayn if the Englisshemen had be on horsbak.

"The Scottes were 80,000, and aboutes 10,000 of them slayn, and under 400 Englisshemen slayn."

"The King of Scottes body is brought to Berwyk. Ther is no grete man of Scotland retourned home but the Chamberlain. It is thought that fewe of them bee lefte on lyve." (IV. p. 1, 2.)

There is a lapse of ten years between this despatch and the next paper, and various changes which had taken place in the mean time are at once brought before our notice. Margaret, the widow of James IV. and sister of Henry VIII. one of the most headstrong dissolute women of her time, had married the Earl of Angus, the head of the powerful house of Douglas, with a precipitancy which greatly disgusted her subjects. The marriage "was not, and could not come to good." The handsome form which attracted the royal widow soon lost its charms in her eyes, whilst her imperious conduct drove her husband into political opposition, and thence into exile. During many years they do not seem to have agreed in any thing except the scandalous licentiousness of their lives. In the Cotton library is a large collection of this unhappy woman's letters—a collection which has given much information to the historians of Scotland, and several of the letters in which have been published by Sir Henry Ellis and others—singular specimens they are, both of orthography and handwriting. Of her Majesty's proficiency in both those accomplishments, we cannot give our readers a better idea than is conveyed by the following extract from one of her letters published in the present collection. She is writing in great fear of the return of Angus, her husband, into Scotland, which had been advocated in a letter from Henry VIII.

"Bot, towscheng a poynt that is in your Gracyz sayd vryteng, sayeng that my Lord of Angws hath labord for the pece, and that he vol helpe vyth is atouryte; as to that, me thynke, deryst brothar the Kyng, me thynke that he nor no nothar suld be hard in that matar, so well as I your systar, nor that ze may get so mykyl honnor to dw for thayr request, as for me. And therfor I besche your Grace that syk thing be not in your mynd, bot that it be I that dwz it, for the luf and favor that ze bere to the Kyng, my son, and me. And gyf it be throu otharz, I trast I sal not be so thankfwly takyn here. Pray your Grace to pardon me that I vryt so playnly to you; bot I vryt

no thyng bot as your Grace vol fynd. I besche your Grace to pardon me of my ewel hand, for I am som thyng not wel dysposyd, and therfor I have cawsyd my hand to be copyd, in aventwr, gyf your Grace can not red my evel hand. And God presarve you. Vryten the 14 day of Jwly."

She adds by way of postscript,—

"Deryst Brothar, plesse your Grace, towschyng my Lord of Angws comyng here, I vald beseke your Grace to be wel awysyd in the sam, as I have vryten of be foor; and as towschyng to my part, gyf he vol pwt hand to my gonrouffe, I vol not be contentyd therevyth, for I have bot ryght sobar thyng to fynd my selfe vyth, and hath schawn your Grace yat dyvarz tyme, and gat bot lytyl remed. Vharefor, now, and I be troblyd vyth my Lord of Angus, it is your Grace that doth it, and than I volbe constrayned to seke othar helpe; for I vol not lat hym trobyl me in my lyffeng, as he hath don in tyme past." (IV. 82.)

The Queen's endeavours to prevent the return of Angus being unsuccessful, she then sued for a divorce; leading, in the meantime, a life the character of which may be estimated from the following extract from a letter addressed by the Duke of Norfolk to Wolsey, upon hearing of the intention of the English government to send Doctor Magnus and Roger Ratcliffe upon an embassy into Scotland.

"And where the Kinges pleasure and your Graces is to send Master Magnus and Roger Ratclif, I am very joyfull thereof, for I trust moche good shall come of their being there, as well by their wisdomes in giffing Her Grace good counsell for the ordning of the realme to the contentacion of the noble men and others, as by the secret advyse of Mr. Magnus as a Prest, to gif her some holsome counsell for th' ordning of her owne living." (IV. p. 146.)

If Magnus's advice was tendered upon that delicate subject, it was probably of little avail, for, after several intermediate attachments, the Queen had then received into her prime confidence Henry Stewart, second son of Lord Avandale, and, with all the indiscretion of a woman blinded by passion, had heaped upon him, although a mere youth, the most important offices of the State.

"Henry Stuard had of late," we read, Vol. iv. p. 148, "in his keeping the Great Seale, the Prevy Seale, and a other seale called the Quarter Seale, and the Signet; and also occupied the office of Treasurer; and doth rule as he woll, to the great grudge of all others."

The divorce between Margaret and Angus was at length obtained, probably by consent. The alleged ground upon which the sentence proceeded does not appear with certainty, but the following extraordinary passage occurs in a letter written by Magnus from Edinburgh during his embassy.

"The Quene's Grace contynueth still at Stirling, and seweth faste for the Devorce betwene her said Grace and the said Erle of Anguisshe; surmitting [suggesting] her cause to be that she was married to the said Erle *the late King of Scottes her hus-bande being a live, and that the same King was living three yeres after the feilde of Flodden or Brankeston.*" (IV. 385.)

Soon after the Divorce was ratified, we find Lord Dacre writing from the Border thus—

"As fore newes of Scotlaund, Henry Stuard haith maryed the Quene of Scottes, as she haith confessed her selfe; and for that cause the King her son caused the Lorde Arskyn and a certain companye to lye about the castill of Sterling to attache him; and thereupon the said Quene delyvered him out and soo he is put in ward by the Kinges commandement." (IV. p. 490.)

He was released after a time, and soon began to fall into disrepute with his fickle wife. In 1536, as if in anticipation of a storm, he offered his humble service to Henry the Eighth,* and shortly afterwards Margaret applied to the same great arbiter,

* Vol. V. p. 62. This letter is mentioned incorrectly in the table of contents. It

complaining that, after she had done Lord Methven, as he had then been created, the honour to take him as her husband, he had spent her lands and profits upon his own kin and friends, in such sort that he had made *them* up, and put her Majesty into great debts, to the amount of 8000 markes, Scotch money; and she could not learn how, or in what manner, for he would never let her understand how her lands were managed, but said he would answer for the same.

Although Henry the Eighth, with his usual anxiety not to lose an opportunity of embroiling the affairs of Scotland, took up the wrongs of his sister as a fit subject for dispute between the two kingdoms, the violent woman obtained no redress. Unattended to by the temporal authorities, she again flew for aid to the Church, and in the course of a few months writes thus:—

“ I am heavily done to in this realm, for I have obtained my cause of divorce betwixt me and the Lord of Methvin, and it is so far past that the judge has concluded and written my sentence, ready to be pronounced these twelve weeks by past, and the King, my son, has stopped the same and will not let it be given, the which is contrary to justice and reason. And he promised me, when I gave him my manse of Dunbar, for a certain money, that I should have the same sentence pronounced. . . . I am daily holden in great trouble for lack of my sentence. Therefore I pray you, my Lord and Cousin, that ye will make some errand to the King, my son, not letting know that I did advertise you, but that every body speaks of it that I should lack justice, that is mother to him, which is to his dishonour greatly.” (V. 103.)

Her cunning was unavailing. James the Fifth, thinking, probably, that his mother was treading rather too closely in her brother's footsteps, was inexorable in withholding his consent to the divorce, and Henry the Eighth, who had used her in early life as a political instrument, made her sensible that she was forgotten when age and loss of power to do mischief had rendered her friendship no longer useful to him. (V. 136.) After suffering much trouble, death came upon her suddenly on the 24 November, 1541; and, at p. 194 of Volume V. is an interesting narrative of the mode of her departure.

She was seized on a Friday with “ a palsy,” but not considering her disorder mortal she abstained from making any will. After some days, becoming alarmed at the progress of the disease, she sent for the King, her son, who was at Falkland, but he moved less rapidly than the great conqueror, “ and when that she dyd parchauf that deth dyed aproche, *she* dyd deseir the Frers, that whas her Confessors, that they shold seet on thar knees befor the Kyng, and to beseche him that he wold be good and grachous unto the Erell of Anguyshe, and did extremly lament, and aske God marcy that she had afendet unto the sayd Erell as she hade.” She also desired her Confessors to solicit James to let Lady Margaret Douglas, her daughter by Angus, have her goods, “ for as moche as she never had no theng of her befor.” James proved his attention to the first of these requests by maintaining his unmitigable hatred to the Douglasses to his death; and as to the goods and Lady Margaret we learn that, “ the same day that the sayd Quyn departed, and after hir decesse, the Kyng dyd come hymself unto Mephin [Methvin] aforsayd and fyndeng the said Quen his mother departed, did comand one Olyver Synkler and one Jhon Tenant, twoo of hes Privey Chamar, to tack and loack oup all her goodes for hes use.” (V. 194.)

There are many interesting passages in these volumes relating to the character and education of James the Fifth. The son of such a mother, brought up in a Court over which she presided, and the victim of intrigues the most heartless and debasing, but little could be expected of him. Naturally shrewd, quick-witted, and courageous,

does not mean that he is ready to serve any King except James the Fifth, but that he is ready to do Henry the Eighth any service consistently with his allegiance to James the Fifth,—a very different matter.

his education was neglected, his passions were fostered, his waywardness of disposition remained unchecked, and during his short life indications were given of qualities, the existence of which greatly reduced the regret inspired by his melancholy end. Miserable indeed was the state of Scotland during the minority of Mary; but it may well be feared that its misery would not have been less under the guardianship of the severe and moody bigot which James would probably have become had his life been spared. His death unquestionably aided the progress of the Reformation.

Notices are also to be gleaned respecting the state of Scotland at that time: the popular feeling of deeply rooted animosity towards England as the cause of all their troubles,—the sturdy love of independence which has distinguished the common people of that country in all ages,—the venality of the nobles, and the rude and lawless state to which long periods of anarchy had reduced all classes, are very apparent throughout. The following is a singular narrative, fully proving the ignorance of the people, and how easily they might be excited against anything English.

“Sethenne my last writing unto your said grace [Wolsey], here hath bene right ragious wyndes with exceding rayn, wete weder and grete waters, to the daungerous getting and ynnynge of thair cornes in these parties. Whereupon there is an open slaunder and mirmour raised upon me [Dr. Magnus, the English Ambassador] not oonly in this the toune of Edinburgh, but thorowe a grete parte of the realme, surmitting that I shulde be the occasion therof; and that, as I have doon in Fraunce, Flaunders, and other contreys, (where I never was, nor withoute the realme of Englande but here in Scotlande,) I woll not departe from hennes, till I shall procure all this realme to a distruccion booth in thair cornes, frutes, and otherwise, as is saide chaunced, by my meanes, oone yere of the vynes in Fraunce. Insomyche that I, nor my servauntes, couthe nor mought passe of late in the stretes, naither to nor from the courte, but openly many women banned, cursed, waried, and gave me and myne the mooste grevous maledictions that couth be, to our faces. Wherupon there ar nigh aboute halve a scoore persons, all wemen, taken and putte in prison, and as yet doe remayn there for condingne punytion, and to be example to other like offenders. And also the Freeres Observauntes have preched soore ayeinste thaym that furste procured and contynueth this false untrue and detestable saying and oppynnyon. This ungracious demeanour hathe bene putte in execution here, for the mooste parte, all by women. The begynners therof canne not be knowne, but it is suppoosed to be by Frenshe men, or by some other favouring thair causes, not being content with this peas and the maner therof to be concluded; nor that Einglisshe men doe come at all tymes, at thair pleasures, and whenne thay luste, to the yong kingges presence, and seing the Frenshe men not enterteynned as thay have bene of late. To long it is to fatigue and wery your Grace with the ungracious sondery oppynnyons that have bene had here of late ayeinste me; wherof there is noe grete marveill, for here is noe drede of justice, nor correction to be doone aither by oone parson or by other; whiche apereth by sondery haynous murdours lately committed openly withynne this the toune of Edinburgh.” (IV. 406).

If we may judge from the following passage,—which occurs, let it be remembered, in a despatch from an ambassador at a foreign court,—it seems probable that Master Magnus gave the people some reason to look upon him as a conjuror.

“Pleas it your Grace to wete that Mr. Wiat, of his goodness, sent unto me for a token certaine cramp ringges, which I distributed and gave to sondery myne acquaintances at Edinburgh; amongges other, to Mr. Adam Otterbourne, whoe with oone of thaym releved a man lying in the falling sekenes, in the sight of myche people. Sethenne whiche tyme many requestes have bene made unto me for crampe ringges, specially at my departing there, and also sethenne my commynge fromethennes. May it pleas your Grace therefore to shewe your gracious pleasure to the said Mr. Wiat, that some ringges may be kept and reserved, to be sent into Scotland; whiche, after my poore oppynnyon, shoulde be a good dede, remembring the vertue and operation of thaym is knowne and proved in Edinburgh, and that thay be gretely required for the same cause, booth by grete personnages and other. And thus Almighty God have youe, my good and gracious lorde, in his mooste blessed preservation and governance. At Barwik, the 20ti daye of Marche.” (IV. 449).

Henry VIII. seems to have considered that the death of James V. placed Scot-

land at his feet. Anxious for the prospect of the whole island devolving to one monarch, he immediately proposed a marriage between the infant Prince of Wales and the new-born babe to whom the sceptre of Scotland had descended ; and if the tyrannical impetuosity of the English monarch had not led him at the same time to advance the long-exploded claim to the feudal superiority of England over Scotland, it is not unlikely that the treaty might have been concluded, although the death of Edward VI. would ultimately have prevented the completion of the marriage. The chief opposition to the scheme was raised by the clergy, who foresaw the downfall of the Romish supremacy in any close alliance with England. Cardinal Beaton, a supple and wily man, a loose liver, and a persecutor, led the opposition, and, by a variety of subtle means, succeeded in thwarting Henry's favourite scheme. Invasion followed, the capital was sacked, and the unresisting people treated with cruelty almost unexampled. Still the cardinal not merely procured the rejection of the terms which Henry dictated, but by persecution—the usual policy of the Church of Rome,—checked the open exhibition of any favour to the doctrines of the Reformation. Beaton was indeed to all appearance the one great obstacle to the English alliance, and Henry was proportionably enraged against him. In some instructions said to have been given to the commander of the invading army, but which are rendered suspicious by their extraordinary barbarity,* after directions to burn Edinburgh, overthrow the castle, sack Holyrood House and the surrounding villages, and to burn and subvert Leith and all the rest, “ *putting man, woman, and child to fire and sword, without exception, when any resistance shall be made,*” he was then instructed to pass over to Fife, and extend the like destruction to all villages and towns there, “ *not forgetting, amongst all the rest, so to spoil and turn upside down the cardinal's town of St. Andrew's as the upper stone may be the nether, and not one stick stand by another, sparing no creature alive within the same, specially such as, either in friendship or blood, be allied to the cardinal.*”

The cardinal escaped the infliction meditated in this savage document, but it was merely to fall, after the lapse of twelve months, under the sword of the assassin. The mode of his murder is well known, but it is not so well known that his murderers communicated before-hand with the English Government, and that their scheme was listened to and, indirectly, if not openly, encouraged by Henry VIII. and his advisers. This fact was first made out satisfactorily by Mr. Tytler, upon the authority of various documents in the State-Paper Office, which are printed in the last of the two volumes before us. We have compared those documents with Mr. Tytler's work, (Hist. of Scotland, vol. V.) and are pleased to be able to bear testimony to the accurate manner in which that gentleman has stated their contents. The fact is one of great importance to the personal character of Henry VIII. and we shall relate, therefore, in as few words as we can, how it stands upon the information now before us.

It is apparent from documents in the Sadler State-Papers (I. 101, 106, 221, 249, 278, 312,) that during the year 1543 proposals were made by the English to the Scottish government for the apprehension of Beaton, in order that he might be carried into England, and kept there in such manner as no longer to “trouble the realm of Scotland,” or, in other words, no longer to oppose the crafty designs of Henry. This scheme having failed, an unscrupulous political agent named Crichton, but better known as the Laird of Brunston, proposed to the Council of the North, early in 1544, that certain persons would attempt either to apprehend or slay the Cardinal, provided Henry VIII. would grant them protection after the scheme had been executed, with wages in the mean time for 15 or 16 men for a month or two. The proposal was considered by the English government, and the messenger who made it was admitted to an interview with the king, but the result does not appear. Twelve months afterwards, that is, in April 1545, the Earl of Cassilis, whom Mr. Tytler

proves to have been connected with Brunston, wrote a letter to Sir Ralph Sadler, in which he directly offered to kill the Cardinal, if Henry would have it done, and would promise to reward him when it was done. Sadler shewed the letter to the Council of the North, who communicated the proposal to the king. The Privy Council replied, that His Majesty desired them to signify that "his Highnes, reputing the fact not mete to be set forward expressly by His Majestie, will not seme to have to do in it, and yet, not mislykyng the offre, thinkyth good that Mr. Sadleyr, to whom that lettre was addressed, should write to th'Erle of the receipt of his lettre conteigning such an offre, which he thinketh not convenient to be communicated to the Kinges Majestie. Mary, to write to hym what he thynketh of the matter, he shall say, that if he wer in th'Erle of Cassilis's place, and wer as able to do His Majestye good service there, as he knowyth hym to be, and thynkyth a right good will on hym to do it, he would surely do what he could for th'execution of it, beleving verly to do therby not only acceptable service to the Kinges Majestie, but also a speciale benifite to the realme of Scotland, and woold trust verly the Kinges Majestie woold conside his service in the same; as you doubt not, of his accustomed goodnes to them which serve him, but he woold do the same to hym." (V. 450.) This despatch, it should be known, is signed by Wriothesley, the Chancellor, the Duke of Suffolk, the Bishop of Winchester, and four others of the King's Councillors.

The object of the conspirators was evidently to procure a direct sanction and a promise of a definite reward, but Henry could not be driven into any measure of more open encouragement, and the matter therefore was apparently dropped for that time. In the month of June Sir George Douglas, another of the same *clique*, proposed the same scheme to a messenger sent by the English cabinet to confer with them upon other subjects (V. 467.); and, in the following month, Brunston again reiterates his offer to Sadler, who replied much in the same way as he had been directed to do to the Earl of Cassilis. (V. 470.) Still the want of a definite promise of reward kept the conspirators back; but the English government, having once taken up the notion, intimated to Lord Hertford that he might suggest it to the deserters from the French troops in the pay of Scotland, as one of those things which if done would ensure their being taken into the English service. (V. 512). In the month of October conferences of a very secret character were held between Sadler and Brunston, and from the tenor of the letters which allude to them there can be little doubt that they related to the contemplated murder, and that Sadler's assurances, whatever they were, were of such a character as to induce the conspirators to execute their scheme on the first opportunity, which occurred, or rather was made, on the 29th May 1546, whilst the excited people were yet mourning over the martyrdom of Wishart. The murderers were the very persons on whose behalf Brunston had made the first proposal.

The memory of Henry VIII. stood in no need of this additional stain, but the fact is unquestionable, and much credit is due to Mr. Tytler for the able manner in which he has unravelled the infamous intrigue.

This is, perhaps, the most important novelty to be found in the documents before us; but they are replete with information upon other points, and are a gift to the public of unquestionable value. We trust the series will be completed—but let it be from the State-Paper Office alone.

* The instructions referred to are said to be extant amongst the manuscripts of the Duke of Hamilton. Our knowledge of them is derived from Tytler's History of Scotland, V. 473. They are said to bear date "on the 10th April 1543-4," which must be incorrect: that is another circumstance of suspicion; but, on the other hand, there is a recital of them at vol. V. p. 371 of the present work, that goes a great way towards proving them to be genuine.



THE KINGSBOROUGH ELM, ISLE OF SHEPPEY.

NO monument of past ages carries with it associations more interesting than one of those ancient trees which occur so frequently in various parts of our island. Many of them, after having witnessed the successive changes of even a thousand years, still contribute their portion of verdure, though perhaps scanty, and exhibit to us a picture of life struggling to the last against the all-consuming hand of time. They possess often an adventitious charm, from the circumstance of their being connected by established customs or popular traditions with the scenes and people which witnessed their childhood and youth.

Several works have appeared with the design of illustrating the beauties of British forest trees, but they have most generally been confined to those trees which have attained to a great degree of celebrity, often by mere accident. We think that there remains still a wide field for the artist's pencil in the wilder forests and the less frequented parts of the kingdom, where

trees unobserved and unknown to fame may at least rival in age and picturesque beauty the most celebrated of their brethren.

To this class belongs the venerable Elm of which a sketch is given in the accompanying wood-cut. It stands in a hedge on the most elevated part of the island of Sheppey, in the manor of Kingsborough and parish of Eastchurch, and its immediate vicinity affords a variety of fine and extensive views, on one side commanding the wide opening of the mouth of the Thames, and on the other reaching far into the mainland of Kent. The manor, as its name might lead us to suppose, formerly belonged to the crown, until it was given by Queen Elizabeth to her kinsman Henry Carey, soon afterwards created Lord Hunsdon; and it may, in Saxon times, have been occupied by a fort of some kind, where the guard might say, in the words of his fellow in the ancient romance of Beowulf—



J. Buckler del.

HEVER CASTLE, KENT.

G. Hollis sc.

“ Ic þæs ende-sæta
æg-wearde héold,
þe on land Dena
láðra nænig
mid scip-herge
sceðþan ne meahte.”

“ I therefore placed at the end of the land,
have kept the ocean-watch,
that on the land of the Danes
no foe
with a naval armament
might commit injury.”

The neighbourhood now affords sufficient interest to the antiquary, in the old residence called Shoreland House, and in the ancient church of Minster, with its monuments and brasses.

The Elm has once been a noble tree; and it is within the range of possibility to suppose that it may itself have witnessed the age of the Saxons, and that it may have seen the grim Danish sea-king canton his warriors on this little island. Its height is probably not half of that to which it formerly rose, but the branches still spread out to a considerable extent, and are abundantly covered with foliage. The trunk is hollow, and at an elevation of three feet from the ground its circumference measures seventeen feet seven inches; so that it merits a place among the largest trees of its kind in our isle. The last famous event connected with its history, preserved in the memory of the peasantry, was the visit of four

aged ladies, who are said to have taken tea together in the inside.

Under this tree is held, on the Monday next after the feast of Pentecost, a court leet, at which are chosen the constable who has jurisdiction over the island, the ferry-warden, &c. and they there arrange the assessing of rates, and other matters chiefly connected with the ferry between the island and the mainland. This circumstance is in itself a proof of the antiquity of the tree; and the custom of holding courts in such situations, not uncommon in England, is no doubt a remnant of the superstitious reverence paid to such trees by our Saxon ancestors. The works of the earlier Christian monks are full of allusions to this all-prevailing superstition, and they often dwell with exultation on the ravages which in their zeal the early missionaries caused to be made amongst the finest ornaments of our primeval forests. W.

HEVER CASTLE, KENT.

(With a Plate.)

THIS structure, which forms the subject of the engraving in the present Magazine, is interesting as exhibiting a fine example of one of those ancient mansions which constitute a link between the castellated and domestic styles of building.

The original castle was in all probability erected by some member of the ancient family of Penchester during the time when the manor formed a part of its large possessions in the county; but as no portion of that structure is to be seen in the existing edifice, it will not be necessary to take up the history at an earlier period than the date of the oldest portion of the architecture of the present mansion.

Sometime in the reign of Edward the Third, the estate became the property of William de Hever, a member of a family which had previously existed at Northfleet, in the same county; who dying without male

issue, the castle and manor devolved on his daughters and co-heiresses, Joane married to Reginald Cobham, of Sterborough in Surrey, and Margaret to Sir Oliver Brocas; from which period the manor was divided into two portions, which became nominal manors under the names of Hever Cobham and Hever Brocas.

In the succeeding century the manor of Hever Cobham was purchased of Sir Thomas Cobham by Sir Geoffrey Bullen, knight, a wealthy merchant of London, who had been Lord Mayor of that city in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of Henry the Sixth; from whom it descended to Sir Thomas Bullen, the father of the ill-fated Anne. The ambition of this man, which led him to sacrifice his daughter to the passion of a brutal tyrant, was the means of transferring Hever Castle to the rapacious Henry. By this monarch it was assigned as a residence to the repudiated Anne of Cleves,

whose phlegmatic disposition perhaps saved her from the fate of her unhappy predecessor. At her death it again reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Queen Mary, on 16th of January, 1557, to Sir Edward Waldegrave, as a reward for his loyalty and attachment to his royal mistress: qualities which, on the accession of Elizabeth, procured his committal to the Tower, where he died in the third year of that arbitrary reign. In the family of Waldegrave it remained until 1715, when it was sold by James Lord Waldegrave to Sir William Humphreys, Bart. Lord Mayor of London, by which transfer it became for the second time the property of a merchant; thirty years after this period, in 1745, the mansion was again sold by the grand-daughter of Sir William Humphreys to Timothy Waldo, Esq. of Clapham, afterwards Sir Timothy Waldo, and in this family it at present remains. The existing structure, though by no means so extensive as many of the residences of ancient families, still possesses many features of grandeur and magnificence. The architecture exhibits the periods of its occupancy by the Hevers, the Bullens, and the Waldegraves; and to some members of the latter family are owing those extensive alterations, which we shall proceed to notice, and which have materially affected the original character of the edifice.

The buildings form a quadrangular pile, being, as may be inferred from the above statement of the vicissitudes of its history, the work of several periods, and constitute rather a castellated mansion than a castle in an architectural sense of the term.

The mansion together with the garden is surrounded by a moat, which is still filled with water. The entrance gateway is the most ancient portion of the structure; and, although it has in common with the rest of the building sustained alterations in the Tudor period, it still displays the character of the architecture of the reign of Edward the Third, and is the only feature of the pile which at all partakes of the character of a castle.

The entrance is formed by a low pointed arch commonly seen in castle gateways, but which is not to be confounded with the four centered

arches of the Tudor period. The form had many advantages, it more readily accommodated itself to the portcullis, and at the same time it allowed not only of the construction of a room above, but it made a smaller opening in the wall than an acutely pointed one would have done.

The roof or ceiling of this arch of entrance is ribbed with pointed arches, the intervals filled up with masonry, and has grooves for the working of the three portcullises which guarded the entrance: the two external portcullises, or rather their representatives, remain; the one in the interior has been removed.

The soffit of the arch is also pierced in the intervals between the ribs with holes, for the purposes of showering down combustibles on the assailants; and these with the machicolations at the summits, and arrow slits in different parts of the walls, show that the gateway was possessed of all the ancient means of defence and annoyance, and, when viewed in conjunction with the remainder of the structure, appear to be more than necessary for the defence of the mansion, which nowhere possesses an equal degree of strength, circumstances which show plainly that this gate is the relic of an older structure.

The tracery seen on the face of the buttresses at the sides of the arch of entrance is of an earlier period than the occupancy of the Bullens, to whom may be assigned the quadrilateral windows seen in the remainder of the elevation of the gate-house. The residence of the Cobhams being at Sterborough Castle, in the immediate neighbourhood, it is not probable that Hever was used for that purpose from the period of the death of William de Hever until its purchase by Sir Geoffrey Bullen: it is therefore unlikely that the gateway should be erected in this interval; and as the architecture plainly bespeaks an earlier period than that in which it became the residence of the Bullens, there can be no impropriety in considering it as a part of the structure which formed the residence of the Hevers, and probably received its present appearance, if it was not wholly built, by the last possessor of that name. The remainder of the front is com-

posed of two wings, flanking the gatehouse, having square towers at the angles furnished with cruciform arrow slits, also portions of the earlier pile. The windows, it will be remarked, in this wing, are occupied by mullions without the accompaniment of arched heads—a feature which is seen in most of the windows of the castle, proving that they are alterations of a period even later than the time of the Tudors, when the mullions of windows were almost universally surmounted by an arched head, including five sweeps.

The western flank of the castle shown in the engraving is terminated with the gable of what was once the hall. The back front is entire, in the same general style; it shows an octagon tower staircase, and the remains of the oriel window of the hall. The wall is surmounted by gables which originally may have constituted dormer windows to the hall. The eastern flank closely resembles the western, preserving an uniformity in the design of the structure. The whole of the external walls are built of the sandstone of the county.

The gables and chimney shafts have been altered from their original design, but not very materially; the windows have sustained the greatest injury by the removal of the small arches and the inclosed sweeps which surmounted each light. These alterations must have been made some time after the castle came into the possession of Lord Waldegrave; and, viewed in connexion with the fittings up of the interior, lead to the conclusion that a very material alteration of the structure took place about the reign of James the First.

Entering by the gate, a court yard presents itself, the dimensions of which have been considerably contracted from their original proportions by the extension of the surrounding buildings into the area: these buildings are constructed of timber and plaster; the former so disposed as to form panels. Both sides are uniform, each having a doorway and two bow windows ranging in height equal to the rest of the elevation. On the further side of the court, a passage leads through the hall to the garden, and at the same time

affords access to the domestic apartments.

The hall in its present state adds nothing to the appearance of the entire structure, of which it no longer forms a separate feature. On the side towards the court it is concealed by an additional building which has been raised against the wall for the purpose of containing a staircase to the apartments, constructed in the upper portion. Internally, the hall is divided by a floor, the lower story forming a kitchen or servants' hall; it possesses a spacious fireplace, and a screen at the lower end covering the passage, affords a faint indication of the former grandeur of the apartment. The screen itself is not ancient; but, in common with the woodwork of the rest of the interior, is of Italian architecture, shewn in pilasters; the decorations are very sparingly applied, and are certainly not older than the age of Charles the First: the remainder of this room has nothing worthy of remark. The upper part of the hall has been formed into a long and unsightly gallery, styled the ball-room, surrounded with wainscoting, decorated with Ionic pilasters in a very plain style; the ceiling is simple plastering, concealing the old timber roof, and in consequence of its situation it takes the form of a truncated gable. On one side of the room are recesses occupying the gables spoken of on the exterior, and also a portion of the oriel window of the hall. At one of these galleries a trap-door is lifted up and discloses a dark place, ridiculously styled the "dungeon;" it is merely a void space between the two stories into which the interior of the hall is divided.

In the way up to this gallery a room is shown as that of Anne Bullen: the wainscot frontispiece to the chimney, has Ionic terminal pilasters, and may be of the time of James I. it is certainly not earlier. A dark recess or closet at one corner, occupying the turret before described, is said to have been her study.

The bedstead and furniture shown in this room as Anne Bullen's, may possibly be coeval with Queen Anne; there is no pretence for saying they are older.

In the western range of building, at the left hand side of the quadrangle,

the upper apartments show a flat ceiling of plaster with mouldings, running into a plain geometrical pattern, very common in old houses. This may be a remnant of the long gallery; it is now divided into several apartments. The age is certainly not earlier than the date before assigned to the more modern portion of the structure.

In the windows of the staircase, leading from the hall to the upper apartments, are the following shields of arms in stained glass, the first four surrounded with the order of the Garter.* No. I. (reversed in the glazing) quarterly of 8. 1. Arg. a chevron Gu. between 3 bull's heads couped Sa. *Bullen*; 2. Quarterly Sa. and Arg. *Hoo*; 3. Az. a fesse Or, between two cotices dancettée Arg.; 4. Azure, three martlets Argent; 5. Ermine, a chief Sable, charged with three crosses patée Argent; 6. Azure, a fret and chief Or, *St. Leger*; 7. Per bend wavy Sable and Argent; 8. Azure, three fleurs-de-lis and a chief engrailed Argent; being the shield of Sir Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond: it impales quarterly, 1. Gules, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée Argent, *Howard*; 2. Gules, 3 lions passant gardant in pale Or, a label of three points Argent, *Brotherton*; 3. Chequée Or and Azure, *Warren*; 4. Gules, a lion rampant Argent, *Mowbray*; being the arms of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thos. Bullen, and a daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

No. II. quarterly of 5 coats: 1. Bullen; 2. Per fesse indented Azure and Or; 3. *Hoo*; 4. Argent, a lion rampant Sable; 5. Azure, a fesse between six quatrefoils Or. No. III. quarterly Howard, Brotherton, Warren, and Mowbray. No. IV. repetition of No. II. No. V. defaced, probably the same as last. No. VI. a shield made up of fragments. No. VII. Per fesse indented

Azure and Or. No. VIII. quarterly, 1 and 4 Bullen, 2 and 3 Per fesse indented Azure and Or, an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly Sa. and Argent, *Hoo*, Sir Geoffrey Bullen, knight, and Anne his wife, daughter of Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings.* No. IX. Per pale Gules and Argent, a crescent for difference Or, for Waldegrave.

In 1831 the room which occupies the upper part of the gateway was fitted up by Mr. P. F. Robinson in the Gothic style. The wainscoting is partly ancient and partly modern; immediately above the fireplace is a fascia of ancient shields in oak, on which are carved the initial letters M—IHS, and the arms of France. Above this are two angels, each bearing two shields painted with the following armorial bearings (modern).

1. Arg. on a bend Sable 3 roses of the First, barbed Vert, seeded Or; impaling Arg. a chevron Gules, between three bull's heads Sable; a scroll below inscribed "Carey and Boleyn," for Mary, the second daughter of Sir Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltshire, and wife of William Carey, Esq.

2. Carey, impaling Argent, a bend Azure between six leopard's faces Gules, inscribed "Carey and Waldo."

3. Bullen impaling Howard, the bend charged with the augmentation, inscribed "Boleyn and Howard." If the artist who painted this shield had consulted the glass existing in the hall, he would have found that the alliance between the Howards and Bullens preceded the grant of augmentation to the first named family.

The fourth shield bears the Royal arms impaling Bullen, inscribed "K. Hen. VIII. and Boleyn."

The ceiling is paneled by oak ribs with gold bosses at the angles. At one end is a gallery which is decorated with a double rose, H. A. crowned, and a falcon on a mount, holding a sceptre, which badges are of modern execution.

In the room is some old furniture and a collection of portraits, of which one is shown as Anne Boleyn, but the features have an appearance of age beyond that of the unfortunate Queen.

This mansion, in common with the great majority of ancient structures, is

* This coat is not coeval with the parties.

* They appear to be the same as the following, which are given by Hasted. —In windows of Hever Castle, these arms—Arg. three buckles Gu. within the Garter; a shield of four coats, Howard, Brotherton, Warren, and Mowbray, Arg. 3 buckles Gules; a shield of eight coats, viz. Bulleyn, Hoo, St. Omer, Malmain, Wickingham, St. Leger, Wallop, and Ormond; and one in hall, Per pale Arg. and Gules, for Waldegrave. Hasted, vol. i. p. 395.

no longer used for the purposes of residence by the family to which it belongs. A portion is tenanted by the farmers of the estate.

The board animadverted upon in Gent. Mag. Sept. 1828, has been removed. E. I. C.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 26.

AT the commencement of the year now closed, I undertook to prove,* to the satisfaction of Mr. Logan or any of your learned readers,—1st, That the Welsh is not a dialect of the Gaëlic; and, 2ndly, as a consequence, that the Gaël and Cymbri are not, as is generally believed, of the same origin; 3rdly, that the Gaëlic has no connexion whatever with the languages called Semitic; and, 4thly, that it bears no resemblance to that remnant of a language called the Basque or Biscayan. Since then, I have examined all those points with due care, and I must say, that I have neither seen nor heard any thing to induce me to alter my opinion. Mr. Logan's arguments I have endeavoured to answer in my letters to you, of which your readers may form their own judgment. At the same time, I am surprised to find that Mr. Logan has met with no support from his Welsh allies, who ought to know something of their own language. I have a shrewd suspicion that my mode of treating the subject, by *reducing it all to matter of fact*, has deterred them from entering so limited a field of contest; for when the battle is confined to a very narrow space, those only volunteer to fight who are confident in their own valour and the goodness of their cause. I conclude, then, I trust on fair grounds, that the learned among the Welsh, as well as my own sage countrymen who edited the great Gaëlic Dictionary, have found my *facts* too stubborn to admit of refutation.

It may be asked here (and I wonder why it has not been done ere now either by Mr. Logan or myself), what is the criterion by which we may pronounce two languages to be dialects of each other, or of some common origin? The first part of the question is easily answered. Dialects of a language are

merely variations in some words or phrases, bearing, however, a very small proportion to the great body of the language. Thus Herodotus, Theocritus, and Xenophon, all wrote different dialects of Greek; but a person well versed in one, can easily understand the others. There are three dialects of the Gaëlic, differing still less than the Greek dialects alluded to, the Scotch, the Irish, and the Manx. But the Welsh is as different from the Gaëlic as the Latin or Gothic is from the Greek. To say, then, that the Welsh is a Gaëlic or Celtic dialect, is taking too much liberty with the usual acceptance of terms.

The second part of the question, viz. "When are languages said to be of the same family or origin?" is more difficult to answer; or, strictly speaking, there is not, to my knowledge, any criterion laid down wherewith to decide. For this reason, I will here explain my own standard, and, if defective, I shall feel obliged to any of your readers for a better. In comparing two languages, then, I should say, that when the *roots* of the verbs, the pronouns, the simple adverbs of time and place, and the substantives in most common use, can be identified, the two languages are of one family. This criterion will apply as a general rule in comparing the English with the Flemish, Dutch, German, &c. which are all of the Gothic family; or in comparing the French with the Italian and Spanish, which are all from the Latin.

Again, it may happen that two languages may have a vast number of words (chiefly substantives and adjectives) in common, and yet be of different families: such is the case with English and French, in which the above criterion will not apply, because the one is from the Gothic, and the other from the Latin. Now, it is notorious that the stray words common to the Gaëlic and Welsh are substantives or adjectives; but how few of the roots of verbs agree? to say nothing of the pronouns and adverbs, which differ as much from each other as any two languages in Europe. I maintain, then, that the mere agreement of a few nouns in any two languages,

merely proves that there was once an intercourse between the two nations, but not that they are of the same origin.

As all my arguments in this dispute are drawn from *facts*, I cannot avoid mentioning, even at the risk of appearing professional, the following corroborative circumstance which led me to adopt the above criterion in the comparison of the Gaëlic and Welsh. The Persian language is of a totally different origin with the Arabic, the one being Japhetic, somewhat like the German, and the other Semitic; but the Arabic (substantives and adjectives) has been so copiously introduced into the former as to constitute by far the majority of words. Yet the framework of the Persian is still unchanged, and the stupendous poem of Firdausi, which has scarcely one word of Arabic, is still read and understood and admired by the people.

Again, the Persian, thus loaded with Arabic, has been incorporated with the Hindī—a Sanscrit dialect which pervades the northern half of India; and hence has arisen the modern Hindustani spoken by the Mahomedans in that country. Three-fourths of the Hindustani words are Arabic or Persian; the Hindī is entirely from the Sanscrit: yet Hindī and Hindustani are the same language, having the same grammar, the speaker having only to bear in mind that when he addresses a Hindu he is to avoid all words from the Persian and Arabic, and with a Mussulman he is to employ terms from the latter *ad libitum*. These facts clearly prove that the *copia verborum* (even if such a thing existed between the Gaëlic and Welsh) does by no means imply identity of origin; and for this reason I have been led to search for a more safe criterion, which I think I have found in the one above described.

Now a hasty or careless observer, looking merely at the words of the Persian Dictionary, or some of the modern compositions in the language, would have no hesitation in saying that Persian is a dialect of the Arabic, than which nothing is more erroneous. We have an instance precisely similar in our own language, which has admitted a vast number of words from the Latin, either directly or through the

French; so that a stranger might conclude, from seeing Milton's *Paradise Lost*, or Johnson's compositions, that English is a dialect of Latin. I mention all this to shew how fallacious are the grounds on which Mr. Logan founds his belief in the identity of the Gaëlic and Welsh; which are not nearly so much akin as Persian and Arabic, or English and Latin.

Before I conclude this part of the discussion, I have to request of those who may differ with me in opinion to dismiss all prejudice, if they have any, and examine the two languages agreeably to the method which I have laid down for myself. Without some such criterion the dispute will be endless; and if mine be not satisfactory to my opponents, let them favour me with one of their own. There is, indeed, a very sound test, founded on experience; but *that* may not suit every one. I have made languages the study of my life, partly from accidental circumstances, and partly from taste. I found that by knowing something of one language of a family, the transition to the rest was easy. From a knowledge of Latin and French, I found little difficulty in Italian. From knowing Hindī and a little Sanscrit, I found the transition easy to Bengali and Marathi; and, were it worth while, I see no difficulty in the acquisition of Dutch and Flemish, from my knowing English and broad Scotch. But now comes the very pith and force of my argument:—I happen to know Gaëlic better than any of the languages I have mentioned, and I have eagerly tried to learn Welsh, but I declare, that my Gaëlic was of no more use to me in this elegant pursuit, than it would be if I were attending lectures on the idiom of the Hottentots. This argument is, I trust, a *settler*; and it was the *fact* on which it is founded that first led me to differ from the generally-received opinions on the subject. Of course, my opponents will not expect me to admit that it was my own stupidity that caused my failure in my Welsh studies; if they do, all I can say is, that they will be giving me credit for more modesty than, I fear, I possess.

Secondly: The languages of the Celts and Cimbri being radically different, it follows that the two tribes

are not of one origin; and that they are not so, is quite in accordance with ancient history and the natural course of events. I have already observed* that I considered the Celts as the aborigines of our Islands as well as all Gaul. In the course of time, these Celts in Gaul were invaded by the Belgæ and other tribes from Germany, who took possession of the north-east quarter of the country. The Belgæ being thus established on the opposite coast, in sight of Britain, would very soon carry their victorious arms thither; and in Cæsar's time they had established themselves in the southern portion of the Island, having driven the Celts into the interior. The descendants of these Belgian invaders were the Britons that opposed Cæsar; and the ancestors of the Welsh people of this day. Some centuries after Cæsar, a superior race of men invaded Britain—the Saxons, who drove the Belgian Britons of the south into the western mountains, just as these same Britons had previously forced the aboriginal Celts to seek shelter in Ireland and the mountains of Scotland. By the time of the Saxon invasion, a branch of the then South-British race had even gained possession of the eastern coast of Scotland, where they flourished for several centuries under the name of Picts, till at last the Celts, driven to extremities, like the stag at bay, turned upon their pursuers and expelled them from the country.

At the same time there must undoubtedly have been a considerable intercourse between the Belgian and Celtic Britons before their final separation through the Saxon invaders; and this easily accounts for such words as are common to both languages. Again, the two languages are so different upon the whole, as I have endeavoured to shew, that we have no grounds to infer that the two nations ever amalgamated; nor was it natural that they should unite, as long as the Celts had kindred tribes towards Scotland, and in all Ireland, to whom they could retreat for safety. That the Welsh, then, are the descendants of the Bel-

gian invaders alluded to by Cæsar, and not of the Celtic aborigines, seems to me incontrovertible; and this fact is admitted by Lhuyd, the soundest writer on the subject that Wales has yet produced, his opinion being, “that they (the Gaël or Celts) possessed the whole of South Britain long before the Cumraig or Welsh came into this country and expelled them.” His chief reason for this admission is, “that the greater part of the Cumraig names of places are Gaëlic, and must have been imposed in ages vastly prior to the arrival of the Cimbri in Britain.” But of this, I think I have said enough for it follows as a corollary to my first position, the dissimilarity of the languages. If the Welsh were Celts, it is impossible that their language should have changed so much, while that of the Celts of Ireland, Scotland, and the Isle of Man, has continued the same for so many centuries.

With regard to the Armoric or Bas-Breton, it is, as might be expected, a very mixed idiom; but, on a careful analysis of the grammar and vocabulary of it given by Lhuyd,† I am led to conclude that its framework or basis is Celtic. More than half its words are from the French or Latin; of the remainder the *majority* are Welsh, but the structure and idiom are entirely Gaëlic. The Armoric, then, stripped of its Latin, French, and Welsh vocabularies, is necessarily reduced to a small number of words, probably to a fifth or sixth of the whole, yet in that small number there is the germ of the language, and that language pure Gaëlic; and it is a curious fact, that a number of these Gaëlic words do not exist in the Welsh. Now all this is very easily accounted for, as the Armoric has resulted from an amalgamation of the Belgic and Celtic Gauls, the Belgians having been forced to give way before the Saxon race, who at present inhabit their ancient territories. The Belgians, thus driven from their own possessions, intermixed with the Celts of the west of Gaul; and hence arose, as is always the case, a

* Vol. IX. May 1838.

† I regret that I have not had access to more ample materials on the Armoric language than Lhuyd's work, which I confess is rather scanty to warrant me in founding any *decisive* conclusions on this part of the subject.

mixed language, the basis being that of the aborigines, though the *copia verborum* may be of foreign growth.

When a nation is invaded, if the inhabitants quietly submit to their conquerors, the language merely receives a multitude of new words, but does not thereby change its nature. Such is the case with the English, the Persian, and the Hindustani, and half a dozen others I could name. If, again, in the case of an invasion, the aborigines be in a rude state of civilisation, and little attached to any particular spot, they will of course abandon their country altogether to their more warlike conquerors. Of this we have abundant instances in America, Africa, and New Holland, where the language of the invaders flourishes unmixed.

If both parties be nearly equal in point of civilisation, then, although they may not absolutely intermingle, still there will be a considerable intercourse between them either in peace or war, and consequently several words will become common to both languages. We have an instance of this in the language of the Spanish Peninsula, which has received a considerable accession of words from that of the Arabs. Still these do not materially alter the Latin impress of the Spanish and Portuguese languages. In like manner the Arabic of Morocco and the Mediterranean coast of Africa has a considerable intermixture of words from the Spanish and Italian: still this does not at all change its Semitic structure. In fact, the Spanish and the Arabic of Morocco, or the Italian and Maltese, furnish the best illustrations that I know of the precise affinity between the Gaëlic and Welsh; which have, like the forementioned, several words in common, but bearing only a small ratio to the whole words of either language.

In the case of the Bas-Bretons, whose language is a total mixture of the Celtic and Cimbric, (I mean, of course, that fraction of it which is not Latin or French,) it matters little whether the Cimbric people came among them as conquerors from Belgium, or as fugitives for shelter from the victorious Saxons, or as colonists from Wales, which some say was the case; it all

comes to the same result. They coalesced with the aborigines, and although the majority of Armoric words are Welsh, yet the language seems Celtic. I have mentioned that the Armoric has got Gaëlic words not found in the Welsh, such are *blonec* fatness, *bresq* brittle, *coun* to remember, *dale* to delay, *dalta* to moisten or bedew, and many others I could enumerate. Now, if the Gaëlic, Welsh, and Bas-Breton were dialects of each other, how, I would ask, could it happen that the Bas-Breton should be nearer the Gaëlic than the Welch is? According to my view of the case the answer is obvious: the Bas-Breton is a Celtic language, of which the foundation alone is discernible, the superstructure being of Cimbric, Latin, and French materials. The Gaëlic is a language entirely Celtic, and most probably the same as was once spoken in Celtic Gaul, and which, very naturally, furnished the basis of the present Armoric.

I have, in some of my former letters,* expressed my opinions freely, because truth has nothing to fear, and fairly, because founded on facts, respecting those *soi-disant* Celtic and Cimbric etymologists who have gained a sort of reputation among those of their own kind. As to such Saxon writers as have treated of that subject, they are to be excused; because, as they were imperfectly acquainted either with Gaëlic or Welsh, they have merely erred in placing too great a reliance on the accuracy of the natives. Authors in general, and book-makers in particular, find it much easier to adopt the opinions of others than to examine facts. Nay, further, it has sometimes happened that an error has been repeated and multiplied in the writings of far greater men than any of the Celtic and Cimbric etymologists afore-said. As *facts* are my principal weapons, I shall here mention a case in point. The names of the late Dr. Carey, Mr. H. T. Colebrooke, and Sir C. Wilkins, were deservedly at the very head of Oriental literature in their day. Each of these eminent men gave out in their writings that the Teloo-goo language was a dialect of Sanscrit. Now it really happens that the Teloo-goo is no more Sanscrit than En-

glish is Latin. This mistake arose from inattention to facts, and from the circumstance of the Sanscrit being copiously introduced into some of the Teloogoo compositions, while the basis of the language is totally different. Mr. Ellis, of Madras, pointed out the circumstance; and I have been fully assured of Mr. Ellis's accuracy, by the opinion of the first Sanscrit scholar in Europe, who is at the same time well versed in the Teloogoo. Thus the Sanscrit and Teloogoo might have proceeded amicably as mother and daughter, down the stream of history, had not Mr. Ellis fearlessly opposed facts to authorities, however learned.

Thirdly, I believe I have sufficiently shewn* the utter non-affinity of the *Gaëlic* and *Semitic*. Indeed, I am surprised to find that any writer pretending to ordinary sanity, should have tortured his brains in hunting out a few far-fetched resemblances of words which lead to no useful end. In the great *Gaëlic Dictionary* there are, as I have mentioned, several words in the Hebrew and Arabic characters whose relationship to the *Gaëlic* is to the full as remote as the extreme limit of Scottish cousinship. I exposed a few instances of this questionable affinity, and I am quite prepared to do the same with a hundred more if necessary. But lest I should have offended my trustworthy and well-beloved cousins of the north, or my Hibernian friends, I feel great pleasure in assuring them, that since writing my last letter, I have seen, if possible, more downright nonsense of that kind in other works than is contained in the *Gaëlic Dictionary*. The *Cumraig* of the South claim kindred with the Hebrew, and I am not sure whether theirs is not the language that was spoken in Paradise, or, if necessary, still earlier. However this may be, they have written in their books, yea—like the Gael, even in their dictionaries, sundry Hebrew words, which they say (with what truth we shall see) are akin to the Welsh. The books to which I allude are Davies's *Celtic Researches*,—a periodical called the *Cambro-Briton*,—and Richards's *Welsh Dictionary*. A few specimens

from some of these will suffice; for, of course, I cannot be expected to exhibit the whole. In Richards's *Dictionary*, the *Welsh word* *Bargen* is thus explained—"Bargen, a bargain, &c.; perhaps it is more rightly written *margen*, as *marchnad*, from the Hebrew *macar*, to sell." Now it is my own humble opinion, in which I am quite confirmed by the well-known by-word that a "*Bargen* is a *Bargain*," that the origin of the *Welsh word* *bargen* is to be looked for nearer home than the Hebrew verb *macar*, to sell. To be sure the Jews are excellent hands at a bargain, but I have yet to learn that they ever practised their art with the *Cumraig*. Again, the *Welsh word* *dawn*, a gift, is in Hebrew *neden*;—well, what then? fudge! The roots of the *Semitic* languages cannot, from their nature, be clipped of any letter or letters that may please the crazy etymologist. *Neden* is from the root *ned*; take away the initial *n* and the remainder has no meaning. Now, to make the *Welsh* and *Hebrew* here agree, the initial *n* must be thrown away; and one might just as well throw out the middle letter, or the final, if trilateral, and it would come to the same convenient result, viz.—*nothing*. Hence the affinity of *dawn* and *neden* amounts precisely to *nothing*. But I regret to say that my investigation does not altogether end here. The word *neden* does not exist in the *Hebrew* at all with the meaning of gift, which renders the case a degree *beyond contemptible*. Were it not transgressing on your valuable pages, I would add some rare specimens of this sort from the *Cambro-Briton*, Vol. II. page 306; and from Davies, *passim*. They beat my northern friends out and out; and I should certainly have treated them with the contempt they deserve, did I not see some men of sense, not conversant with the subject, inclined to believe them. In short, the lucubrations of the Gael and *Cumraig* on the subject of the affinity of the *Hebrew* with their respective languages, is a complete exemplification of what in the vulgar tongue is called *castle-building*.

Fourthly, respecting the *Basque* or

Biscayan tongue; it is so totally different from Gaëlic or Welsh either, that the most *shallow** etymologist would feel at a loss to prove their identity. To begin with *facts*, Balbi gives sixteen words of the most common occurrence of the Basque, Gaëlic, and Welsh. Of these sixteen not one Basque word bears the least resemblance to the Gaëlic or Welsh; and even out of the ten numerals, which are also given, there is only one (the sixth) that has any sort of affinity. This is the more remarkable as the numerals, in almost all the languages of Europe, and a great many in Asia, have a considerable degree of affinity, how much so ever the languages may differ in other respects. The Basque is most probably all that remains of the language of the Aquitani of Cæsar's time. That these differed in every respect from the Celts and Belgic Gauls we have the most positive testimony from Strabo, who says (book iv. cap. 1), "that the Aquitani were altogether different, *τελέως ἐξηλλαγμενους*, from the others, not only in their language, but in their persons, resembling the Spaniards more than the Gauls; nor did the rest of the Gauls, who were similar as to personal appearance, speak the *same language*." It is probable that Spain was peopled from Africa, and Aquitania from Spain; and the Basque may therefore search for its kindred among the ancient languages of Numidia and Mauritania, if still in existence. I think, if a Basque scholar were to examine the Punic scene in Plautus, he might prove more successful than our Hibernian O'Neachtans and other O's.

I have thus, Mr. Urban, endeavoured to fulfil the promise which I made to you at the beginning of this year. To have done justice to the task would have required much more space than your pages could afford, and more leisure and ability than are at my command. I trust, however, that these essays of mine, imperfect as they are, may induce abler hands to take up the subject, and pursue the path which I have so far followed. I am convinced that it is a safe route,

because I have had no favourite theory to support, nor have I indulged in any conjectures of my own imagination. It will be found that all my statements are merely natural inferences from certain observed phenomena or facts, or from the fair and *unthwarted* testimony of ancient writers. It may be asked, why do I disregard the opinions of so many of our modern writers? To this question my answer has been already given, "with reasons good." I have no regard for those moderns who pervert and degrade the science of etymology, so useful within its lawful sphere, and who *misquote* and *misrepresent* ancient authorities in support of some favourite theory. The writings of all such, being the result either of prejudice, ignorance, or insanity, are by no means entitled to that respect which we pay to those of Cæsar, Tacitus, and Strabo.

In conclusion, I may be allowed to say, that I feel cheered and highly gratified to find that my efforts have met with the approbation of Sir William Betham, whose remarks to that effect appeared in your Number for October. It will be seen that, in some of my letters, I had free recourse for assistance and confirmation of my views to Sir William's excellent work on the "Gaël and the Cymbri," in which it is clearly and fully proved that the Gaëlic and Welsh are very different languages. To this work I also referred Mr. Logan and the literati of Wales at large; but not a shadow of an argument have they been able to bring forward in its refutation. It is true I differ from Sir William on some points in the first part of his work, particularly in making Ireland the cradle of the Celts. I should say, that in early times it was more natural that islands should be peopled from continents, and that the diffusion of mankind over the earth should have taken place by land rather than the reverse. For this reason I have inferred that the Celts came from the eastward by land, (from what precise part I do not presume to say,) first into Gaul, and thence into Britain and

* I could easily prove, if necessary, that the more shallow and ignorant an etymologist is, the more will he succeed in his lucubrations.

Ireland. Had Ireland been peopled from Phœnicia direct, I cannot conceive it possible that there should be so very little affinity between the Celtic and Semitic languages, particularly as both have remained pure and unmixed for such a length of time.

Perhaps I am too fastidious in my ideas of the legitimate application of etymological science, which I still think has been allowed to run riot in the hands of some of our countrymen. I believe I can account for my taste in this respect from having been several years accustomed to a very rigorous etymological school, that of the Arabic. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the certainty with which every word of that language may be traced on fixed principles to a particular root, beyond which it is deemed absurd to proceed. The Arabic roots, too, consist generally of three syllables; and though the Oriental grammarians have the good sense to leave these undisturbed, yet *our* etymologists would mangle them without mercy. For instance, the word *mu-kaddimatun*, which signifies the first part of anything, is, on the most unerring principles, derived from *kadama*, to go before; but an Arab would never dream of dissecting *kadama* into *ceud-am* (first time), like our Celtic derivators. Again, in all the words resulting from the root *kadama* (and they are many) the radical consonants *k*, *d*, and *m*, are never lost nor transposed on any account; and the same rigorous principle is applicable to all the other roots, which, in fact, is the grand characteristic of languages of the Semitic family. I mention this to excuse, if not to justify, the suspicion with which I receive all arguments founded on the etymological researches of my countrymen. If they show me a single principle on which their art is founded, I trust that I shall prove amenable to reason; as matters stand, I consider the whole as mere conjecture, of which there is ample proof in their own disagreement in the derivation of such words as Britain, Caledonia, Celtæ, &c.

Great praise is due to Sir William Betham for the light which he has

thrown on the most obscure portion of British history,—that of the Picts. That these were a Cymbric race there is every reason to conclude; still, I should say that those of them who escaped from Scotland were too small in number to form the basis of the present Cumraig. It will be borne in mind that the last struggle between the Scots and Picts was a war of extermination on the part of the former, and, according to the testimony of all the old historians, only a remnant of the Picts made their escape to England. These in all probability sought shelter, not among the Saxons, but amidst the mountains of Cumberland, which, as well as the whole western coast of the island, was then occupied by those Britons whom the Saxons had displaced. The expulsion of the Picts from Scotland took place near the middle of the ninth century, and it will be difficult to prove that the present Cumraig were not settled in Wales several centuries before that period. In fact, the poet Taliesin flourished about the middle of the sixth century, or, at all events, long before the era of Kenneth Macalpin. It seems to me, then, the more natural inference, that the Picts were really of the same race as the Britons or Cumraig of the South, and that on their defeat and expulsion by the Celts of Scotland, they easily coalesced with those of their own kindred, so that every trace of them, as a distinct people, was thenceforth lost.

But it is now high time for me to close this long letter, together with the Celtic controversy, on which I have nothing further to add, unless Mr. Logan should raise stronger objections against my views than any he has yet brought forward. I am well aware that this has been a subject on which opinions have greatly differed; and the only plea on which I claim any credit to my statements, consists in my not venturing (to the best of my judgment) beyond what may be established as facts, or such inferences as I deemed to be naturally deducible from facts.

Yours, &c. FIOR GHAEIL.

ON ASTROLOGERS AND ALMANACS.

(Continued from November Magazine,
vol. X. p. 489.)

THE respect paid to Astrologers, even by men of learning, at the period of which we treat, was equal to the contempt they lie under at the present time. It is true there were certain exceptions; Shakspeare, for instance, banters their absurd opinions in his *King Henry IV.* part first, in the character of Glendour:—

“ At my nativity

The front of Heaven was full of fiery
 shapes, [birth
 Of burning cressets; know, that at my
 The frame and foundation of the earth
 Shook like a coward.

"*Hotspur*. So it would have done,
At the same season, if your mother's car
Had kitten'd, though yourself had ne'er
been born."

And, again, in King Lear, act 1st,
Edmund says,

“ This is the excellent foppery of the world, that when we are sick in fortune (often the surfeit of our own behaviour), we make guilty of our disasters the Sun, Moon, and Stars ; as if we were villains on necessity, fools by heavenly compulsion, knaves, thieves, and treacherous by spherical predominance ; drunkards, liars, and adulterers by inforc'd obedience of planetary influence ; and all that we are evil by a divine thrusting on.”

Ward, in his *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, informs us, that the learned Mr. Gataker, desiring Mr. Henry Briggs, the first geometry professor of that college, to give him his opinion concerning judicial astrology; his answer was, "that he conceived it to be a mere system of groundless conceits." Some, however, beheld these men with admiration, and thought that an order of persons who were familiarly acquainted with the stars, and privy to the decrees of heaven, were in the highest degree respectable. Others, who looked upon their art as sorcery, regarded them with horror and detestation.

In the reign of James the First, letters patent were granted to the two Universities and the Stationers' Company, for an exclusive right of printing Almanacs, and under their patronage astrology flourished till beyond the middle of the last century; but in 1775, a blow was struck which

demolished this legal monopoly. One Thomas Carnan, a bookseller, had some years before detected or presumed the illegality of the exclusive right, and invaded it accordingly. The cause came before the Court of Common Pleas in the above-named year, and was there decided against the Company. In 1779, Lord North brought a Bill into the House of Commons to renew and legalize the privilege; but, after an able speech by Erskine in favour of the public, the House rejected the measure by a majority of 45; but the Stationers' Company afterwards managed to regain the exclusive market, by purchasing the works of their competitors.

The absurdity and even indecency of some of these productions was fully exposed by Erskine ; still the astrological and other predictions were continued : it is, however, some extenuation, that the public, long accustomed to predictions of the deaths of princes and falls of rain, refused to purchase such Almanacs as did not contain their favourite absurdities. It is said that the Stationers' Company once tried the experiment of partially reconciling Francis Moore and common sense, by no greater step than omitting the column of the moon's influence on the parts of the human body, and that most of the copies were returned upon their hands. The Company appear to have acted from a simple desire to give people that which would sell, whether astrological or not ; and not from any peculiar turn for prophecy inherent in the Corporation. Thus they issued at the same period the usual predictions in one Almanac, and undisguised contempt of them in another, apparently to suit all tastes.

Almanacs were very early distinguished for the mixture of truth and falsehood which they contained, and at the present time, those which have the most extensive circulation are equally remarkable for a like mixture, interspersed with much that is useful. The most ancient are those of Partidge, Moore, and Poor Robin, which have survived their authors much more than a century, but continue to be published with their names.

The two former of these publications have professed, in the plainest

terms, to foretell the weather, even to a day, stating that on one day there will be rain, on another snow, and on a third thunder. They have also prophesied as to political events with nearly equal confidence, though not quite so distinctly. The latter, however, treats all such prognostications with becoming ridicule, but in some parts has shown but little regard to decency, and in others approached to utter obscenity. Mr. Granger observes, "There appeared in the reign of Charles II. an Almanac under the name of 'Poor Robin, a well-wisher to the Mathematics,' which has been continued for about a century. The author hit the taste of the common people, who were much delighted with a wit of their own level. This occasioned the publication of a book of jest under the same name, and in the same reign." Poor Robin died only a few years ago, at somewhat more than the hundred and seventieth year of his age. We happen to possess a few of the productions of his earlier days, in his twenty-sixth and two following years; some brief selections from these are subjoined, as specimens of the broad humour of those times. In the title-page he informs his readers that the work contains a twofold Kalendar; viz. "The Julian, English, or Old Account, and the Roundheads, Fanaticks, Paper-sculld, or Maggot-headed New Account, with their several Saints'-days, and Observations upon every Month. Calculated for the Meridian of Mirth and Jollity, and fitted for the capacity of the meanest Noddles, that have but three grains of understanding."

He dedicates to his "Potent Patron the World," as follows:

"It is now grown customary to dedicate Almanacks, as well as other books; and indeed none more needs protection than they, considering the slanders that are cast upon them, and by none more than by them who understand them least. For this purpose, therefore, have I made choice of the World for Patron, knowing the whole world is better able to defend my Almanack than any one man whatsoever; but here was I at a loss what title or epithet I should bestow on it, seeing it alters its nature according to the persons that traffic in it: for with pipers, ballad-singers, and fidlers, it is a merry world; with prisoners, sick people, and

moneyless-persons, it is a sad world; with a soldier it is a hard world; with a divine, a wicked world; with a lawyer, a contentious world; with a courtier, a slippery world; with most men, a mad world; and with all men, a bad world: and yet, bad as it is, you see I trust the world with my book; but it is only for one year; and if it speed not well, the next I will change my patron; till then I am your annual Star-gazer, P. R."

The Calendar contains the usual information, also observations and directions for the provision of good and suitable cheer for each season, &c. some few samples of which we have subjoined:

Jan. "Best physick now to give relieve,
Is legs of pork, and chines of beef."

"There will be little of action amongst the soldiers, unless it be some few centinels blowing of their nails."

Feb. "Strawberries and honesty will be scarcer this month than frost and cold weather; yet green pease will be as plentiful as snow in dog-days."

Mar. "Graft warden pears and apple-trees,
For sparing flesh and bread and cheese."

Apr. "Now if we have no rain this month, it will increase the price of butter; and if we have nothing but rain, it will hinder the maids from playing at stool-ball on Easter holy-days."

May. "Those who their healths love,
this month will engage
To rise betimes, and butter eat with sage;
Drink scurvy-grass-ale, and clarified whey, [day."
And walk in the fields in the cool of the

June. "Now toasting-irons and warming-pans
Are not so used as pots and cans."

July. "When cherries in the month of March,

As ripe are as in June,
And men instead of corn sow starch,
And bears do sing in tune,
Then bailiffs they will honest prove,
And horse-coursers refuse to cheat.
Then drunkards shall no liquor love,
And gluttons will refuse to eat."

Sept. 1690. Husbandry. (Each month in the year contains similar directions.)

"Pick hops before that they be brown;
The weather fair, no dew on ground.
Set slips of flowers and strawberries,
Gather your saffron e'er sunrise,
Sow wheat and rye, remove young trees,
Make verjuice now, and kill your bees,

Gather your apples, parsnips sow,
Cut quicksets, 't will the better grow,
Cut rose trees if you would have roses,
Either to still, or make in posies.
With marl and dung manure thy land,
Remember quarter-day's at hand."

"Vintners shall get little by rich
misers, who, instead of Canary, drink a
sort of liquor somewhat between that the
frogs drink and small beer; too bad to be
drunk, and somewhat too good to drive a
water-mill."

Nov. "Now pork and turneps in re-
quest do come, [dumb,
The trees are leaveless, and the birds
A pot of ale and toast suits well together,
And a good fire defends us 'gainst cold
weather."

Dec. "A green goose serves Easter
with gooseberries drest,
And July affords us a dish of green
peas on,
A collar of brawn is a New-year's tide feast,
And minced pies at Christmas are chiefly
in season."

"The year concludes well with them
that are in health, and have store of mo-
ney; and very badly with those that are
in prison, and know not how to get out."

The second part of Poor Robin's
Almanac contains a prognostication
for the year, with an account of the
Eclipses, the four quarters of the year,
&c. in the same humorous style as the
former part. He satirizes astrological
predictions with such extravagant tales
as the following:

"Mars and Saturn are retrograde;
this signifies that some strange country
will be discovered, where the rivers run
with Canary, the lakes and ponds filled
with white wine and claret, the standing
pools with muscadine, and the wells with
pure hyppocras. The mountains and
rocks are all sugar candy, the hillocks
and mole hills loaf sugar, fowls ready
roasted fly about the streets, and cloaths
ready-made grow upon trees."

To his description of the four quar-
ters is appended his astrological
scheme, by which he says, "a man
may foretell things that never will be,
as well as those that never were;" and
he goes on to enumerate his predic-
tions, such as that "Sol being in a
biquintile with Venus, this foretells
that there will be several ways of
making puddings, and but one of eat-
ing them."

With such and much coarser mate-

rials is this publication composed; but
we forbear multiplying quotations, lest
it prove tedious to some, and offensive
to others; and hasten to notice ano-
ther Almanac, more generally known,
for which reason a few brief remarks
will suffice, as there are but very few
persons to whom Moore's Almanac is
not familiar, being one of those books
which is thought necessary for all fa-
milies; and you can scarce enter the
house of a mechanic, or cottage of a
husbandman, but you find it upon the
same shelf with "The Practice of
Piety," and "The Whole Duty of
Man." The general contents, there-
fore, of "Vox Stellarum, or, this Loyal
Almanac," needs no description in
this place.

Of its original projector we can col-
lect no information. *Francis Moore*,
according to his own account, has
amused and alarmed the world with
his predictions and his hieroglyphics
for the space of one hundred and forty
years. Aubrey says, "Lilly stole many
of the hieroglyphics with which he
amused the people from an old monk-
ish manuscript. Moore, the almanac-
maker, has stolen several from him,
and there is no doubt but some future
almanac-maker will steal them from
Moore. An anecdote is told of the
maker of this famous Almanac paying
a visit to the editor of a rival Almanac,
to endeavour to fathom the depths of
his mystery, and was cunningly in-
quiring into the secret of his calcula-
tions, when the other bluntly exclaim-
ed, 'I see what you are driving at,
Dr. Moore! You wish to know my
system. I tell you what it is. I take
your Almanac, and, for every day that
you predict one thing I predict the
reverse; and (he continued) I am quite
as often right as you are.'"

Mr. Henry Andrews, of Royston,
who was the maker, until the last
few years, of this popular Almanac,
received only twenty-five pounds a
year from the Stationers' Company
for his labours. Since the reduction
of the Stamp Duty, its sale has mate-
rially increased; and I am informed
that it last year amounted to the vast
number of 521,000 copies.*

* Of the production of the new pro-
phet, Mr. Thomas Murphy, 75,000 copies
were printed, and 70,000 sold.

To notice minutely the several Almanacs printed at this period would be superfluous, as they differ but very little in their particular contents; we shall, therefore, merely enumerate a few of the most popular in circulation at the latter part of the last century; and proceed to notice somewhat more particularly some few of those published at the present time, which must be reserved for a future communication.

Ampton, Nov. 12.

A. P.

MR. URBAN, *Edinburgh, Dec. 10.*

YOUR Correspondent from Ampton, A. P. has ably and successfully applied himself to that desideratum in our history of ephemeral literature, a bibliography of Almanacs, which I ventured to suggest in your Minor Correspondence some time ago. Perhaps you may not be displeased by my intrusion, or he mislike my directing his attention to a species of Calendars not entirely devoted to astrological prediction, or hebdomadal reference, but calculated to ridicule particular sects and parties, tractates in which the *utile cum dulci* are ingeniously blended; in short, the "Comic Almanacs" of bygone periods. On these a very curious and amusing paper might be indited by any one possessing time and opportunity. I have little of either; but, in testimony of my good will, I devote the brief space usually allotted to my siesta to the following trifling, and, I fear me, very unsatisfactory notice of three specimens of Calendrical oddities now before me.

The first is very rare, having been, I believe, carefully suppressed by those whom it specially offended,—the Roman Catholics. Its title is as follows:

"The Protestant Almanack for the year, from the Incarnation of Jesus Christ 1669, our deliverance from Popery by Queen Eliz. 110. Being the first after Bissextile or Leap-year. Wherein the Bloody Aspects, Fatal Oppositions, and Pernicious Conjunctions of the Papacy, against the Lord Christ, and the Lord's Anointed, are described. With the change of the Moon, the rising and setting of the Sun, and other useful additions, as Fairs, Eclipses, &c. Calculated according to art, for the meridian of Babylon, where

the Pope is elevated ninety degrees above all Reason, Right, and Religion, above Kings, Canons, Conscience, and Every Thing that is called God, 2 Thess. 2. And may, without sensible error, indifferently serve the whole Papacy. By Philo-protest, a well-willer to the Mathematicks. Cambridge: Printed for Information of Protestants, anno 1669."

After the title and list of Terms there ensues an Epistle Dedicatory "for the ever honoured B. S. Esquire," consisting of 10 pages. Then the "Jesuites Coat of Arms," *per* pale, a bow and arrow Proper, with these lines:

Arcum Nola dedit; dedit his La Flecha Sagittam;

Illis quis nervum, quem mercure dabit?

Nola to them did give a bow,

La Fleche a dart did bring;

But who upon them will bestow

What they deserve, a string?

Then comes "A New and Infallible Dyal to find the true Hour of the Day, when the Sun shines bright," representing a priest pendant from a gibbet, with "the use and explanation of the following Solar Dyal:

"Take a Jesuite, hang him upon an approved gibbet (but be sure you snickle him fast, or else he will slip the knot by some equivocation). Let him hang in a perpendicular line without motion; then turn him gingerly towards the Sun, with his mouth open; and observe where the shadow of his Roman nose falls upon the hour lines, and then you will see the true time of the day in England.

"Note, This Dyal will serve any elevation.

Ow. Epigr.

Si tuus ad Solem statuatur nasus hiant

Ore; bene Ostendes Dentibus Hora quota est."

Each month is illustrated by a series of Popish cruelties, pride and usurpations, miracles, treacheries, equivocations, whoredoms, principles, implicit faith and blind obedience, lies and slanders, venial sins, saints and martyrs.

To the preceding is added a separate work, entitled "*Speculum Papismi*; or, a Looking-Glass for Papists, wherein they may see their own sweet faces; being the Second Part of the Protestant Almanack for this year 1669." It contains "a short Chronology of papal usurpations, tyrannies, and cruelties," to the year 1669;—a "Scheme of the varieties of popish tortures;"—and a "Catalogue of some

of the most eminent marts and fairs kept in the Popedome." In the latter we find—

"March 25, being Lady Day, new stile, a most famous fair is kept at Halle in Brabant, which is the common emporium for these staple commodities following:

"1. The breeches of *Joseph*, without kelt or guard; they are something sleepy, it's confest, for they have not had a good nap these 1600 years: but you may have them pretty cheap, because they are something grown out of fashion.

"2. A pair of slippers, the same that Christ wore, and yet they look as fresh as if they were newly rubbed off the last. They are famous for curing the gout; if, therefore, any have that distemper in their great toes, it will be worth the while to travel thither, especially if they be half-way there already."

With many similar entries.

The next Almanac is the "*Kalendarium Catholicum* for the year 1686.—*Tristitia vestra vertetur in gaudium, Alleluia.*" It is not a *Rowland* to the Protestants' *Oliver*; but a simple "enduring and patient" performance. First comes the "Holidays of Obligation," then the Calendar; then the "Holidays Expounded," and next a "Catalogue of the Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen (of the Catholick religion) that were slain in the late war, in defence of their King and country." The names of those Catholics whose estates were sold by the Rump-Acts of 1651-52, and "Memorable Observations," conclude the tract.

The third is a

"*Yea and Nay Almanack*, for the people called by the men of the world Quakers. Containing many needfull and necessary observations from the first day of the first month, till the last day of the twelfth month. Being the Bissextile or Leaping Year. Calculated properly for the meridian of the Bull and Mouth within Aldersgate, and may indifferently serve for any other meeting-house what or where-soever. The very fourth edition. London, printed for the Company of Stationers, 1680."

This Almanac is truly a very amusing production. The "Second Part," "London, printed by Anne Godbid, and John Playford, for the Company of Stationers, 1680," is even scarcer than the former; and contains a laughable account "of a very sad disaster that befell two wet friends, coming

home very late, in Gray's-inn-lane."—My time and space only allow me to transcribe the following "Enthusiasms on the Twelfth Month" (February) from the "*Yea and Nay Almanack.*"

"The stars do predict that all those who are troubled with agues will prove Quakers, and that about the 14 day many shall fall into love, even as a fly falls into a hony-pot; this shall amaze many friends, and make them believe that marriage is a sweet thing, but lighting on an untoward sister, it proves as bitter as gall, or the herb called wormwood; therefore, Friends, have a care of marrying a shrew, nay, rather than yoke your selves to such a one, better doe as the men of the world doe on the 23 and 24 dayes of this month, eat pan-cakes and fritters, for they are more comfortable to the belly, then marrying a shrew is comfortable to the heart. Men talk very much of honesty, but because they use but little, we do not think they mean as they say. Let not the great-bellied Sestern now long for strawberries or cherries, for I assure ye they are very hard to come by; money also will be hard to come by; and when you have it, if you have not the more care, as slippery to hold as a wet eel by the tail. If you hear now of some old men getting young females with child, think it not strange; but impute it to the *cock-broth* eaten by them, made of the carcasses of those fowls unmercifully slaughtered by the boys on the 23 and 24 days of this month."

Should the above prove anyways interesting, I shall be happy to communicate whatever, either on this or other literary antiquities, may chance to fall under my notice.

Yours, &c. W.B.D.D. TURNBULL.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

"NEQUE Scriptor est ullus," says Professor Wyttenbach, "ex totâ antiquitate eruditâ, Cicerone præstantior, neque ex omnibus iis viris, qui post restituta bonarum literarum studia, in eo expoliendo emendandoque operam posuerunt suam, quisquam anteferri debet Joanni Aug. Ernesto." Now, if we may be permitted to adopt the method of expression used in the above paragraph, we should say, that of all writers who have treated on the subject of Trees and Plants, none have equalled Mr. Loudon in copiousness of information, in variety of materials, in accuracy of detail, in the unwearied

industry of collecting, and in the judicious arrangement and disposition of the different branches of his subject. His book is indeed a *κτῆμον ἐς αἰ*: a most valuable repository, which never can be superseded, and which is richly deserving the highest public encouragement. It has been to him truly a "labour of love," pursued with a zeal and energy which may be said to have ensured its excellence. We have consulted it repeatedly and carefully, and always came away, like the bee, "*apis matinae more*," laden with the honey of our research. But here we are obliged to close our language of praise; nor can we extend, like the Professor, our commendation from the author to his critic and commentator. We allude, Mr. Urban, to the article in the last *Quarterly Review* (No. LXXIV. Art. ii.) of which the '*Arboretum*' forms the subject: yet there is a value attached to it, which may be estimated by those industrious and enlightened gentlemen who live by the weekly and monthly profits of their pen, viz. *because it exhibits, most clearly and satisfactorily, how a reviewer can discuss the merits of a work without any further knowledge of his subject than what he derives from the work itself*. We have heard this article attributed to one of the *leading hands* of the *Review*: but we cannot believe that anything so utterly superficial, flimsy, and barren of all information, could come from one of the leaders of the learned phalanx, *βουλή-φορον ἄνδρα*. Whoever he is, we advise Mr. Murray for the future to select some other writer on Dendrology; and we now proceed to point out a few of those blunders and mistakes which he is sure to make whenever he is rash enough to drop Mr. Loudon's hand, and attempt to guide himself through the "*Caligantem nigrâ formidine lucum*."

1. "The trees which produce those lovely tints of scarlet and gold of which travellers tell us, are *all* to be obtained at moderate cost in *every* nursery; and that they will thrive *perfectly* in this country, Fonthill and White Knights bear ample testimony." What trees does the Reviewer allude to?—We presume, to the American oaks and maples. Does he mean that *all* the American oaks are to be procured at *every* nursery? If so, he

is in egregious error. Or at *some* nurseries? Even then he is wrong. There are very few American oaks that can be perfectly naturalised to the climate of England: the few that are, scarcely outlive a century; as may be seen by the decaying specimens at Pains Hill and Parson's Cross: the most desirable are the *Quercus rubra*, *Quercus tinctoria*, *Q. aquatica*, *Q. phellos*. The best collection in England is at Henham, the seat of the Earl of Stradbroke. The late Earl bought every species and variety introduced by Mr. Lyons about twenty years since, that would bear the climate of our island, and they have now grown into handsome trees. The best specimen of the "*Tinctoria*" is at Cashiobury; of the "*Phellos*" at Parson's Cross and Pepperharrow. The "*Rubra*" and "*Aquatica*" are too common to particularise. So far from *every* nursery having rich collections of American oaks, none but the commoner sorts are to be obtained; further, White Knights is not rich in its oaks; so that the Reviewer has crowded as much error into one short sentence, as it would well give room for.

2. "The *Abies* of the Romans was the Silver Fir; and the *Fagus* the Sweet Chesnut." We have very great doubts on the subject; and we may ask the Reviewer this question:—If *Fagus* was the Sweet Chesnut, what was the *Latin appellation of the Beech*? The description which Pliny gives of the '*Fagus*' agrees with the Beech and not with the Chesnut:—"Fagi glans nuclei similis, triangula cute includitur. *Folium tenue ac levissimum, populo simile*." But there is no doubt that the Latin *Fagus* is derived from the Greek *φήγος*. Now Eustathius (Il. 5.) says, *φήγος, ἡ δρυς λέγεται παρὰ τὸ φαγεῖν*. "The oak is called *φήγος*, from the fruit being eaten;" and the Glossæ give *φήγος*, *fagus*, *æsculus*; and Pliny, in the following passage, seems to allude to the three different species of oaks,—the *Æsculus*, the *Ilex*, and the *Quercus*. "*Glans fagea suam hilarem facit; Iignua suam angustam; querna, diffusam*." Ovid has in the *Fasti*, lib. iv. 656, "*Bis sua faginia tempora fronde premit*." Here the idea of chesnut-leaves must be excluded; and, probably, the poet alluded to the oaken wreath.

The subject is not without its difficulty; but we are inclined to think that the term 'fagus,' which is the Greek *φῆγος*, was used with considerable latitude of meaning, and included the beech, chesnut, and a species of oak—all of them bearing fruits. The word 'glans' was in a similar manner used, "sub suâ significatione, inquit Caius juriconsultus, omnes fructus continet;" but it had also a more confined and appropriate meaning when it designated the fruit of the Quercus, Robur, Æsculus, Fagus, Cerrus, Ilex, and Suber. It also included "Fructus, Castaneæ Arboris." We have only further to observe, that Columella, speaking of the chesnut, uses the term 'Castanea,' lib. iv. c. 33. "*Castanea Roboribus proxima est, et ideo stabilendis vineis habilis.*" Upon the whole, then, we think that the term *fagus*, like *glans*, was sometimes used in an extensive signification, including the Chesnut, and Beech, and Oak, the 'Arbores glandiferæ;' but in its more limited sense it was the name of the Beech, as *Castanea* was of the Chesnut, and *Robur* of the Oak. But, as we said before, if the Reviewer means to exclude the Beech from coming under the term *Fagus*, it rests with him to point out to us what was its Latin appellation—and in this we cannot help him. The passage in Cæsar is perplexing; but it is *not to be got over* as the Reviewer attempts. The Beech is a short-lived tree, and it does not necessarily follow that Cæsar saw beeches in Kent two thousand years ago. He may have used the word 'fagus' as Theophrastus is supposed to do, for the 'Æsculus,' that bears the sweet edible acorn, which oak we have not. Theophrastus says, *γλυκυκώτατος ὀκάρπος τῆς φηγοῦ*; and we think it probable that Cæsar alluded neither to the Beech nor the Chesnut, but to the Æsculus with its sweet edible acorns.

3. "We read (in Ireland) of Portugal Laurels from 30 to 40 feet high, while in English gardens they are seldom above 10 feet, nay, rarely attain even that height!" *Proh pudor!* If the Reviewer will put himself into the stage-coach and visit the Portugal laurels at the priory of St. Osyth in Essex; those at the passage at Stutton, where is one, we believe, more than 300 feet round, and those at Hevening-

ham Hall, Suffolk, he will find some equalling or excelling the specimens in Ireland; but, if he is a Cockney, we recommend him to one at the extremity of the new garden attached to Pope's Villa, by the late possessor at Twickenham.

4. "Rhododendrons here seldom seen above five feet." These extraordinary assertions, made in such a dashing and peremptory manner, perfectly astonish us; is the Reviewer himself deceived, or is he laughing at his readers? Did he never hear of the Rhododendrons at Cuffnells? did he ever see that long and noble mass of them at Tottenham Park, in Wiltshire, above twelve feet high, and growing in the highest luxuriance? The fact is, that these plants delight in a soft, damp, moist atmosphere; and in our southwestern counties, from Hampshire to Cornwall, would, if properly cultivated, equal any that the similar climate of Ireland could produce. At Muswell-hill there are some magnificent Rhododendrons growing in a strong tenacious clay.

5. A "Yucca in England is seldom above five feet high, and dies as soon as it has flowered!!!" Let not our readers give one grain of belief to this portentous, pudendous assertion. We have seen a Yucca in England (we believe Mr. Loudon has described one in his Gardener's Magazine) more than twice this height, and, moreover, the Yucca does not die after flowering. It is true that the Yucca filamentosa loses some of its leaves, but they soon spring out again; but the Yucca gloriosa, &c. flowers annually without impairing its strength, or shortening its life.

6. "Tree Pæony in our gardens seldom run more than three or four feet high." We have two plants of this description in our garden, planted about fifteen years, both more than six feet high.

7. On the Caper, the author does not mention that this plant long grew beneath the garden-wall of what was a large ladies' boarding-school at Kensington; and if it is dead, it is but a short time since: it was planted by a friend of old Bradley, the writer on gardening. The Caper is also grown in the Apothecaries Garden at Chelsea with a slight glass protection in winter.

8. Mr. Loudon is mistaken when he says, the term Locust-Tree, for the *Pseudo-Acacia*, was almost unknown in England, before Cobbet's time; the fact is, the tree is called the Locust and not the *Acacia*, by Bartram and all our old American travellers.

9. The Reviewer should have mentioned, under the subject of the *Eri-cacetum*, that the park at Dropmore is sown with the *Rhododendron*, which is protected by the Fern in winter, and when that dies away in the spring, the plants spring up into sight covered with blossom; he is also wrong in saying that the "undergrowth of the woods at High Clerc is composed almost entirely of *Rhododendrons* and *Azaleas*:" it is only in a confined space, round the margin of the lake. The plants at Ken-wood are not extensive; and the soil at the Duchess of Gloucester's, at Bagshot, is too light for these plants, which suffer there extremely in a hot summer. He should have mentioned the more favourable soil of the contiguous garden at Knap-hill.

10. "Lord Byron hits Mr. Bowles hard, by showing that Pope, disparaged by his editor as destitute of all real love of nature, gave the great blow to the formal school of gardening by a paper in the *Guardian*." This paper is No. 173, and its attack is directed against what is called the topiary work in gardens; cutting yew, box, and other flexible evergreens into grotesque shapes of animals, &c. but far from Pope having imbibed the true picturesque feeling in gardening, in the same paper he recommends Homer's "*Garden of Alcinous*" as the best model for imitation. As far as we recollect, what called out Mr. Bowles's animadversion on Pope's taste, was the poet's ambition of having some *joints* of the Giant's Causeway on his lawn, and *two wooden swans, supported on wires, and appearing to be flying to the Thames*. We think this might justly alarm any lover of the picturesque; however, to settle this controversy, we shall observe that a plan of Pope's garden was published by Serle, his gardener, and there his taste may be seen exemplified. The highest praise he ever received on this head was from Horace Walpole in a letter to Horace Mann, who speaks of

Pope's taste having, in a very confined space, formed "three of the most delicious little lawns that the eye of man ever rested on," or words (for we have not the book by us) to that effect. We have no hesitation in declaring it to be our opinion that Mr. Hamilton at Paine's-hill, and Mr. Southcote at Woburn farm, gave the first and earliest specimens of picturesque gardening. Compare Mr. Whately's description of Paine's-hill with Pope's paper in the *Guardian*, and the immense progress of the art in the space of 30 or 40 years will be distinctly seen, and acknowledged.

11. "Very few instances exist in England of old *white* Mulberries, though it is only on the leaves of that species that the silk worm can be fed advantageously." The white Mulberry is too tender for the general climate of England, and soon begins to canker and get out of health. These trees are not much to be met with, except a few in Switzerland, north of Lyons; where the avenue commences from the gate leading to Chamberry, and after that, they are common; whether those planted by government a few years since, in the south of Ireland, have succeeded, we do not know.

12. The Reviewer, speaking of *Pinetums*, says "the first in *every respect*, unquestionably is that of Lady Grenville at Dropmore." We do not think so; we have before us a Catalogue of the Dropmore Pines, and those of Sir Charles Monck, at Belsey Castle, and we see little difference in the respective lists. If the Reviewer had said, "that Lady Grenville's collection was as copious as any, and had the advantage in point of age of all," he would have spoken with a precision more worthy of our attention.

13. Speaking of the severity of last winter, the Reviewer says, "large *Arbutuses*, twelve or fourteen feet high, were almost every where killed to the ground, and in many places entirely destroyed." This is rather a *cockney* view of the subject, and applies chiefly to the close sheltered gardens near London. We have above fifty of these plants scattered about our garden, not one of which was killed, and only a few injured; at White Knights, the more

tender "Arbutus Andrachne" was not in the least hurt. "Many of the deciduous trees," he adds, "have sprung up from the roots, but the Sweet Bay appears to have been generally destroyed." To this we observe that every "Sweet Bay" in our garden that was killed to the ground, has shot up during the summer to the height of two feet or more; and that within a field or two of where we are now writing, stands a gigantic Bay (the sole remains of an old dismantled garden) more than a foot and a half in circumference, which stood the winter with hardly a soil on its green and beautiful foliage. All gardens in valleys, in low moist places, as on the banks of the Thames, suffered; while those, like Lord Shrewsbury's at Alton Towers, and Mr. Beckford's on Lansdown Hills, escaped; but to this general rule there were many exceptions.

14. "The Deodar Cedar, &c. appears to have borne the cold remarkably well." We doubt this, for, as far as we have seen them, they looked black, and suffered in their foliage; besides, a very fine thriving tree of this kind was *entirely killed* by the cold of last winter at Mr. Labouchere's near Chelmsford. The Stone Pines (*Pinus Pinea*) suffered extremely.

15. The Reviewer says, "that the *Araucaria Imbricata* or Chili Pine, at Dropmore, has been scarcely injured by the winter;" we thought otherwise; at any rate, we understood from the gardener, that, like the still finer specimen at Kew, it was always protected during the winter. We now must withdraw our hand, agreeing with the author of the article in the *Quarterly*, "that it is much to be lamented that travellers (*lege* reviewers) are so frequently ignorant of botany;" we have only to add, that at p. 352, there is a very flippant attack on a statement made by Mr. Jesse on Herne's Oak, which he has proved to be erroneous; we have great pleasure in closing our paper with that gentleman's statement.

Yours, &c. SYLVARUM AMATOR.

"Sir,—In the last number of the *Quarterly Review* there is an article on Mr. Loudon's *Arboretum Britannicum*,

in which a statement of mine respecting the identity of Herne's Oak is called in question. There are so many agreeable associations connected with this celebrated tree, and it is so mixed up with everything that makes Windsor interesting to its numerous visitors, that I feel I am doing a little public kindness in endeavouring to prove that one of the last of our Shakspearian relics may still be seen.

"Many, like myself, are fond of strolling along the Elizabethan walk of the Little Park on a fine summer's evening, while, perhaps, the last faint streaks of a setting sun are resting on the Castle towers, and glimmering amongst the branches of the fine avenues, indulging their imagination with the comic scenes of the Merry Wives, and resting with interest and complacency on the spot where they are supposed to have taken place. To those who partake of this enthusiasm the statement in the *Quarterly Review*, to which I have referred, would destroy much of the interest which attaches itself to Windsor, if it remained uncontradicted. I will now endeavour to prove that the statement in question is entirely erroneous, and that the admirers of Shakspeare may still see the tree which he has immortalized.

"In speaking of oaks, the *Quarterly Reviewer* remarks as follows:—'Among his anecdotes of celebrated English oaks, we were surprised to find Mr. Loudon adopting (at least so we understand him) an apocryphal story about Herne's Oak, given in the lively page of Mr. Jesse's *Gleanings*. That gentleman, if he had taken any trouble, might have ascertained that the tree in question was cut down one morning, by order of King George III., when in a state of great, but transient, excitement: the circumstance caused much regret and astonishment at the time, and was commented on in the newspapers. The oak which Mr. Jesse would decorate with Shakspearian honours stands at a considerable distance from the real Simon Pure. Every old woman in Windsor knows all about the facts.'

"I do not intend to dwell on the spirit of contradiction, to say the least of it, in which this passage was written, but will proceed to facts.

"The story to which the *Quarterly Reviewer* refers, of a tree having been cut down by order of George III. 'when in a state of great, but transient excitement,' is well known, and was often repeated by his late Majesty George IV.; who, however, always added, 'that tree was supposed to have been Herne's Oak, but it was not.' There is no occasion to

go into the particulars of this story, as, luckily for my argument, the person is still alive who heard the order given by George III. to fell a tree in the Little Park, about which some angry words had passed with the Prince of Wales, and he assures me that the tree was an elm. I do not feel myself at liberty to mention his name, but he informs me that the tree stood near the Castle, that it was cut down early one morning, and he points out the spot where it grew. The whole character, however, of George III. would of itself be a sufficient guarantee that Herne's Oak was not cut down by his order. He always took a pride and pleasure in pointing it out to his attendants whenever he passed near it, and that tree was the one whose identity I am now advocating. It may also be doubted whether any monarch would venture to incur the odium and unpopularity of felling such a tree as Herne's Oak.

"Soon after the circumstance referred to took place, three large old oak trees were blown down in a gale of wind in the Little Park, and one of them was supposed by persons who probably took little trouble to inquire into the real facts of the case, to have been Herne's Oak. This windfall was cut up into small pieces and sold to carpenters and cabinet-makers in the neighbourhood, who found it very profitable in calling the articles they made a part of Herne's Oak, and disposing of them as Shaksperian reliquiæ. These circumstances combined might probably give rise to a report in the newspapers of the day that Herne's Oak was no longer in existence. It would, however, have been a kind act if the reviewer of the *Quarterly* had informed the public in what year and at what date the particulars he mentions are to be found in the newspapers he refers to.

"To set the matter at rest, however, I will now repeat the substance of some information given to me relative to Herne's Oak by Mr. Ingall, the present respectable bailiff and manager of Windsor Home Park. He states that he was appointed to that situation by George III. about 40 years ago. On receiving his appointment he was directed to attend upon the King at the Castle, and on arriving there he found his Majesty with 'the old Lord Winchelsea.' After a little delay, the King set off to walk in the park, attended by Lord Winchelsea, and Mr. Ingall was desired to follow them. Nothing was said to him until the King stopped opposite an oak tree. He then turned to Mr. Ingall and said, 'I brought you here to point out this tree to you. I commit it to your especial charge, and take care

that no damage is ever done to it. I had rather that every tree in the Park should be cut down than that this tree should be hurt. *This is Herne's Oak.*' Mr. Ingall added, that this was the tree still standing near Queen Elizabeth's Walk, and is the same tree which I have mentioned and given a sketch of in my *Gleanings in Natural History*. Sapless and leafless it certainly is, and its rugged bark has all disappeared,

'Its boughs are moss'd with age,
And high top bald with grey antiquity ;'
but there it stands, and long may it do so, an object of interest to every admirer of our immortal Bard. In this state it has been, probably, long before the recollection of the oldest person living. Its trunk appears, however, sound, like a piece of ship-timber, and it has always been protected by a strong fence round it—a proof of the care which has been taken of the tree, and of the interest which is attached to it.

"Having stated the above fact, I may add, that George III. was perfectly incapable of the duplicity of having pointed out a tree to Mr. Ingall as Herne's Oak, if he had previously ordered the real Herne's Oak, 'the Simon Pure,' to be cut down. I have also the authority of one of the members of the present Royal Family for stating, that George III. always mentioned the tree now standing as Herne's Oak.

King William III. was a great planter of avenues, and to him we are indebted for those in Hampton Court and Bushy Parks, and also those at Windsor. All these have been made in a straight line, with the exception of one in the Home Park, which diverges a little, so as to take in Herne's Oak as a part of the avenue—a proof, at least, that William III. preferred distorting his avenue to cutting down the tree in order to make way for it in a direct line, affording another instance of the care taken of this tree 150 years ago.

"I might multiply proofs as to the identity of this interesting tree, were it necessary to do so. The Reviewer of the *Quarterly* refers me to the old women of Windsor. I will only add, that had that gentleman taken the same trouble that I have done to ascertain from these descendants of Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Page which they considered to be the real Herne's Oak, he would have been told that they had often danced round it in their younger days, 'had couched in the pit hard by,' and that it was still standing, although [white.]

'A harden'd stump, bleach'd to a snowy

"I am, Sir, yours, &c.

"EDWARD JESSE.

"Hampton Court, Nov. 23, 1838."

H

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 31.

UNDERSTANDING that your pages are open to receive stray facts of a literary nature, I venture to submit the following to you, in the hopes that you may consider it worth preserving for the use of students of Chaucer and lovers of our old poetry. Lately, in the Bodleian Library, I inquired into the manuscripts of Chaucer, with a view of seeing what possibility there was of materially correcting the text of his minor Poems—a work which has not as yet been attempted. There are three MSS. there; each containing a good many of Chaucer's smaller poems, with others of his successors, such as Lidgate. These are, Fairfax 16., Bodl. 638., and Arch. Seld. B. 24. Perhaps there may be others, which escaped my notice; but what I wish to call your attention to is not a general account of the value of these MSS. but some remarkable *variæ lectiones*.

Cuckoo and Nightingale.

In both Fairfax 16. and Arch. Seld. B. 24, the following stanza is found inserted between the 40th and 41st of the present editions:

“With such a lorde wolde I never be,
For he is blynde and may not se,
And when he lyeth he not, ne when he
fayleth,*

In this courte full selde trouthe awayleth,
So dyverse and so wilful is he.”

Instead of the 43rd, which runs thus:

“Methought than that he stert up anone,
And glad was I that he was agone.
And evermore the Cuckow as he flay
Said, ‘Farewell, farewell, Poppingay;’
As though he had scorned me alone.”

we find two stanzas supplying an idea, without which the story, such as it is, is defective. This, then, is valuable and worth noting:

“Methoght then that I sterte out anone,
And to the broke I ran and gatte a stone,
And at the Cuckow hertily I cast,
And he for drede flyed away ful fast,
And glad was I when that he was gone.
And evermore the Cuckow as he fleý,
He seyde, ‘Farewel, farewell, Papyngay.’

As thogh he had scorned, thought me!
But ay I hunted him fro tre to tre,
Till he was fer al out of sight away.”

Both the MSS. which I have made notes of give this improvement, which must undoubtedly be the right reading; the third, I believe, agrees; but I have not made any memorandum.

The other fact which I have to mention, is not a true various reading, but a false one, of a rather extraordinary kind. The MS. mentioned above, Arch. Seld. B. 24., is of Scotch origin: it contains the *Troilus and Creseide*; at the end of which is written a date of time and place, Edinburgh, 1472. After this, among other of the smaller poems, is found the *Assembly of Fowls*, or *Parliament of Birds*. To this poem the Scotch scribe or his employer has thought proper to make a new conclusion of eleven stanzas, supplanting thirteen of the common copy. They are put in after the 85th stanza, which ends properly with these two lines:

“Thy kind is of so low wretchedness
That what love is thou canst not se nor
gess.”

But in this MS.

“So fare thou, and other mo that I know;
Now sitt down, cherll, upon the rebald
rowe.”

From hence to the end is entirely different; and I transcribe the whole, only premising that the MS. is very illegible:

‘Orpes, orpes,† sires,’ sed the Cok,
And gan to crowe as loud as he were wood:
‘I have seven loves,’ said he, ‘in my flok,
And al are they, douteless, ry^t of one
brood,
And 3it I durst lay wed my hat and hood,
And I were absent fro thame hours xi.
I shuld be cokwold of thame all sewyn.’

The Nightingale, with his noble notis
newe, [Papingay,
The Roddok, the Thresh, and als the
Upon ther loves thei gan full sore rewe,
And all thai said for sorowe welawaye,
That er we schulde abide this wikked day,
For to here thir loves thus defamyt,
And, losinge ours(?), escape away un-
blamyt.

* The MS. Seld. gives better:—

“Quhom he hurteth he not nie quhom he heleth.”

† To orp is explained by Jameson *to fret*.

The Pacok, with his angell fethers bryt,
 Ryt to nature he namyt the ryt way,
 And said, My sovereyne lady, ye us hight
 For to deliver us this samyn day,
 And here is nothing bot stryf, ya or nay,
 And thus on forse we moght forsoth
 hence wend,
 And of our causis make no goodly end.

Bot as me think trewe into my wit,
 As throu recorde of 3or owen behestē,
 That all foulis that here abidis yit,
 Als well the moste in his degree as leste,
 That here to this assemble at 3or requeste
 Are comyn now to take 3or ordinance,
 What nedis 3ow than to make more dis-
 taunce.*

Bot lat the gentill Egle first begynne,
 As worthiest foul and most of dignitee,
 And by gud avise his lady wynne,
 And then let other after of lesse degree,
 And soon shall we herof an end see
 Of all the causis of our hider comyng,
 Than may we flee echone to our logeing.'

Nature bate on her lip and she smylit,
 And tho' the Pacok had ryt wele ysaid,
 And his wordis were ryt well enfilit,
 And wonder wele she was therof afraid;
 'I wolde no longer,' said she, 'ye be de-
 layd,

Go to now ech foule and chese his chance,
 God graunt that love 3ow all in fere
 avaunce.'

The melodye that there was thame
 amangis,
 Quhan that thai schold chese ilke foule
 his make; [sangis,
 Sum piked him, sum proyned, sum song
 Evrich foule for his owne ladie's sake,
 Ech foule his love there gan take,
 To love and serve alway from 3ere to 3ere,
 And never more to change his lady dear.

Quhan Nature saw that all was ryt well
 done,
 And eche foule hath chosen hir his make;
 Up she arose, without drede then anone,
 And grete solace sche began to make;
 And thirwithall hir leave then gan sche
 take, [sent,
 And all the foules that there were pre-
 What weye sche passit tok I no tent.

The foulis flawe away, as they were
 wilde,
 By two and two, and not by one allone;
 Sum flaw to forest, and als sum flawe to
 feild,
 And in a thrawe there was not levit one,
 Of grete and smalle, bot all were forth
 gone,
 Sauf anely an owle that hie gan yout,†
 Was levit behind than of all that rout.

I walkit homewards all in full grete
 tho', [went,
 Quhan this said assemblee was all furth
 That convocation forgat I not;
 I studyit aye on it in my entent,
 Till my wittis almost therewith were
 schent,
 Till at the last, trewly as God it wolde,
 My old boke againe I gan beholde.

Ffor out of old feildis as men seie,
 Comys all this new corn fro yere to yere,
 And out of old books, who thame viseie,‡
 Comys all this new science that men now
 lere;

Thus beginnis and endis this mattere,
 The life so short, the craft so long to lere,
 To full connyng I cannot cum, suppose I
 rede all yere.

Here endis the Parliament of foules,
 Q^d Galfride Chaucere.

Yours, &c. H. H.

POETRY.

TO THE REV. WILLIAM KIRBY, RECTOR OF BARHAM,
 ON HIS BRIDGEWATER TREATISE.§

Not for its learning, venerated Sir,
 As men call learning, do I so prefer
 Thy interesting Treatise, late put forth,
 But for its far superior *pious* worth.

* Dissension. Jamieson's Dictionary.

† Hoot. Jameson's Dictionary.

‡ A law word—to visit, to examine accurately Jamieson's Dictionary.

§ These lines, by the Rev. Robert Francis Walker, translator of a "Memoir of the Life and Writings of that wise and good man John Albert Bengel," were lately sent to the Rev. William Kirby, with the following letter from the Rev. James Tate,

Though plentifully stored with gems of mind,
 Such as delight the many of mankind,
 It yields a warmer and more genial glow,
 Which speaks thy heart above the things below ;
 Speaks to this heart of mine, that loves the man
 Who, in *thy* spirit, undertakes to scan
 Creation's works for the Creator's name,
 Not for mere science, or a scholar's fame.
 Thus, in thy book, I recognition view
 Of rev'rence to the Holy Scriptures due ;—
 These hast thou claim'd as man's best guide to see
 The wisdom, goodness, pow'r of Deity ;
 These as the nucleus of nature's light,
 The key to knowledge of the things of sight.
 'Twas thus thy genius could rise and swell,
 'Twas thus thou learn'dst of God to write so well.
 And shall not works like thine thy name adorn ?
 They "follow" thee, that thousands yet unborn
 May seek the track those works shall leave behind,
 And see more clearly the Almighty mind ;
 May through deep waters trace the paths of God,
 And read his name on rocks thy feet have trod ;
 May read it 'lumined by those Bethlehem rays
 That kindled heretofore thy prayer and praise.
 Champion of wisdom ! in her lovelier form,
 Not as she shakes the mountains, rules the storm,
 Wings the dread lightning, balances with death
 Earth's living hosts, supplies new life and breath ;
 Nor only as she tells how much is spared
 To thankless man of what, unfall'n, he shared :—
 Well hast thou pleaded truths like these, and more ;
 But better still, has taught us to explore

Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. Such testimonials being most gratifying to his family, were printed with the leave of their authors, for private circulation only. A copy of them having come into our possession, we are happy to have the power of placing them upon more enduring record. Mr. Tate's letter is as follows :

" Revd. Sir,

" *Hutton, by Brentwood, July 21, 1838.*

" The best excuse in my power to make for thus intruding, unknown, upon your leisure, is to tell briefly and plainly the cause which led to it.

" One day last week I was engaged in reading with great interest your Bridgewater Treatise ; and having been much delighted with the just censure so ably and acutely passed on La Place and Lamarck, in the prefatory pages, I was endeavouring to recollect also, without books, what I had once read of Paley's remarks in refutation of similar atheism, speciously spun out by Darwin. Just at the time when employed in such thoughts, a very pious, learned, and altogether excellent clergyman, having been at a clerical meeting in this neighbourhood, (Mr. Walker, of Purleigh, near Malden,) called here at the Rectory ; and to him, amongst other things, I told what had recently been the subject of my meditations, and how much I was deeply gratified with those pages in particular here alluded to.—Mr. Walker immediately exclaimed that he, too, had experienced the same impressions, and told me that he had embodied his feelings in verse, expressive of gratitude and admiration generally on account of the spirit which had guided your pen. 'If,' said he, 'poetry be, according to Lavater, language of the heart, then my verses may be so called.'

" The impulse of my mind at the moment was to declare, that, as the best reward of an author lay in the approbation of congenial and approving readers, he should send to you his *verses testimonial* ; nay more, if he disliked the task, I would undertake to do it for him. Such is my story ; and here are his verses.

" *To the Rev. William Kirby.*

" Believe me, Rev. Sir, with the truest respect,

" Faithfully yours, JAMES TATE."

The Bible, heav'nly wisdom's choicest mine,
 Teeming with wealth exhaustless and divine ;
 A field of treasure for the mind and heart—
 Oh ! how more rich than nature, science, art.
 Here would'st thou show us how by thought to gain
 Truths without which our other thoughts are vain,
 But graced with which, "fair science," truly fair,
 Not vainly pants for her own native air,
 Springs into life immortal, lives indeed ;
 Borrows from Heav'n all help for time of need ;
 Lures to a fount where mortals thirst no more ;
 Points to a realm for souls in spirit poor,
 Where smiles a home to faith's far-seeing eyes,
 Not made with hands, eternal in the skies !
 Be strong, dear Sir, meanwhile to rise or fall,
 "The way, the truth, the life"—thy all in all.
 May but His spirit in our hearts abide,
 Rend'ring His word our comfort, strength, and guide ;
 So shall we soon, from sin's decreasing load,
 Rise to full likeness of th' incarnate God ;
 Nor longer darkly, as in mirrors, here,
 Shall see Him as He is for ever, ever near.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*The MSS. of the Royal Library at Paris.**

THE *Bibliothèque du Roi* at Paris contains, without any doubt, the richest collection of manuscripts in Europe, and, perhaps, on the whole, has generally done more service hitherto to the cause of letters than any other. We found this latter opinion on the extensive contributions which have been made from its stores to the purifying our printed texts of classical authors, and to such works as the *Notices des Manuscrits*, the *Histoire Littéraire de France*, &c. In its internal arrangements, we think, at the present day, there is room for improvement ; and, in spite of all that has been said of our own great national collection, the British Museum, the general reader has much greater facility in the latter in finding MSS. and sometimes in using them, than in the Royal Library in France. However, in both instances, the want of a knowledge of their contents is less felt by those who are in the constant habit of consulting them, than by those who have seldom an opportunity of going there, and yet who, by their studies and pursuits, would often be able to use them to more advantage than those by whom they are better known. In this manner, a good and detailed catalogue of their contents becomes an invaluable acquisition to a private library. For our own part, we are entirely in favour of the publication of such catalogues in separate divisions, according to the general subjects of the MSS. because by this measure people may purchase at a more moderate expense that part only which is interesting to them. Thus M. Paulin Paris turned his attention at present only to the publication of the *French manuscripts* contained in the Royal Library. So Dr. Endlicher of Vienna has recently published in a very portable volume the catalogue of the *Philological manuscripts* of the Imperial Library ; a book, by the way, which we would instance as the most perfect specimen of a good catalogue that we have ever seen.

* Les Manuscrits François de la Bibliothèque du Roi . . . Par M. Paulin Paris. Tom. I. et II. Formats in-folio maximo et in-folio magno. 2vo. Paris, Techener, London, Pickering, 1836—1838.

Inventaire ou Catalogue des livres de l'ancienne Bibliothèque du Louvre, fait en l'année 1373, par Gilles Mallet, garde de la dite Bibliothèque. 8vo. Paris. 1836.

The foundation of the present *Bibliothèque du Roi* was laid chiefly in the sixteenth century. Some of its most splendid volumes came from the collection made at Bruges by the magnificent Louis Seigneur de la Gruthuyse, who during a long life employed, at a vast expense, most of the distinguished artists of his time in illuminating and writing manuscripts for his cabinet. Various gifts and purchases increased it during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but it is to the reign of Louis XIV. and to the administration of the famous Colbert, that it owes its first great extension. That minister not only caused great acquisitions to be made, but he employed distinguished scholars, such as Baluze, Doat, &c. to make exact copies of the most important pieces in the archives of the distant departments, which were all lodged in this grand dépôt.

“ This great man had an extraordinary passion for collections of books. With the object of making a great improvement in the collection of the King, he had, in 1656, caused his brother Nicholas Colbert to be nominated to the place of Librarian, vacant by the death of the two brothers Dupuy. The abbé Colbert did not retain the place long; made in 1661 bishop of Luçon, he left to his brother, the minister, the care of fulfilling the duties of keeper of the library, of which, however, he still retained the honorary title, though he acted but as the secondary. It was under the auspices of John Baptist Colbert that the *Bibliothèque du Roi* was successively increased by the admirable collections of Béthune, of Brienne, of Gaston Duke of Orleans, of Mazarin, and by a multitude of other partial acquisitions of the highest importance. Not content with these valuable augmentations, Colbert employed in foreign countries scholars of the first order, charged with the acquisition of whatever they thought worthy to hold an honourable place in the cabinets of engravings, medals, manuscripts, or printed books. He caused the library to be transported from the rue de la Harpe to two houses in the rue

Vivienne, which belonged to him, and which formed a kind of continuation of the hôtel which he inhabited. It was a happy time for this admirable establishment when the chief minister chose to see with his own eyes, and as it were day by day, the gradual ameliorations of which he believed it susceptible. It was by his orders that a general catalogue of the manuscripts was drawn up, the same which we still use; it was by his orders that they took an account of the duplicates of books which might be exchanged for others which they did not possess. Nothing seemed to him impossible, which might conduce to the enormous accessions, might diminish the expense, and promptly facilitate the use of them by studious and serious persons. In a treaty with the States of Barbary, Colbert took care to have an article inserted obliging them to an annual present of a certain number of skins of Marocco leather, especially destined for the bindings of the Royal Library. This was the origin of the beautiful covers of manuscripts and printed books which are the admiration of amateurs of this kind of ornament.” *Paulin Paris, Les Manuscrits François, I. p. 7, 8.*

This tribute was received constantly till the time of the great Revolution. Since that time, the MSS. of all the monasteries, &c. of Paris and the neighbourhood, have been thrown into the grand national collection.

Before the first foundation of this library, there was a much more ancient library of the Kings of France, an inventory of which, made by the librarian, Gilles Mallet, in 1373, is still preserved, and has been published with some others in the volume whose title we have given in a note at the beginning of the present article. This early catalogue contains a great number of most interesting articles, all described somewhat in detail. We may mention, as an instance, that there are no less than two copies of the curious metrical life of Eustace the Monk, both differing from the one preserved in the present *Bibliothèque du Roi*, which was published three or four years ago. This library was preserved in the Louvre until the occupation of Paris by the English in the fifteenth century, when it fell into the hands of the Duke of Bedford, made Regent of France by Henry the Fifth of England, who is said to have bought it, and is supposed to have brought it into England, where it was dispersed. A few of the volumes which belonged to it have been identified in modern collections, bearing still the Duke of Bedford's signature as their possessor. One

now exists in the Royal Library at Paris, with a note that it was bought in London in 1441, by John Comte d'Angoulême.

M. Paulin Paris is certainly doing more than most of his predecessors towards making the contents of the Bibliothèque du Roi known to the public. We might perhaps object that his descriptions are too long, and that when his book is finished it will be very cumbersome and expensive; but when we consider that these two volumes contain the large folios, those splendid volumes which have preserved to us such multitudes of exquisite specimens of the skill of the miniature-painters of the fifteenth century, we are little inclined to quarrel with his detailed descriptions, because they are of that kind which will seldom recur when he proceeds to the other classes, and they will be found of infinite value to those who would study the fine arts as they existed at this period,—whether in France, Italy, or Flanders.

The contents of these ponderous volumes are less interesting in a literary point of view, than to the artist. Most of them are filled with translations of Latin authors, a very popular class of books in the fifteenth century, long prose romances, illustrated Bibles, and chronicles of ancient history, with here and there a moral, philosophical, or miscellaneous treatise. There is a great deal about the misfortunes of Troy, and the wonderful achievements of Alexander, and the adventures of that chivalrous knight Æneas—much of that maudlin book-doctrine of chivalry, which was peculiar to this age—much of *Quinte-Curce*, *Tite-Live*, *Valère-Maxime*—something of Tristan le Léonois, Perceforest, the St. Graal, and the like.

There is, among the largest in-folios, one historical work to which we would call the attention of our readers, because it has been entirely neglected—the *Chronicles of England* by John de Waurin. John de Waurin was a natural son of a distinguished family, and was himself present at the battle of Azincourt. In 1455 he began his *History of England*, which, complete in six parts, fills twelve volumes of the largest folio. There are in the Royal Library several copies of parts of this work, but only one complete copy is mentioned in the two volumes of M. Paris's Catalogue. Each of the parts of this work is divided into six books, which embrace, severally, the following periods of history:—

PART I.—Book 1, begins with Theſeus and Hercules, and ends with the Lady Albine, from whom came the name of Albion; 2, reaches to Hengist; 3, to the entire subjugation of the Isle by the Saxons; 4, to the Norman Conquest; 5, to the death of Edward I.; 6, to the time of Philip-le-Bel and Edward III.

PART II.—Book 1, treats of the first causes of the war between England and France, until the death of the Lord of Clisson; 2, reaches to the battle of Crécy; 3, to the delivery from prison of the King of Navarre; 4, to the peace made with the Earl of Montfort; 5, to the defeat of the Earl of Pembroke; 6, to the death of the Black Prince.

PART III.—Book 1, goes to the death of Charles V. of France; 2, to the revolt of the Gantois; 3, to the pacification of Ghent; 4, to the entry of the English into Castille; 5, treats of the sequel of the war of Spain; 6, goes to the embassy sent by the King of France to the Duke of Bretagne.

PART IV.—Book 1, ends with the excursions and ravages of Amerigot; 2, reaches to the sickness of Charles VI.;

3, to the death of the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Arundel; 4, to the resignation of the Crown of England by Richard of Bordeaux to Henry of Lancaster; 5, to the death of King Richard; 6, to the death of Henry IV.

PART V.—Book 1, ends with the marriage of the lady Catharine of France to the King of England; 2, goes to the death of Charles VI.; 3, to the return of the Duke of Bedford to France with a fair "*chevauchée de gendarmes*;" 4, to the death of Joan of Arc; 5, to the deliverance of the comte d'Eu from prison; 6, to the relief carried by Louis Dauphin of France to the inhabitants of Dieppe.

PART VI.—Book 1, ends with the departure of the Seigneur Walleran de Waurin (to whom the book is dedicated) to Constantinople; 2, ends with the exploits of the Seigneur de Croy against the Germans in the duchy of Luxembourg; 3, reaches to the coronation of Edward IV.; 4, to the marriage of Edward IV.; 5, to the defeat of the Welsh by the people of Northumberland; 6, to the expedition of King Edward against the Bastard of Falconbridge in 1471.

As such a very large portion of John de Waurin's history belongs to his own times, it must contain much which would repay a careful examination.

M. Paulin Paris's work is rendered very valuable and interesting by extracts illustrative of literature, manners, and customs, &c. Many of these cumbrous works—even the translations, which are often tolerably free—contain here and there a curious passage, which we should never seek in such books, and we ought therefore to be thankful when in places like the present they are pointed out and presented to us. Before we bid adieu to these volumes,—and we do so with the sincere hope that they may soon be followed by others,—we are tempted to give one of these extracts: it is taken from a composition called the *Jardin des Nobles*, and affords an amusing illustration of the costume of the 15th century. The monkish author is inveighing against the vanity of his countrywomen.

“A great abuse of clothes is in the form, which I consider in four parts, in women. The first is in the head, which used to be horned, but now is mitred in these parts of France: and in them I consider four great evils. The first is pride: naturally the first member which the heart influences is the head, and so pride mounts into their head. And their mitres are now in the manner of chimneys. And also it is a great abuse, that the more beautiful and younger they are, the higher chimneys they have; and therefore it is a great folly to hoist out and raise up the sign of one's ill-doing; as it would be great folly in a thief to carry about the purse he had stolen, hung at his neck.

“The battlements above to fight against God, [are beautiful works of silk, fine figures, gold, silver, pearls, sometimes precious stones, and rich embroidery. Those before, are the sweet regards which they cast from their pleasant eyes; the smirking mouth, the soft words, the false supports, the bared forehead, the painted face, the exquisite colour. Those behind, are the plaited hair, the fine bands, the good and fine coiffures, and the floating drapery. The lances are the great forked pins; the arrows are the little pins. The shield is the large forehead, stripped of hair.* The third evil, is the great standard which they carry; this great floating kerchief which hangs down to their *derrière*; it is the sign that the Devil has gained the castle against God. When the men at arms gain a place, they raise their standard above it.

“Another evil is in the body. By a detestable vanity, the ladies of quality now carry their gowns so low at the

breast, and so open at the shoulders, that people see almost to their belly and all their shoulders, and very far down the back; and so tight, that they can scarcely breathe in them, and often suffer much pain, for the sake of making their body genteel and little. In this I find four evils. The first is the tavern of luxury And if they cover their breast and their neck, I answer for it the covering is only vanity, for they cover it with drapery so fine that we see the flesh perfectly through it.

“The third evil is in the tail. They make such great tails, that I see in them four great evils. The first is useless waste. To what serves this great heap of drapery and furs, and this great train of fine cloth and of silk, which draggles along the ground, and is often the cause of the perdition of the robe, and of the loss of the time which it requires to clean these great tails, and of patience of the servants? . . . In the third place, it is the carriage of the devil. We read of St. Zeno, bishop of Verona, that once when he was a little child, and was going about the town with St. Ambrose, he burst into a fit of laughter. St. Ambrose was astonished, for the child was always very grave, and asked him why he laughed. ‘I saw,’ said he, ‘on the tail of that lady who is walking before us, the devil, and he was asleep; and when she lifted her tail, that it might not be spoilt in that mud, the devil fell in it and was all spoilt.’

“The fourth evil is when they have such small shoes to their feet that they can scarcely bear in them, and have often their feet deformed, and all lamed, and covered with corns.”

* It appears that it was then the custom to pluck out the hair around the forehead; and this explains to us the large foreheads of the ladies à *cheminées* in the illuminated MSS. of the end of the fifteenth century.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Letters from Egypt, Edom, and the Holy-Land. By Lord Lindsay. 2 vols.

LORD LINDSAY is neither a learned traveller nor a poetical one; neither deeply versed in antiquities like Mr. Hamilton or Mr. Salt, nor has he the imaginative pen of Chateaubriand or La Martine; nor does he hit off national manners and customs with so felicitous a touch as Mr. Lane;—but he writes like a man of sense and observation: he has all the zeal of the traveller, and he appears to have the good and amiable qualities which belong to his rank and his country. Yet, conceding to him, as we readily do, the praise of much activity of research, and much diligence of inquiry, and comparison of his own labours with those of former travellers; we think his work should either have been more profoundly scientific, or more lightly descriptive and amusing. As it is, the architectural descriptions are long without being precise, and are not sufficiently relieved by other subjects of inquiry. Now that the very learned volumes of Mr. Wilkinson and others have been published, which every one anxious for deep and accurate information will consult, we think that he who travels merely for the indulgence of an enlightened and praiseworthy curiosity in the same country, had better content himself with laying before his readers the general impression produced on his feelings and imagination by the colossal remains of Egyptian arts; while a few bold and picturesque sketches, happily hit off, will produce more effect than the most laboured details by any one who has not attained a scientific knowledge of the art which he admires, and whose praise must be expressed in terms too general and undefined to satisfy or to instruct. We could also earnestly wish that the pencil was called in much more commonly to aid the descriptions of the pen: in the present instance, we lament that Lord Lindsay has not presented us with more drawings of his friend Mr. Ramsay; especially as the cheapness of lithographic plates re-

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moves the difficulties which formerly existed, when the cautious publisher was obliged carefully to consult his purse before he availed himself of the expensive assistance of the engraver.

That part of his work which contains his tour in Syria, and especially his visit to Petra and Bosrah, we consider to be the most interesting, and such as will well repay the perusal. Perhaps there is no other spot in the whole globe of such surpassing interest. The rest of the world is left under the general laws of undisturbed nature: this awful and solitary district is lying under the wings of Prophecy. Athens is ruined; and Carthage is no more:—they fell beneath that law which none escapeth—the power of change and time. Not so that sacred territory, which the Deity has kept, as it were, apart as his own: the cities that were here destroyed were foredoomed by the lips of the prophet: the armies that perished here were cut off by the Angel of the Lord: the very tent of the Bedouin has a sanctity not its own; for it was doomed to be here, even when the cities, whose site it now occupies, were rejoicing in the strength of their bulwarks, and the multitude of their riches and population. Certainly, to the observant eye and the thoughtful heart, “Carmel and the heights of Lebanon” speak a language that cannot be mistaken;—a voice too awful to be put aside comes forth from the Asphaltic lake. From Lebanon to the southern peaks of Sinai, a country is lying which hath seen the Lord. Every ruined city, every blasted and desolate plain, every tent of the stranger, and every den of the savage, is a living commentary on the Prophetic Truth. Three thousand years ago the present desolation of Judah was visible to the prescient eye of the afflicted servant of God:—three thousand years since the Prophet wept at the sight of that misery and ruin which now prove to us, that when the “fountains of his eyes were opened,” it was for the “abomination of desolation” which he alone was permitted to behold!

We should consider it to be a high privilege vouchsafed to any man to be permitted to gaze on such scenes, and drink a holy inspiration from the images they present. Verily, it would be good to pitch our tabernacle there!

As we prefer matter of fact to opinions, unless these opinions are of the very first order, we shall make one extract from the author's description of the Cedars of Lebanon;—the most renowned, if not the most ancient, trees existing in the world.

“We had leisure to observe a small group of trees, not larger, apparently, than a group in an English park, at the very foot of the northern wing or horn of this grand natural theatre: these were the far-famed cedars. We were an hour and twenty minutes reaching them, the descent being very precipitous and difficult. As we entered the grove, the air was quite perfumed with their odour; the ‘smell of Lebanon,’ so celebrated by the pen of Inspiration. We halted under one of the largest trees, inscribed with De la Borde's name on one side, and De la Martine's on the other. But do not think we were sacrilegious enough to wound these glorious trees:—there are few English names, comparatively, I am happy to say. Several generations of cedars, all growing promiscuously together, compose this beautiful grove. The younger are very numerous; the second-rate would form a noble wood of themselves, were even the patriarchal dynasty quite extinct;—one of them, by no means the largest, measures nineteen feet and a quarter in circumference, and in repeated instances two, three, and four large trunks spring from a single root; but they have all a fresher appearance than the patriarchs, and straighter stems—straight as young palm trees. Of the giants, there are *seven*, standing near each other, all on the same hill; three more a little further on, nearly in a line with them; and in a second walk of discovery, after my companions had lain down to rest, I had the pleasure of detecting two others lower down, on the northern edge of the grove: *twelve*, therefore, in all, of which the ninth, further south, is the smallest; but even that bears tokens of antiquity coeval with its brethren. Pell and I measured several of them. De la Martine's tree is forty-nine feet in circumference, and the largest of *my* two on the northern slope sixty-three; following the sinuosities of the bark, that is to say. The stately bearing and graceful repose of the young cedars contrast singularly with the wild aspect and frantic attitude of the

old ones, flinging abroad their knotted and muscular limbs like so many Laöcoons; while others, broken off, lie rotting at their feet: but life is strong in them all; they look as if they had been struggling for existence with evil spirits, and God had interposed and forbidden the war; that the trees he planted might remain living witnesses to faithless men of the ancient glory of Lebanon. Our encampment was very picturesque that night; the fire throwing a strong light on the cedar that overcanopied us, whose enormous arms, of ghastly whiteness, seemed almost alive, and about to grasp and catch us up into the thick darkness they issued from.”

In a note to this passage, the author says, “Furer, in 1565, speaks vaguely of about twenty-five cedars: Rauwelff, in 1575, found twenty-four that stood in a circle, and two others, ‘the branches whereof were decayed with age.’ What follows is remarkable: ‘I also went about in this place to look out for some *young* ones, but could find none at all.’ It appears, therefore, that none of the secondary growth are three hundred years old. (V. Ray's Collection, ii. 191). Radziwill in 1583, Biddulph about 1600, De Breves in 1605, and Lithgow in 1612, found the same number, twenty-four; Fermanel in 1630 found twenty-two, and one fallen, having been set on fire accidentally by the shepherds. Roger, who left Palestine in 1634, mentions twenty-two, and two others of the same age dead, but not decayed. D'Arvieux in 1660 mentions twenty-three; La Royné in 1688 found twenty; Maundrell, in 1696, only sixteen; one had been blown down shortly before Pococke's visit in 1738. Three more have perished in the last century.” It is gratifying to reflect, that great care is now taken of these remnants of the giants. The trees are accounted sacred, and the Patriarch performs a solemn yearly mass under their shade on the feast of the Transfiguration.

Imagery of Foreign Travels. By Major Sherer. 8vo.

WE cannot say that this volume is much to our taste, who delight, as our predecessors did, in solid facts, rather than in shadowy and poetical reflections. The style, too, partakes too much of the *Carr* school, and too little of the *Johnsonian*. Yet, if

Major Sherer would condescend to tell us what he has seen in simple language, and in plain statement,—if he would omit the Etruscan borders and grotesque scrolls to his sentences, there would be quite sufficient to repay the reader's curiosity. We will make an extract or two.

1. "The first thing which I visited at Inspruck, and the object which I could not tire at gazing on after repeated visits, is the grand cenotaph, in the church of the Franciscans, to the memory of Maximilian the Emperor. The mausoleum itself would require, if I attempted it at all, a very minute description, and of a nature that would be tedious to the reader, without conveying the general effect to his mind. It is raised on three steps of veined marble, on the highest of which is a finely-executed bordering in bronze of arms and trophies. In bronze, Maximilian, robed as an emperor, kneels suppliant on his tomb; on the sides, on a tablet of white Corunna marble, each of which is two feet wide by one and a half in height, are represented in bas relief the most remarkable actions of his life. The sculpture is exquisite, and all the scenes are represented with a fidelity at once minute and animated. But the charm and magic of this monument arise from the remarkable circumstance of its being surrounded by a stern and silent company of colossal statues in bronze. The figures are male and female, persons of renown and regal birth; many of the house of Austria and in the ancestral line of Maximilian, and others, to the stranger's eye, of a deeper and more attracting interest. There is *Gottfried von Bouillon, König von Irusalem*, in armour, with the cross on his breast-plate, and the crown of thorns upon his cap of steel. There is Theodoric king of the Goths, Clovis of France, Philip the Good, and Charles the Bold; and it is with a start of delight that an Englishman reads on the pedestal of that one whose port and bearing are allowed to be the most knightly and the most royal,—*Artur, König von England*. (Here we omit about a page of Major Sherer's historical, poetical, tragical, and lyrical reflections.) In this same church lie the remains of *Hofer*, under a plain stone, simply inscribed with his name. They were disinterred and brought from Mantua by order of the Emperor of Austria, that they might be honoured with a public funeral in the capital of the Tyrol. They were received by the youthful Tyrolese with transport, and followed to the place of their present rest by the public authorities, the military, and crowds of the pea-

santry, who flocked down from all their mountains to grace the glorious procession. A costly monument is to be erected to the memory of this great peasant; I saw the design, and thought it cumbrous. The tomb of such a man cannot be too plain; a block of granite on a mountain's top were enough," &c.

2. The free diet of Hungary.

"In the hall of the Hungarian deputies it is impossible not to feel a momentary delight; the picture is so new and startling. I sat in the gallery, whither I went at an early hour, but it was filled to suffocation before the members took their seats. The hall is nothing; merely a large, lofty chamber. A chair is raised on a step at the upper end for the president. Tables run the whole length of the hall, covered with green cloth, and supplied abundantly with materials for writing. Immediately below, and to the right of the president, sate such bishops and dignitaries of the church as have seats in this assembly. The rest of the members, and there appeared to be more than 300 present, wore the national dress of Hungary. It consists of a hussar jacket and pantaloons of brown cloth, and hussar boots. The ornaments are of black silk lace, plain, warlike, and becoming; a very few indeed were skirted with gold lace, and a few men wore a tassel of gold bullion on their breast, and a gold cord fastening their pelisse. The reason of this difference I found to be, that some were actually in the military service, and the tassel and cord of others were little vain additions, which men dandified by residence in Vienna had ventured to assume; but nothing could be in better taste than the costume of the many. There was a spur on every heel, a sword on every thigh; and by the side of every man, on the table at which he sate, stood the *kaspuc*, with its rich brown fur, and that falling top of crimson cloth, which, when in former times the Hungarian galloped to the field, gave life and menace to his motion. It is impossible to gaze down without interest on this belted assembly, the descendants of a race of warriors ever ready to leap into their saddles—in fact, the vanguard of Europe against the Turk. The debate was carried on in Latin. Numbers spoke, and in general they had a ready and fluent command of language, and a very animated and manly delivery. Few of their speeches were more than ten minutes in length, and the greater part still shorter. It is true, that as it has seldom fallen to my lot to hear Latin spoken since, as a youth, I listened to declamations, I cannot pretend to speak to the classical

correctness of expression or the construction of sentences ; but thus far I can say, it was not a bald, meagre, thin Latin, and many of the sentences fell richly rounded on the ear. There was one churchman, an abbot, I think, who spoke rapidly, bitterly, and very well ; and there was an elderly deputy, with grey hair, who replied to him most eloquently, with a fire and freedom that surprised me. *I could not get fully at the subject!*—but it was some question connected with a tax that had been imposed, under the late viceroy, on salt, and that was felt and complained of by the people. This fine old Hungarian, in the course of his speech, dwelt forcibly on the ancient privileges of his country, and complained that the spirit of them had been greatly invaded during the late Lieutenancy. His loyal expressions towards the person and family of the Emperor were warm, and seemed to be sincere ; but he returned quite as bitterly to his attack on the measure on which he sought to impeach the minister ; and in one part, when he was more particularly pleading the cause of the people, he cried out with animation *Vox Populi, Vox Dei!* It electrified the whole assembly. There were many loud *vivats*, not only among the deputies themselves, but also from almost all the persons in the gallery. For a brief moment I might have fancied myself in a free assembly ; but the calm, complacent smile upon the features of a mean-looking president, who is the representative of the crown, reminded me that there was a bridle on the mouth of the Hungarian steed, and although he is supposed to prance loftily in pride and beauty, and to fancy that he is running far and away, his rider sits at ease in his saddle, and knows better. The illusion is more completely destroyed at the doors of the assembly. No fiery horses stand saddled, and neighing for their masters ; but a long row of mean open carriages, each, however, with a hussar behind them, wait tamely in the street, and such of the spurred members as have one get slowly into it, loll indolently back, and are driven to their lodgings.

3. “There is a woman's grave near Berlin which all travellers visit. None need to be informed of the life, the fortunes, and the fate of the late and beloved Queen of Prussia ; beloved, not only by a devoted husband, but by an entire people, who respected her pure example as a wife and mother, and adored her patient spirit as their Queen. This tomb is in the garden at Charlottenburgh. Acquainted with it by no previous description, I left the palace at Charlottenburgh, and walked down into the garden alone,

the person in attendance having pointed out the direction, and promising to follow with the key. It was not without surprise that I came suddenly, among trees, upon a fair white Doric temple ; I might and should have deemed it a mere adornment of the ground—a spot sacred to silence, or the soft-breathed song ; but the cypress and the willow declare it an habitation of the dead. There was an aged invalid busily occupied about the portal in sweeping away the dead and yellow leaves which gathered there, and which the November blast, in mockery of his vain labour, drove back upon it in large and broader eddies. He shook his grey head at me, and not seeing any body with me, warned me petulantly away. Nay, when the guardian came, it might be fancy, but he seemed ill pleased that the sanctuary should be violated. Upon a sarcophagus of white marble lay a sheet, and the outline of a human form was plainly visible beneath its folds. It seemed as though he removed a winding-sheet to show a beloved corpse, when the person with me reverently turned it back, and displayed the statue of his Queen. It is recumbent, said to be a perfect resemblance,—not as in death, but when she lived to bless and be blessed. Nothing can be more calm and mild than the expression of her features. The hands are folded on the bosom. The limbs are sufficiently crossed to shew the repose of life. She does but sleep—she scarce sleeps—her mind and heart are in her sweet lips.”

The Parochial System: an appeal to English Churchmen. By H. W. Wilberforce, A.M.

TO this excellent little essay, the production both of an enlightened and a pious mind, the premium of 200 guineas, offered by the Committee of the “Christian Influence Society,” was adjudged. The main object is to impress on its readers what is the true nature of the Parochial System ; to show how that system has been cast into neglect ; and to propose measures for its restoration. It is obvious that for the last thirty or forty years, or since the commencement of the French Revolution, the external policy of the country, the increase of its resources to meet the expenses of a war of unexampled duration, the means to oppose or destroy our relentless enemy, the formation of treaties and confederations with our allies, so occupied the minds and exhausted the energies of

our statesmen, that they had little attention to bestow on the internal state of the country—even in its most important interests; among others, the state of the Church, and its means of supplying the rapidly increasing population with religious instruction, was one, though the most important, that was suffered to fall into absolute neglect. *It is, however, wonderful that the omissions of duty in our statesmen seem never to have been supplied by the bishops; who suffered the spiritual fabric to decay without remonstrance; and yet, whose opportunities, as members of the Upper House of Legislature, of recalling the nation to its duty, were always before them; and indeed the intent and purpose of the Episcopal order being mixed with the laity and the nobles, having been designed to watch over the greatest of all our interests, and to see that they suffered no injury.* From this state of apathy and indifference the nation has at length been awakened, by witnessing the masses of its rapidly augmenting population, either rushing into the arms of dissent, or being practically without any religion. Voluntary reforms are seldom instituted till things are too bad to be longer borne; and, therefore, from the great anxiety now displayed among all classes of society, and especially among the clergy, to meet this event, we may judge of its fearful magnitude and destructive nature. There are, however, great difficulties to be overcome. The Church in itself has revenues barely sufficient for its present contracted circle. The nation, through its public councils, will do nothing to assist it; and, when called on, choose to answer, in a deliberate falsehood, *that it is already too rich.* Private charity never can meet great public wants; and how could Mr. Wilberforce's plan (however admirable and right), of granting annually a *million* from the national wealth, be effected, by an Administration which stands upon the will and power of the Dissenters, who would not grant a farthing, as may be seen by the protest against a grant to the Scottish Church. How the Reform Act has acted on public institutions we do not pretend to say; but it seems, among individuals, to have called out all the long-concealed baseness of men's nature, and made them mean,

selfish, and rapacious. This spirit, unfortunately, has passed into the Church itself; *and the very Commission intended to promote its usefulness, to reform its abuses, and to establish its rights, has begun by an attack on one division of its property, and one of its oldest and most venerable institutions.*

We earnestly recommend Mr. Wilberforce's volume to the serious attention of all classes of society; we admire its spirit, we approve its principles and suggestions; but we cannot see, without public grants of money, or a more cordial co-operation of the laity, and a better feeling among the Dissenters, and a general resolve to give up all private differences to the promotion of public good, that they can be carried into effect; unless, indeed, at the expense of the character, comfort, and situation of the clergy themselves. It is, too, possible that a cottage and an income of a hundred a-year, and a body of clergy of a different grade from the present, may be the last resource to supply those wants to which the legislature look with reluctance, and are afraid to apply the remedy. Even this, however, would be preferable to a larger supply produced by injustice and spoliation.

Reminiscences of Half a Century. By an Accurate Observer.

WE think this title to be a bit of a take in, both as to the Reminiscences and their accuracy. The chief part of the volume consisting of a transcript of the notes made in the author's journal of his tour on the continent,—notes which might have been written by a nobleman's courier as he passed in full gallop over Europe. Besides, in his references, few as they are, they are not distinguished for accuracy. P. 6. "Dean Jackson's name will never be forgotten. Well do I remember his courtly mien, and the little young man, his never-failing attendant, who afterwards succeeded to some valuable church preferments." Might he not have said that this church preferment was the bishoprick of Bangor? P. 8. "Blenheim, with its park of twelve miles round; the house grand but massive; and, *if I recollect right, was built by Vanburgh.*" This accurate observer is probably the only

person in the kingdom whose recollection on this subject was at all at fault; but, to complete his accuracy; he completely spoils the old epigram—

“Lie heavy on him, Earth! for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee!”

by thus giving it,—“Lie heavy on him, Earth, for many a heavy load he has laid on thee!” P. 36. “Drove to the rock of Cashel,—a fine view: there is a singular tower here, quite perfect, the use of which has never been ascertained. It is too narrow ever to hold bells: some think that *they* were used to worship the sun.” Who worshipped the sun?—the bells, or the tower? and in what way? P. 61. “The water-works at Versailles were formerly very splendid, and kept up at a great expense, but have not been *worked* for some years.” We assure the author that though they do not *work* they still *play*, as he may see at any festivals or Sundays in the summer; a part of the vast original works has been destroyed or decayed. P. 73. “The Bonquetina, a species of large deer, is now rarely met with.” By this is meant the Ibex or Bouqueten of the higher Alps, which is now forbidden by the Austrian government to be destroyed. Ibid. “The antlers which I have seen resemble those of the morse-deer.” The ibex is not a species of deer, nor does its horns in the least resemble the foliated antlers of the moose-deer: so much for accuracy. P. 100. “I heard of a professor (at Bologna) who understood and spoke thirty different languages, and had never in his life been an hundred miles from Bologna,” &c. This professor's name is Mezzofanti; we think he has been promoted to be Librarian to the Vatican. P. 100. “The fountain of Neptune, executed by John of Bologna in 1563.” We beg leave to say that this great sculptor was not John of *Bologna*, but we leave the author to amend his text from his own researches. P. 150. “As to the dogs (at St. Bernard) bearing baskets of provisions round their limbs, or *turning their tails to assist in pulling out the thorns*, I found to be entirely fabulous—the invention of the brain.” We never knew that dogs, like some of the monkey species, had *prehensile tails*, which could lay hold of and grasp

its object; and we believe, with the author, that the story is not to be relied on. But the dogs are *not of immense size*, never being larger than Newfoundland dogs, though more compactly built. P. 245. “In the water was a *black swan*, a *rara avis*, mentioned to me by my friend the Rev. Mr. M——d, of Queen's college, Oxford, an attentive and accurate observer.” We must now bid this *brace of accurate observers* farewell, advising the author not to call Bernini—*Bir-nini*, nor Arqua—*Arquoi*.

The Coronation, a Poem, in Six Cantos.
By C. G. Sharples, B.A.

THE extreme modesty of the preface would disarm criticism, if it wished to shew its teeth, and the list of subscribers proves that our author's talents are not overlooked by the learned and the great in his neighbourhood. The poem itself abounds with good feeling, and sentiments appropriate to the solemn occasion which called it forth. Were we inclined to look at it with a severe eye, we should have much to animadvert on. We do not approve the constant changes of metre, nor do we think some of them to be in harmony with the subject. When we came to criticise on particular passages, we should object to the following—(P. 72.)

“It is the day of a jousting fray,
At the palace of *West Monistare*:
Are the lists all set, and the knights all met,
And the marshal and seneschal there?”

Nor are we quite, at present, so in our palmy days of gallantry, as to listen with rapture to the poetical wardrobe from which the peeresses were robed—(P. 82.)

“All velvet, the myrtle's crimson glow,
That graces the titled fair;
Open and slop'd from the girdle below,
To show the white petticoat there.
Backward the mantle of crimson is flung,
And low are its tassell'd cordons hung;
Pure is the bordering miniver,
But spotted the cape with ermine fur;
And broader these ermine robes we see,
And longer the train, for each higher degree.”

And in speaking of the ladies who held the Queen's train,—

“ Pure miniver lines the extended train ;
 Four nymphs on each side of *noble strain*,
 With *one* to preside, its weight sustain.
 The Graces are three—but with Venus are
 seen,—

These three are attending on Albion's Queen.
 With gold is embroider'd the undercoat
 white,

Gold is the girdle's tassell'd band,
 With gold is the broider'd corset dight,
 In leaves of the Oak, the Pride of the
 Land,” &c.

These blemishes will probably be removed in another edition ; while his next poem should bear fewer marks of the style of Walter Scott—a dangerous model of imitation.

The Charters of Endowment, Inventories, and Account Rolls, of the Priory of Finchale, in the county of Durham. (A publication of the Surtees Society.) 8vo. pp. xxxii, 192, cccclxxxvi.

THE outline of the early history of the Priory of Finchale cannot be concisely stated in better language than in the following extract from a sketch left by Mr. Surtees himself :

“ The ruins of Finchale Abbey stand in deep retirement three miles from Durham, on the northern brink of the Wear, where the river sweeps over a rocky channel round a little level plot almost covered with the buildings. The woods of Cocken cover the wild opposite bank.

“ In the twelfth century, the Hermit Godric attained the honour of sanctity by a life of severe mortification led in this sequestered spot, which he tenanted for half a century, accompanied first by a poor sister, and, after her death, in perfect solitude. He died in 1170 ; but Bishop Flambard had previously granted Finchale, with its woods and waters, and fishings, to the monastery of Durham, on condition that, after the death of its eremite tenant, some brethren of their house should occupy the cell ; and, accordingly, on the death of the anchoret, it was held by two monks of Durham, Reginald and Henry.”

Twenty-six years after the death of Godric, the importance of Finchale was very materially increased by the

annexation to it of a monastic foundation which Henry Pudsey, one of the three sons of Hugh Bishop of Durham, had founded at Backstanesford,* now Baxterford, near the city of Durham, but which the jealousy of the rich and firmly seated monks of that church would not permit to remain so immediately in their own vicinity. From that period to the dissolution Finchale existed as one of the cells of the Benedictine monastery of Durham (which were seven in number, viz. Coldingham, Holy Island, Finchale, Stanford, Lithum, Jarrow, and Wearmouth) ; it was governed by a prior, and contained generally eight or nine monks. In the early part of the list of Priors occur the names of three who were afterwards Bishops of Durham, Robert de Stitchil, Robert de Insula, and Henry de Stamford, and among the latter names is that of Richard Bell, who was Bishop of Carlisle at the latter end of the fifteenth century.

The natural beauties of Finchale induced the monks of Durham to select it as their place of occasional recreation ; and in p. 30 of this volume we have a curious ordination made by the Prior of Durham in 1408, defining the manner in which this indulgence should be enjoyed. It was arranged that there should be always at Finchale a Prior and eight monks, of whom four should be constant residents, and the other four visitors from the convent at Durham. Their furlough was to last for three weeks ; and their time to be divided by the following regulations. Two were every day to be present at the celebration of matins, mass, and vespers, and other services in the choir ; whilst the other two had liberty to ramble in the fields religiously and honestly, provided that they were present at mass and vespers, unless from some reasonable cause, with the license of the Prior, they were lawfully excused. This liberty was to be enjoyed by the four monks on alternate days. All the four were to lie in the dormitory, with the other

* “ The ford of bakestones—where the sandstone rock is thin and shelvy, and upon the *laminæ* of which the people in the neighbourhood baked their cakes. Iron girdles, now used for the same purpose, are still in the North occasionally called *bakestones*.”—P. xi.

resident monks; but, notwithstanding, a convenient place or chamber was to be assigned to them, where a fire and other necessities should be provided for them, whither all or any of them might resort for their special recreation and comforts (*pro eorum solaciis poterint specialius recreari*) whenever they pleased. An honest servant or boy was to be assigned to wait upon them by the Prior. At six of the clock in the morning two of the visitors with their resident fellows were to meet in the choir to say the fifteen psalms, according to custom, and afterwards matins; and the four strangers were bound to come to matins and divine service, so that each of them should celebrate high mass at least once in the week; and on every Sunday all were to be present in the chapter, and at the mass of the glorious Virgin. It is added (apparently by way of postscript,) that each of the strangers, if young (*juniorum*), should be present at matins and prime, and should read the lessons and martyriloge.

Such were the lives of the monks of Durham during their holidays. About fifty years before, the brethren at Finchale had been reproved by the Prior of Durham for adding to their recreations by keeping hounds (p. 28); and at a subsequent period (1453) they required reproof for having fallen into a naughty habit of wearing linen shirts instead of the linsy-woolsey of their order.

In two cases in the accounts of the expenses of the community the "Player-chambre" is mentioned; which is connected by the Editor with the religious drama, and made the occasion of some remarks, which we consider to be well worth extracting. It is explained as

"A chamber in the Priory appropriated to dramatic representations, such as the Mysteries or Miracle Plays, and the room in which the Monks assembled to hear the minstrels and glee-men, who visited them for their amusement. Upon one antient dramatic representation, with-

out doubt performed within the walls of Finchale in its day, a few particulars may be here recorded, which will probably throw a new light upon the history of Shakspear. Aubrey (Letters from the Bodleian, III. 537) says that the father of our dramatist was a butcher, 'and I have been told heretofore by some of the neighbours that, when he (Shakspear) was a boy, he exercised his father's trade, but when he killed a calfe he would do it in high style, and make a speech.' Shakspear's father may have been a butcher, for any thing we know to the contrary,* but we do not consider that the killing of calves by his son, of which Aubrey speaks, is to be taken as a proof that the youth followed his father's trade. There was an old dramatic representation called *Killing the Calf*. The performer played his part behind a door or curtain, and, by means of ventriloquism, acted at once the butcher and the animal. The one talked and pitied; the other moaned and seemed to pray for mercy, till its moving solicitations became fainter and fainter, and it appeared to die. We have mislaid our reference to an entry in a lately published miscellany, in which a sum of money is stated to have been paid to a man who killed a calf behind a curtain, for the amusement of the Princess Mary, the daughter of Henry VIII. before her accession to the throne, and therefore long before the time of Shakspear; and as a proof that the amusement was well known in the north of England in modern times, we give the following extract from the Newcastle Chronicle of 2nd December, 1775: 'Lately died at Barnard Castle, Joney Davie, *alias* Davidson, aged 95, well known by most people in the county of Durham, in being noted for begging about, and getting his living by a droll performance which he called *killing the calf*.' The son of this man, a second Joney Davie, was a dancing master, and he too *killed the calf*. He died at a very advanced age, about twenty years ago, and was buried at Stanwick, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. And now comes the question—was this the calf which Shakspear killed? and was his mighty mind first excited by his popular performance of this antient representation? Did the applause which, in his boyhood, he received at Stratford, when he killed his calf *in high style*, lead to the expanding of his genius, and to

* We should not have let this pass so easily as Mr. Raine has done. Old Aubrey, one of the most notorious blunderers that ever lived, has evidently jumped to the conclusion upon the ground only of the calf-killing anecdote. It is pretty well ascertained that Shakspeare's father was a wool-stapler.—*Rev.*

that immortal name which he has obtained?"

We add another extract on a kindred subject:

"In 1361-2 the Monks of Finchale contributed the large sum of 24*s.* 7*d.* to the Prior of Durham's sports at Beaurepaire. The Prior of Durham, at stated periods of the year, on the Feast of St. John the Baptist, the Purification, &c. retired to one or other of his manor-houses of Wardley, Beaurepaire, Pitlington, Maggleswick, Beaulieu, &c. attended by some of his Monks, and spent a few days in feasting and relaxation. Some idea may be formed of the Prior's *Ludus* when we state that, in 1530, his allowance for the purpose was 40 lambs, 9 pork pigs, 2000 red herrings, 4 lbs. of pepper, 2 lbs. of maces and cloves, 4 lbs. of dates, 4 lbs. of sanders (an Eastern wood used for colouring creams, &c.) 1 lb. of saffron (for similar purposes), 24 lbs. of almonds, 16 lbs. of rice, 8 lbs. of currants, 16 lbs. of raisins, 24 lbs. of figs, 48 dograves (fish), 3 young rams, 2½ flagons of honey, and 24 salt salmon. Venison also is mentioned, and salt, lard, butter, and lentils. Each officer of the monastery contributed his portion of money for wine. In 1408, on account of the debt under which the Church of Durham laboured, the Prior for a while suspended his *Ludi*, and sent some of his Monks to Finchale to enjoy the recreation of which they were thus deprived [at which time the ordinance was made which we have already quoted]. In 1432, the *Ludi* were again suspended, in order that the money thus appropriated might be contributed to the Lavatory, in that year erected in the Cloister Garth, and of which the basin still remains. In the Account Roll of the Lavatory, it appears that the Almoner, the Chamberlain, the Hostler, the Sacrist, and the Communar, each contributed 4*s.* to each *Ludus*. (*Cloister Rolls.*)"

One more record of monastic house-keeping:

"Some notion may be formed of the consumption of the Monastery of Durham, when we state that in the year 1533 there were cooked in its kitchen 258 oxen or cows, 765 sheep, distinguished by the names of 'sharlyngs' 313, killed from Whitsuntide to Michaelmas; 'vol-skyngs' 445, killed from Michaelmas to the beginning of Lent; and 'mayskyngs,

7, killed from Easter to Whitsuntide. In the same year the number of lambs killed for the kitchen was 268, pigs 24, and boars 2." Glossary, under *Coquina*.

We must return from the great monastery of Durham to its cell at Finchale; but our limits will now confine us to state briefly the contents of the volume which the Surtees Society has placed before us. It commences with an interesting history of the Priory, by way of Preface; in which the Editor, the historian of North Durham, as well explains the nature of the documents which follow, and also describes the present state of the remains of the Priory, in illustration of a plan and views of the ruins:*

"The Monks were at first content with the Oratory of Godric and his successors; but, as their revenues had rapidly increased, they in 1241, forty-five years after their settlement at Finchale, came to the resolution of rebuilding their church; and upon this subject the Indulgences which they have preserved are peculiarly valuable, as affording dates and other accurate information. In 1242 they commenced their operations; and the last Indulgence which speaks of the work as unfinished, bears the date of 1264. In 1266, the Monks were busy with the Chapel of St. Godric (in the south transept), and the pious are excited to contribute to the window which was to light it from the east. The other Indulgences give more or less information on these and other matters; but there is one which discloses a curious fact, that Monastics, in erecting their edifices, had other aid than that of their own resources, or the casual contributions of visitors. The Archdeacon of Durham, as it appears, commanded his clergy to admonish and persuade their flocks on three separate Sundays, to contribute their aid to the fabric of Finchale; and as an inducement he tells them of the Indulgences of which we are speaking; and, moreover, that every contributor to the building of Finchale had, and would for ever have, a share of the advantages to be derived from the religious services of the mother church of Durham and of all her Cells. The money collected was to be paid to him at his Visitation.

"It must be understood that the Monks entirely rebuilt their church. The only trace of their former edifice which was

* The ruins have been recently cleared and in some degree repaired, under Mr. Raine's personal superintendence. See our Vol. VI. p. 191.

suffered to remain, was the tomb of Godric their patron saint, which, if an opinion may be formed from the portions of it which were discovered during the late proceedings in the church, was of the altar shape, with Norman pilaster mouldings at its corners. These are the only stones in the edifice which bear the stamp of Norman architecture."

The first part of the body of this volume contains the charters of endowment, indulgences, letters missive, and other documents in Latin and English, relative to the Priory, with engravings of all the most important seals. The second part consists of the rolls of account, the series of which for more than three centuries, in a succession only occasionally broken, is preserved with the charters among the records of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. To these are appended a very interesting Glossary, from which we have already made some extracts, and abstracts of the prices of grain, provisions, and utensils disclosed by the accounts. Lastly, indexes of persons and places perfect the utility of the volume.

We may safely say that so complete a developement of the history of a monastery, from the beginning to the close of its existence, has never before been published. The only similar instance that we are aware of is what Mr. Raine has himself before done for another of the cells of Durham, the Holy Island of Farne, in his topography of North Durham. Indeed, scarcely anywhere but in the well-preserved records of Durham have such materials been kept together. To the Glossary in particular we must award particular praise, as it will be of much use in the study of other volumes besides that to which it is attached: and we should mention that it is formed from various sources additional to the volume itself, particularly the rolls of Coldingham Priory, and the memoranda of the Bursar of Durham.

Gleanings in Natural History, by Edward Jesse, Esq. (2nd Edit.) 2 vols. Murray.

NOTHING, we have been informed by a friend who was at Court at the time, could equal the astonishment of the late Persian Ambassador, when,

having been introduced to Mr. Jesse, whose appearance he was pleased with and called *Bad-neest*, *not bad*; he asked the nature of the official situation which he held, and was answered that he was "Jungle-vizier to the king." "Is my mother a cow," he cried to the mehmendar, or interpreter, "that you should tell me such tales as these? Who ever heard of appointing a vizier over things only fit to make charcoal for the cooks?" But when he was informed that Mr. Jesse was not only vizier, but had mastofees (clerks and secretaries) under him, "Worse and worse," he cried, "you have exchanged your beard for that of an ass! and how many tomauns does he pay to the king for his place? What *peish-kesh* does he give to the Prime Minister?" But, on being told that he not only paid nothing either as bribe or present, but actually received every year a purse of a thousand gold tomauns from his Majesty's Exchequer for counting the trees and bushes in his different parks and jungles, his patience and belief could extend no further. "These dogs of infidels," said he, "make no end of their lies. May their faces be black! may they eat earth! Poof! the thing is impossible. Who can know anything of the trees in Persia? who cares for them, except those Turks, those beasts, the charcoal-burners? Who wants trees, when we want grass and water. A thousand gold tomauns! Billah! Tallah! who ever heard of such a thing? Why it is more than the prime visier, the master of the horse, and all the officers of the Shah's household have together. Besides, who can count the trees in the forests of Ghelan and Mazanderan? not Shaitan and all his imps. A thousand gold tomauns! why he might have as many wives as the Shah himself. He might have the choice of all the Circassian slaves that are brought to the market of Tehran!" "What words are these," exclaimed indignantly the English interpreter, who saw that the ambassador's wrath was fast rising, and that he was blowing over his left shoulder: "What dirt are you eating? Mr. Jesse is no kizzil-bash; he wants no Circassian slaves, nor Cûrdish either, no Zeenahs; no not even the celebrated

Taous or peacock herself, whose face was like the full moon, and her eyes of the circumference of one's finger and thumb. Would you change the manners of a country? If your Shah wears a beard, that is no reason why our king should not be shaved. If you want half a dozen wives, and much good may they do you, Mr. Jesse may be contented with one. He has no Anderûn in his house. His rooms are all open—his women go unveiled and show their faces to all who look at them. Go! every nation has its own customs. If our king chooses to give a thousand gold tomauns to have his charcoal looked after, and his bushes counted, it is no concern of yours. Your face is thrown upside down. Till you have been longer among the Franks, keep the lips of discretion over the tongue of wonder, or your beard will be laughed at." Mr. Jesse, however, may well laugh at the ignorance of the Mussulman, for while he has been visiting his jungles, and inspecting the charcoal, he has also been devoting his attention to all subjects connected with the study of nature; and has produced two volumes much to be commended for the variety of their information, and the agreeable manner in which it is detailed. Many curious anecdotes of the sagacity of the animal creation are mentioned, and many accurate observations are made of their habits and instincts; so that the book is a valuable addition to that part of the great volume of nature which the industry of man has unrolled and studied. As we cannot afford any copiousness of extract, we will give one which records an instance of the power of imitation, acting chiefly through memory, as remarkable as any that we remember to have heard of in the animal creation. He is speaking of a parrot at Hampton-Court. (Vol. ii. p. 9.)

"As you wished me to write down whatever I could collect about my sister's wonderful parrot, I proceed to do so, only promising that I will tell you nothing but what I can vouch for having myself heard. Her laugh is quite extraordinary, and it is impossible not to help joining in it one's self, more especially when in the midst of it she cries out 'Don't make me laugh so, I shall die, I shall die,' and then continues laughing more violently than before. Her crying and sobbing are curious, and

if you say 'Poor poll, what is the matter?' she says 'So bad, so bad, got such a cold!' and after crying for some time, will suddenly cease, and making a noise like drawing a long breath, says 'Better now,' and begins to laugh. The first time I ever heard her speak was one day when I was talking to the maid at the bottom of the stairs, and heard what I then considered to be a child calling out 'Payne, (the maid's name,) I'm not well, I'm not well;' and on my saying 'What's the matter with that child?' she replied 'It is only the parrot; she always does so when I leave her alone, to make me come back;' and so it proved, for on her going into the room, the parrot stopped and began laughing quite in a jeering way. It is singular enough that whenever she is affronted, in any way, she begins to cry, and when pleased, to laugh. If any one happens to cough or sneeze, she says, 'What a bad cold.' One day when the children were playing with her, the maid came into the room, and on their repeating to her several things which the parrot had said, Poll looked up and said quite plainly, 'No, I did not!' Sometimes, when she is inclined to be mischievous, the maid threatens to beat her, and she often says 'No, you won't.' She calls the cat very plainly 'puss, puss!' and then answers 'mew!' but the most amusing part is, whenever I want to make her call it, and to that purpose say 'puss! puss!' myself, she always answers 'mew,' till I begin mewing; and then she begins calling 'puss' as quick as possible. She imitates every kind of noise, and barks so naturally that I have known her set all the dogs on the parade in Hampton-Court barking; and I dare say, if the truth were known, wondering what was barking at them; and the consternation I have seen her cause in a party of cocks and hens, by her crowing and clucking, has been the most ludicrous thing possible. She sings just like a child, and I have more than once thought it was a human being. It is most ridiculous to hear her make what is called a false note, and then say 'Oh! la!' and burst out laughing at herself, beginning again quite in another key. She is very fond of singing 'Buy a Broom,' which she says quite plainly; but, in the same spirit as calling the cat, if we say, with a view to make her repeat it, 'Buy a Broom,' she always says 'Buy a *Brush*,' and then laughs as a child might do when mischievous. She often prefers a kind of exercise which I do not know how to describe, except by saying it is like the lance exercise. She puts her claw behind her, first on one side, then on the other, then in front, and round over

her head, and whilst doing so, cries—‘Come on—come on,’ and when finished, says, ‘bravo! beautiful!’ and draws herself up. Before I was as well acquainted with her as I am now, she would stare in my face for some time and then say,—‘How do ye, Ma’am?’—this she invariably does to strangers. One day I went into the room where she was, and said, to try her, ‘Poll, where is Payne gone?’ and to my astonishment, and almost dismay, she said—‘Down stairs;’ I cannot at this moment recollect anything more that I can vouch for myself, and I do not choose to trust to what I am told; but, from what I have myself seen and heard, she has almost made me believe in transmigration.”

There is no necessity, with this young lady, to believe in transmigration, or to suppose that some roguish Abigail for her *niaseries* had been transmuted into this parrot; nor is there any need to puzzle oneself, as Mr. Jesse too often does, about reason and instinct; the marvellous cleverness of this kind resolving itself into quick observation, retentive memory, and that habit of imitation which some animals, as monkeys, magpies, daws, starlings, &c. possess. No animals can possess what is called reason in man; but the limits of instinct cannot be defined. Perhaps, the most curious branch of the inquiry is, the extraordinary change which the instinctive habits of animals undergo through civilization, or change of circumstances, and which becomes hereditary.

The Mabinogion, Part I. containing the Lady of the Fountain. 8vo. pp. 160.

At length we owe to the enthusiasm and liberality of a highly talented lady what has been so often promised from other quarters, but never effected. For the last fifty years the literati have been repeatedly calling for the publication of the Mabinogion, in the hopes that a translation might follow, and a new light be thrown on the origin of romance. Lady Charlotte Guest, well aware of their importance, and convinced from experience that procrastinated promises from those who had obtained copies would never be realized, determined by her own exertions, and at her sole expense, to undertake this desideratum in literature.

We have before us the result of her

enterprising zeal in what she terms Part I. containing a romantic tale, which has been edited in so complete a manner, in Welsh and English, with illustrations and notes so full of curious learning, that she leaves nothing to be wished in addition. As, however, her ladyship has not thought proper to usher these fictions into the world according to their chronology, we deem it requisite to say a word on the antiquity of their origin.

The Mabinogion were originally oral tales for the instruction of youths (as the name imports) into the principles of the Bardic mythology. They were put into writing, as well as the mystical Triads, when Druidism was on the wane, and became the principal source of those romantic narratives which for a considerable period were the favourite reading of Europe. The Rev. Edward Davies, in his erudite work, “*The Mythology and Rites of the Druids*,” thus expresses himself on this subject: “Such tales as the Mabinogion, it will be said, do not deserve to be ranked with sober history. This is freely acknowledged. They are only brought forward to diffuse a faint ray over ages where history refuses its light. In this sense they may be useful. They contain traditions of remote times, when Druidism had many private and some avowed friends; and they are found to coincide with the most authentic documents which we have upon the subject of British superstition, and with the researches of our best antiquaries.”

When once the collection was formed, it was from time to time enlarged by borrowing or imitating the continental romances, *to which the more ancient Mabinogion had given birth*; and such practice does not seem to have been entirely disused, until Sir Thomas Maleor (Maelwr), knight, finished his *Morte d’Arthur*, “in the ninth year of the reign of King Edward IVth.” i. e. 1469 or 1470.

Of the most antiquated, specimens may be seen in the work above quoted. They allegorically detail the Druidic mysteries, or show the engrafting of the Sabæan idolatry on the more simple Pagan worship. These are followed by such as describe, under an

assumed fabulous character, the various struggles made by the professors of the Druidic religion against the efforts of those who propagated Christianity. We have next, to suit the temper and prejudices of the times, a reality given to the mythological persons of Bardic superstition, as if actually existing in the human shape, and they form a court of which the British divinity, by the title of Arthur, i. e. the constellation of the Great Bear, is made the sovereign. Particular and difficult adventures are assigned them, founded on ideas derived from the allegorical terms and mystical language of a period much anterior. Of this class it will be sufficient to cite the romance of Sir Tristrem, all the characters in which, even the dogs, prove, from their names being only translatable when regarded as Welsh, in what country that tale originated. The imitation, amplification, and improvement these stories underwent from the Norman pen, occasioned fresh Mabinogion to be written, either as originals or adoptions from the continental genius, and of this last style is the narrative of the Lady of the Fountain; in which, as her ladyship has observed, is incorporated the story of the Chevalier au Lion.

The principal collection of Mabinogion is in the Llyvr côch or red book of Hergest, or Yr gêst, a mansion of the ancient family of Vaughan, in the parish of Kington, Herefordshire, now merely a farm-house. This MS. is in the library of Jesus College, Oxford; but they are found dispersed in various directions, and we unexpectedly meet with one at the commencement of the Treveilir pedigree, although that family, notwithstanding its domicile in Môn, the favourite island of Druidism, could not have derived its origin from any mythological personage.

The Mabinogi now published is the Iarlles y fynnawn, *The Lady of the Fountain*, Iarlles being the feminine of Iarll, the Anglo-Saxon Eorl or Earl; and it has been produced, with the most ample illustrations, in such a manner as gives the highest idea of the press of Mr. W. Rees, of Llandovery. Her ladyship has presented us with a fac-simile of a page from the original manuscript in Jesus College library, another from the tale of Ywain

and Gawin, in English, in the British Museum, and a third romance of the Chevalier au Lion, in the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris; and has enriched the whole with such copious annotations as prove the most unwearied assiduity. In fact, she has left nothing undone; and it is to be hoped that the approbation of the public will induce her to persevere, and edit the remaining Mabinogion in an equally satisfactory manner.

The Chevalier au Lion, which Lady Charlotte has been the first to put in print, is attributed to Chrestien de Troyes, and said by M. Le Roux de Lincy, in his *Introduction au Livre des Légendes*, in which he has given a long extract, to have been composed at the close of the 12th century, the MS. which her ladyship has followed being of the 13th. Ywain and Gawin Mr. Ritson regarded as of the time of Richard II. Now the date of the Iarlles y fynnawn must be derived from its own internal evidence, and in matters not historical we have rarely any other clue than the costume. In such investigations, it is of the greatest importance to have the original as well as the translation; for had we depended solely on the latter, the introduction of the word *tabard*, p. 49, would have led to the conclusion that the composition could not have been earlier than the latter part of the fourteenth century. The word in the Welsh version is *arwyd*, which signifies an emblazoned surcoat, and indeed the term *swrcot* itself is sometimes used, which may take it back above a hundred years. We have another very instructive passage for this purpose, which runs thus: "Owain struck the knight with his sword so powerful a blow that it cut through" (*y helym ar penfestin ar pengwch purgwin athrwy y kroen ar kig ar asgwrn*) the helmet, the head-piece or wiffe, the conically woven bonnet, and through the skin, and the flesh, and the bone." In the English translation *pengwch purgwin* is rendered "visor," and in Owen's Welsh Dictionary is made to signify, "the crest or plume of a helmet;" but by a close examination of the roots of this word the above translation is warranted, and it is the only one which agrees with the context. The author means to show

how many successive protections the blade went through before it reached the skin, and after that went through the flesh, and then the bone; whereas both the vizor and the crest, or plume, are on the outside of the helmet. Now the helmet was either the cylindrical of the time of Henry III. or the conical one of the succeeding reign. This was placed, as we learn from the "Critical Inquiry into antient Armour," on the *coiffe de mailles*, which was kept in a flattened, a conical, or spherical form, by the shape of the cap underneath. This *pengwch purgwin*, or conically woven bonnet, was called *cerebrarium*, or skull-cap, and was sometimes made of steel, though not in the instance before us. It is said that Michael Scott, domestic astrologer to the Emperor Frederick, was the first to have one of metal.

That the costume of this Mabinogi is not earlier than the close of the reign of Henry III. is evident from the mention of *athroellau yr ysparduneu*, "the rowels of the spurs," which are too particularly spoken of to doubt their existence; so that its date may be assigned to the latter half of the thirteenth century, a hundred years after that assumed for the Chevalier au Lion. Indeed rowelled spurs did not become common before the time of Edward II. Whatever, therefore, may have been the materials from whence the French romance was taken, it is clear that it could not have been copied from this composition.

The period of the Welsh Mabinogi being thus pretty nearly ascertained, the picture of manners it affords becomes the more interesting.

The ceremony of washing the hands at the banquet, still retained in genteel society, and more especially according to ancient ideas at royal tables, where, except by their dispensation, it is confined to the princes themselves, is an Oriental custom, and like many others introduced by the Crusaders. The salvers for that purpose here mentioned are, by way of eminence, stated to have been of the precious metals, but those generally used were of copper enamelled. One such is preserved in the Norwich Museum, and four other varieties are in the Doucean collection at Goodrich Court, Herefordshire. They are all of the time

of Edward I. and two of the latter have been engraved and illustrated in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, Vol. IV. published by the Society of Antiquaries. The subjects engraven on them are from romance, the chace, or exhibit single combats by grotesque figures.

With respect to the ancient mode of decorating apartments, we have a valuable notice in the following passage, p. 56; and which may instruct those who build Gothic mansions,—that, instead of being confined to the cold effect of merely oak and gilding, our ancestors availed themselves of all the glow and brilliancy of warm and splendid colours: "And Owain looked around the chamber, and beheld there was not even a single nail in it that was not painted with gorgeous colours, and there was not a single panel that had not sundry images in gold pourtrayed upon it." What the subjects generally were at this period may be gathered from the several authorities collected in the preface to Shaw's "Ancient Furniture."

We have next described a magnificent bed; for though in the English, p. 57, the word "couch" is used, the Welsh term, p. 16, is *gwely*, and we are told that it was decorated with scarlet and fur, satin and sendall, and fine linen. So in the romance of Arthur of Lytle Brytayne, composed in the time of Edward II. we read: "Upon the bed there was a riche quilt wrought with coten, covered with crimson sendal, stitched with thredde of golde, and shetes of white silke, and over al a rych furre of ermynes." The furs, therefore, made the coverlid.

The armour has been already alluded to in the endeavour to ascertain the date of this Mabinogi; but there are other passages relative to it well deserving of notice. Near the castle of Gerberoy, Robert Duke of Normandy encountered a knight, and unhorsed him. In his fall his nasal helmet fell back, and the broad piece which had covered his nose being thus removed, the features were quite exposed, and Robert saw it was his father, William the Conqueror, whom he immediately with the utmost courtesy assisted to remount. So we read, p. 68, "The knight gave Gwalehmai a blow that turned his helmet from off his face." Now the nasal helmet had become

disused before this time; it must, therefore, refer to one of the kind before suggested. These were generally kept from turning, for the inconvenience had been felt, and was remedied, by little cords, one on each side, which fastened to the shoulders: for John of Gaunt was called on to decide whether it was fair at a tournament for a knight to allow these to be loose. An illumination in the Royal Library of the British Museum, marked 20. D. 1. entitled "*Livre des Histoires*," and written in the middle of the thirteenth century, fully exhibits these cordons to a cylindrical helmet, which falls from the face of a knight, as he is knocked off his horse by his adversary. Now the blow in this case must have turned the helmet not round, as it might have done had these fastenings not have been used, but upwards; and therefore the sword must have struck against the projection of the ocularium, or sight, which would have forced it in that direction.

At p. 74, it is said, "The Countess bade them bring out a beautiful black steed, upon which was a beechen saddle and a *suit of armour* (literally "plenty of armour") for man and horse. Here we have another help as to date. The practice of protecting the horse as well as the knight in mail, commenced in the middle of the thirteenth century; and in the lists of troops raised by Edward I. we read of *equi cooperti* and *equi non cooperti*, a distinction that points out the armed from the unarmed steeds.

The note on the expression "Strong lances," p. 68, is, as it appears to us, couched in terms calculated to induce a belief that the Welsh knights had several weapons which were unknown to the English. The passage runs thus: "It would be in vain to attempt to find English terms corresponding precisely with those used in the Welsh text, to designate the *various kinds of arms* which the knights fought with in this tale." Now the fact is, that they commenced the encounter with ordinary lances. On the next day they resumed it with *apheleidyf godeudawc*, those of superior rare quality; and on the third with *apheleidyf kadarnvras godeudawc*, such as were not only of the best quality, but particularly powerful at the butt

end, or that portion which from the gripe passed under the arm. Having unavailingly tried these three pairs of lances, successively increased in power, they then fought with swords, as was the usual practice among actual combatants.

The word translated "daggers," p. 42, is *cyilleill*, i. e. knives. These, under the name of *coustel* and *cultellus*, were carried by the archers on foot and other infantry, in the latter half of the thirteenth century, in the girdle without sheaths, and answered every other purpose as well as for war; while the dagger, which accompanied the sword as the weapons of a knight, was like it worn in a scabbard, but at the right side. The infantry, indeed, except the archers, who made use of this military knife, were thence called *coustrels*, *custrels*, or *coûtreles*, which has given the name of Cottrell and Cotterell to several existing families.

The allusion to archery has in the notes been well illustrated by an extract from a tale of the time of Edward III. taken from a MS. in the library of the Cymmrodorion Society, entitled *Cydymaith Diddau*, in which the arrow is described as "a straight round shaft, with a compass rounded knock, and long slender feathers fastened on with green silk, and a steel head heavy and thick, and an inch across." Such a one, wanting the feathers, and probably the only ancient specimen in existence, which is of the time of Henry VI. was found in the moat of Clifford's Tower, York, and is preserved in the armoury at Goodrich Court. On examining the engraving in Skelton's "*Illustrations of Ancient Arms and Armour*" from that collection, it will clearly be seen that the knock and head exactly answer this description.

When we reflect on the elevated feelings that were generated by the refinement of chivalry, and how much it depended on devotion to the fair sex, it seems astonishing that a barbarous custom, more suited to the degradation and contempt in which women were held by Mahometans, should have continued to exist for above seven hundred years. The cruel death of being burnt at the stake, was by law decreed as the lot of all women whose condemnation was put on the issue of

judicial combat, in case their champions were vanquished. Thus, in the *Assisiæ Hierosolym*, c. xxxvii. it is decreed: "If the battle be for a thing deserving of death, and the guarantee is vanquished, he and the person for whom he fought shall be hanged; and if the guarantee be of such a rank that he can have a champion to fight for him, and his champion is vanquished, they shall all three be hanged. And if a woman makes the appeal, and her guarantee and her champion be vanquished, she shall be burnt; and the guarantee, if he fights and is vanquished, he shall be hung; and if he substitutes a champion for himself, and he is overcome, they shall both be hung, and the woman be burnt." With this enactment agree the Grand Coutumier of Normandy, as well as the contemporary laws of other parts of Europe. And this unfeeling punishment for man's delicate helpmate continued in England till within the last sixty years; as Cobbett mentions that when he first came to London, he observed a smoke and smell of burning, and that the answer to his inquiries was, that a woman had just been consumed at Tyburn. *Proh pudor!* shame to Christianity! shame to chivalry! shame to England!—but the dreadful truth ought not to be concealed. Thus, according to the manners of the times, we have in this Mabinogi an accusation against Luned, who is allowed to appeal by her champion to the issue of battle. She names Owain:—"And when he came to the meadow, he saw a great fire kindled, and two youths with beautiful curling auburn hair were leading the maiden to cast her into the fire. And Owain asked them what charge they had against her? and they told him of the compact that was between them, as the maiden had done the night before; and they said, Owain has failed her, therefore we are taking her to be burnt." She was, therefore, like Rebecca, in Sir Walter Scott's interesting novel of *Ivanhoe*, saved by the sudden appearance and intrepidity of her champion at the last moment.

It is observed, in a note on a passage p. 39, where it is intimated that there was a master of the ceremonies, but no porter, at Arthur's palace, that "the absence of a porter was formerly considered as an indication of hospi-

tility," and authorities are cited in proof of this assertion. He had to guard the door; and, as his office was of much importance, it was never conferred but on persons of approved fidelity and great personal strength. Hence we find the porters in chivalrous romances often transformed into grim giants, who scowled away all intruders, and guarded with inflexible severity the persons of those who had been cast into the gloomy dungeons of their castles. The porter was armed with an enormous club bristled with iron spikes, wore the keys at his girdle, and was attended by a bloodhound, or mastiff. In this manner he is represented in a drawing illustrating the MS. of Rous's *Life of Richard Earl of Warwick*, in the British Museum, marked "Cotton. Julius E. iv." His peculiar business being more the exclusion of strangers than the introduction of guests, at once points out his absence as an indication of hospitality.

Some remarks are made in a note to p. 40, on the custom of strewing the floors with rushes. We will merely observe, that such a practice prevailed generally with regard to those of pews in Welsh churches within the last thirty years.

Here we may close our annotations; and, as in the course of them we have had occasion to cite some of the passages from the translation, we need not adduce others to shew the style of language in which that has been done. A chaste and simple diction was all that could be required, and such her Ladyship has adopted.

The Cork Remembrancer; or, Annals of the County and City of Cork. With an Introductory Essay. By Francis H. Tuckey. 8vo.

WE are informed in the preface to this work, that a small volume under this title was first published in 1783. It consisted, however, for the most part, of a general chronology of the world; as did a second impression in 1792. The author adds,

"Though I have adopted for my work the title of these volumes, as being already familiar to the public, yet it is not in any respect a superstructure raised on other men's foundations. Discarding entirely all the extraneous matter with which

they were filled, I have supplied its place with copious extracts from the rolls of Chancery, and from other sources, sufficient to enable me to devote a volume exclusively to the annals of this county and city; thus preserving from oblivion many events which, though beneath the notice of a historian, are yet valuable from their local interest."

"For a great portion of the annals from the year 1303 to 1500, I am indebted to the rolls of Chancery lately published by order of government."

This is one instance, among many, of the useful results of *printing* the records of the country, and placing them within the reach of provincial inquirers. Mr. Tuckey's design is a meritorious one, and its execution, as far as we see (one-third of the volume only being before us), is judiciously and creditably performed. We make an extract relative to a family whose modern representatives Ireland has to reckon amongst the most illustrious of her sons:

"The word Englishman ordinarily meant one who was entitled to use, and did use, English law; thus Sir Henry Colley, (whose descendants have attained great note under the name of Wellesley,) was called an Englishman (Lodge's Peerage), though his family were Irish, as far as can be traced. The peerages begin with his father, and presume that he was a native of England; but this is a mistake; his grandfather, Robert Cowley, was bailiff of Dublin in 1515 (Holinshed); he was afterwards a confidential servant of the Earl of Ossory or Ormond, as was also his son Walter Cowley (State Papers). Their subsequent advancement was doubtless owing to the power and interest of the Butler family. Robert continued in their service until 1537, when he became Master of the Rolls in Ireland; but in 1542, King Henry VIII. wrote to the Lord Deputy and Council, that Cowley was a man seditious and full of contention and disobedience, and ordered him to be dismissed from his office. Walter Cowley was made Solicitor-General for Ireland; but was dismissed in 1546. The editors of the State-papers observe, that he was a tool in the hands of Chancellor Allen. He was for some time a prisoner in the Tower of London. His son Henry above-mentioned was knighted by Sir Henry Sidney. Their family seems to have been settled in Ireland from remote times: a John Cowley was made gauger of Ireland by Henry VII. John Cowle (probably the same person as the final syllable *ley* is often in records

written *le*) was commissioned in the reign of Henry VI. to provide bread, wine, &c. for the table of the Earl of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and as far back as the reign of Edward III. Thomas Colleye had a grant of the office of gauger of wines for England, Ireland, and Wales."

In p. 41 we notice a serious error of George Duke of Clarendon, instead of Clarence; and in p. 55 it is stated that "in 1571 Queen Elizabeth gave a silver collar *of the order of St. Simplicius* to Maurice Roche, mayor of Cork, for his assistance against the rebels (which collar is said to be now in the possession of John C. Kearny, esq. of Garrettstown)"—though it has now been well ascertained the letter S. in that collar (still worn by the Lord Mayors of London, Dublin, &c.) originated as the initial of Henry the Fourth's motto of *Souveraine*.

THE ANNUALS.

(Continued from our last).

Portraits of the Children of the Nobility; executed under the superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath, from Drawings by Chalon, Landseer, &c. Edited by Mrs. Fairlie. 4to. Second Series. 1839.

THESE pictures of what Goldsmith calls "harmless little men and women," are very captivating, from the grace and elegance with which the youthful forms of Nature are designed. The daughters of Lord Jersey, by Chalon, form a group of exceeding beauty; and William Forrester, Lord A. Conyngham's son, by Maclise, shows all the cleverness of that accomplished artist. The engravers have done their part well: of the poetry with which the subjects are illustrated, we will give some lines by Mr. B. D'Israeli, M.P.

What read those glances? serious, and yet
Seeming to penetrate the mystic veil [sweet,
That shrouds your graceful future—for 'tis
meet

Your lot should be as brilliant as your birth—
Fair daughters of a mother that the Earth
Hath ever welcom'd, with its brightest flowers,
Like the gay Princess in the fairy tale,
Whose very steps were roses. Beauteous Girls!
Link'd in domestic love, like three rare pearls,
Soft, and yet precious, when the coming hours
Shall, with a smile that struggles with a tear,
Remove you from the hearth your forms endear,
Your tender eye shall dwell upon this page,
That tells the promise of your earlier age.

*The Portrait of Fenella Fitzhardinge
Berkeley, by Barry Cornwall.*

Child! what is there in thy dream?—

Tell me what the hope or theme

That doth now thy soul possess?

Thought in all its loveliness

Sometimes dawneth on the brain

Of the lone and musing child,

Amidst visions rich and wild,

Touching it with tender pain.

Dost thou see thy future story

Soaring out of mists of glory,

Figured half and half conceal'd,

Like some oracle reveal'd

By the Priestess pale

At the Delphian altars old,

Where Apollo's will was told

(So runs the tale).

Let thy fancy have its fill,

Yield thee to thine own sweet will;

Gaze thou, whilst the Dragon rideth

O'er the cloudy plains above;—

Gaze thou, whilst the Naiad glideth

Through the greenwood to her love;

Hearken to the murmuring air,

Trust aye all that *seemeth* fair;

Every pleasure, howe'er brief,

Is a conquest won from grief.

I remember (many a day

Since that merry time hath fled)

When the skies were ever gay,

Ever open over head;

When my heart ran o'er in showers

At the beauty of the flowers:

Even now I try to rhyme

Of that faded flowery time;

Loving more that morning gay,

Than the later years serene;

Happier, though 't be lost for aye,

Than if it had never been.

Gentle child! may Time's soft hand

Lead thee at last to th' happy land.

Meantime gather, whilst thou may,

Every sweet of every day;

And when dull November cometh

With its melancholy sun,

And the Bee no longer hummeth,

Tell them, too, as *I* have done,

Of those times and stainless pleasures,

Which the heart so wisely treasures,

When thy thoughts were fresh and light,

And the hour was always bright,

And the World was without end,

And the Kitten was thy friend.

We must perforce add one more from
the gifted pen of L. E. L.

ON THE PORTRAIT OF LADY M. M. F. E.
COMPTON,

Daughter of the Marquess of Northampton.

Not in a cultur'd garden dost thou seem,

Fair child! whose hands are filled with
early flowers,

But in a woodland glen, where morning's
beam [bowers.

Wakens the beauty of unnurtur'd

This may but be the Painter's fancy,
flinging

The loveliness of Nature around Art;

It is a lovely fantasy, thus bringing

Sweet links, and graces otherwise apart.

Be it through life an omen! thou, fair
child! [childhood;

Keep at thy heart some memory of thy

When the small buds look'd up to thee

and smil'd [wild wood.

'Mid the green mosses of the shelter'd

Fair art thou!—fair—a young and happy
creature! [smile,

Yet with the falcon in thine eye and

The large clear brow, the high heroic fea-
ture, [isle.

Brought by the stately Norman to our

Soon the soft hours of April pass away,—

The girl is woman ere we mark'd the
changing;

Then come the trial of life's afterday—

Grief, Joy, and Care, the troubled fu-
ture ranging.

And such must be thine own—no love's
devotion

Can keep thee from the universal share

Of common sorrow, and the deep emotion

With which all struggle—but which all
must bear.

Let not these wild scenes utterly depart,

Keep them amid the world with strong
endeavour,

With its first freshness cherish'd at the
heart; [ture never!

Other things may deceive thee—Na-

*Gems of Beauty displayed in a Series of
Twelve Engravings of Spanish Sub-
jects from Designs of the first Ar-
tists, with Illustrations. By the
Countess of Blessington. 4to.*

THIS is a work of extreme elegance
of design and execution; the only
fault we are inclined to find with it
is, that some of the artists, as Mr. I.
Bostock in the Dejected, Mr. Dyce in
the Signal, and Mr. Cattermole in the
Duenna, have not preserved the *Spa-
nish character of face or form*; but
the "Prado" and the "Bull-fight"
are all that we could desire. The
verses of Lady Blessington are in ge-
neral clever and sprightly; we will give
as a specimen—

THE PRADO.

Hast thou seen him? said he ought?

Is my Juan jealous still?

*Men are masters but in thought,
Ruled by woman's secret will.*

Oh! forbear this idle play,

Nor with ardent love coquet;

Should'st thou lose him——

Lose him? nay,

Child! I'll tame his spirit yet.

Take my counsel! be more kind!

Kind! and spoil a selfish man!

Thou may'st live to change thy mind,

As I know thy Juan can.

Speak,—what mean'st thou?

Why, just now,

Waiting—not for fond farewells—

One I saw whom thou mayst know,

Where our friend Teresa dwells,

Waiting till the Lady came.

Ah!

Look round, near yonder tree.

Oh! the traitor!—shame, oh, shame!

Thus to look on aught but me.

Take me hence!—undone—distraught

Outrag'd—

Nay! bethink thee still,—

Men are masters but in thought,

Ruled by woman's secret will.

Horse-Emancipation; or, the Abolition of the Bearing-Rein, an Address to the Owners and Drivers of Coaches, Omnibuses, and of all other, whether Public or Private, Conveyances throughout the United Kingdom. By Φίλιππος, D.D. F.R.S.L. F.S.A. 8vo. (Ackermann, Regent Street).—This is a well and closely argued essay against an abuse of man's authority over that most noble and most useful of all animals, the horse. Such is the force of habit, and of prejudice, that some will view the attempt as Quixotic, while others may regard it as altogether a *jeu d'esprit*. They have only to read, and to reflect, and they will find themselves to be mistaken. The author's style is lively indeed, but his arguments and his object are most serious. We have not space to go through the whole discussion; but we will make one extract, in which the evils of the bearing-rein are enumerated, its occasional use admitted, and its general substitute mentioned: "The bearing-rein may, probably, be of some use to a young horse, in breaking him in; and may, perhaps, help to 'get up his head,' until he has been what is questionably called 'taught his paces'; but what other ends it can answer (unless display be aimed at) than deadening his mouth, lessening his speed, wasting his strength, hurting his wind, abridging his services, souring his temper, making him jib, reducing his value, shortening his days, throwing him down, breaking his knees, and casting or ejecting (probably killing) his rider or driver, it would puzzle a conjuror to discover; all these, it is fearlessly asserted, proceed from the use of this ingeniously-cruel appendage, which a *double-ringed snaffle-bit* would entirely supersede." Prevalent as the use of the bearing-rein is at present, we do not regard our author's proposition of reform as by any means a hopeless undertaking; and we take this view more decidedly,

when we are informed that the bearing-rein is peculiar to England, and unknown on the continent. Moreover, we perceive that the same sentiments are held by others, and by one especially, whose name is entitled to no little respect, and we think we cannot more effectually second the object of this pamphlet than by making the following extract from a late Bristol paper. "At the recent annual meeting of the Bath and West of England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, &c. Mr. M'Adam exhibited a set of Scotch harness, which he brought forward with a view to convince the public that want of care in the use of draught horses in this kingdom added considerably to the expence of hauling in general. The price of the harness was only 3*l.* 11*s.* The saddle-tree was constructed with peculiar care, and sat as easy on the horse's back as a riding-saddle, so that the horse scarcely felt the lateral motion of the shafts of the cart. The bridle was distinguished by the absence of a bearing-rein, which he was convinced did no good, but rather harm, and he was glad to find that reason was generally prevailing over custom and prejudice, and driving it out. He had long noticed the disadvantage of the bearing-rein. One was, the elongation of the horse's mouth, by the force he used to get his head out to use the muscles in the way which nature designed. He was coming up a hill from Exeter some time since on a coach, when the horses stood still, refusing to take the load up the hill; by the permission of the coachman, he (Mr. M'Adam) took the bearing reins off the horses, and they then immediately proceeded up the hill with the load.—Mr. G. W. Hall thought that the observations of Mr. M'Adam were far too valuable to be passed lightly over and lost sight of. With regard to the bearing-rein, he entirely coincided with that gentleman, and the only thing that reconciled

him to it was, that, if it were known how much more a horse could draw without one, it would be taken away, and the additional load put on the cart, instead of allowing him to draw his present load with a little more ease. He had, therefore, great pleasure in moving that Mr. M'Adam be requested to accept the Society's silver medal.—Capt. Scobel seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously."

The British Librarian, or Book-Collector's Guide. By W. T. Lowndes. 8vo. Part I.—The compiler of this work is already well known as the author of a very useful catalogue called the *Bibliographer's Manual*, in 4 vols. 8vo. giving an account of all the more important or curious works printed in this country. In the present undertaking he must, we presume, go over much of the same ground again; but he proposes to extend his range to the whole field of literature, and to furnish "a catalogue and description of about twenty thousand of the best works of the best authors, English and Foreign, in every branch of knowledge, arranged in the departments of—1. Reli-

gion and History; 2. Ethics and Morals; 3. Legislation and Politics; 4. Sciences and Arts; 5. History and Antiquities; and 6. Miscellaneous Literature. These departments to be divided and sub-divided into a variety of classes of easy reference, so that each particular subject will be preserved distinct and entire." This is a more difficult task than Mr. Lowndes's former work (which was arranged in an alphabet of the authors' names), and requiring greater judgment and critical skill. However, he cannot greatly err if he takes as his guides the best classed library-catalogues, English and Foreign; and their deficiencies in detail we are sure his own persevering industry will supply. The *British Librarian* will contain references to other more extended bibliographical works, a feature which cannot fail to be highly useful; and it will also give the average price of old books, and the advertized prices of those published since 1830. The first Part contains the Holy Scriptures and the various Commentaries, &c. &c. thereon. We have examined several articles, and are fully satisfied of the great labour and care with which the compilation is formed.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Dec. 10. At the anniversary meeting (the seventieth) the following prizes were distributed: To Mr. Henry Nelson O'Neil, for the best copy made in the painting school, the silver medal, and the lectures of the Professors Barry, Opie, and Fuseli; to Mr. William Carpenter, for the next best copy made in the painting school, the silver medal; to Mr. Henry Le Jeune, for the best drawing from the life, the silver medal; to Mr. Henry Bailey, for the best drawing of the principal front of Harcourt House, in Cavendish-square, the silver medal; to Mr. William Baker, for the best drawing from the antique, the silver medal; and to Mr. Joseph Edwards, for the best model from the antique, the silver medal.

SHAW'S *Specimens of Elizabethan Architecture*, Part IX.—With this work Mr. Shaw seems to be proceeding but slowly; but all he does is well done. The three plates in this number all relate to Bramshill House in Hampshire, the mansion of him whom Ben Jonson called "the good Lord Zouch." It is a very curious and unaltered specimen, and well deserving of the study of the admirers of this style.

The Sporting Almanac for 1839.—We notice this production, which is the first

of its kind, under the present head, because we really cannot undertake to criticise the multifarious crowd of modern almanac-makers. But the present volume is embellished with twelve etchings, appropriate to the months, that are highly creditable to the taste and skill of the artist who has produced them. They are all, as may be supposed, out-door scenes; and very prettily indeed is the scenery delineated. As the views are, with one exception, real, we mention the subjects:

Jan. Skating—The Regent's Park.
Feb. Coursing—Hampton Court Park.
Mar. The Chase—Melton Mowbray.
April. Otter Hunting—The Tees.
May. Salmon Fishing—Lismore.
June. Racing—Ascot Heath.
July. Cricket—Lord's Grounds.
Aug. Yachts—off Calshot Castle.
Sept. The Stubble—near St. Alban's.
Oct. Jack Fishing—Loch Eunich.
Nov. The Battu.

Dec. Wild fowl shooting—Poole Harbour.

We will add, that the various information of the work is, for a first year, very full and correct.

The Comic Almanac for 1839, with twelve Illustrations of the Months. By George Cruikshank.—Sorry are we to say that this is a great failure. The plates are "illustrations of the months" no longer, but illustrations of a very foolish

story. We need not say they are clever in themselves, but it must be regretted that George Cruikshank's talents had not been employed in illustrating some history more worthy of them. Nor can we be persuaded that his invention has been exhausted in illustrating the Months three times; we are sure he could do it for three dozen. There are always various events in each month, various eras for costume, &c. besides an endless variety of scene, of incident, and mode of treatment. Let him for 1840 return to the charge. The minute *silhouettes*, &c. which adorn the Calendar, redolent as they are of fun and satire, are the redeeming features of this year's Comic Almanac. The political hieroglyphic, representing the boiling of the State Kettle, has more than ordinary merit.

The Heads of the People: by Quizzfizz. 8vo.—We suppose the popularity of certain characteristic wood-blocks which have appeared in the Observer and other weekly newspapers, has led to the formation of this gallery of Heads, which are also cut on wood, though with a pretension of greater finish and beauty of engraving. Whether the artist is the same we know not. They are hardly superior in merit; for in the series referred to many of the low characters of London have been well hit off; and so much we

may say for the present production. It is not often that a professional caricaturist has the means of observing the higher classes of society, unless perhaps in their out-of-door costume. George Cruikshank, whose perception of character has been seldom rivalled, except perhaps by H. B., has shown that he knows something of the aspect of polished society, though perhaps even he is most successful without doors. But our present draughtsman knows it only from the prints in the Magazine of Fashion, or the shop-windows of the hair-dressers, and he has evidently mistaken the meaning of a "Diner-out." Instead of the experienced parasite, (well described in the accompanying article by Mr. Brownrigg,) who lives on the bounty of his friends, and repays them by his wit and conversational talents, the print represents an insipid dandy, who, wrapt wholly in himself, has gone down to Greenwich in the steam-boat, and is evidently "dining-out" alone, at a tavern table, *where the glasses are turned down bottom upwards*. Again, "The Lion of a Party" is certainly not a lion, but a poodle. Our artist is happiest in the Lawyer's Clerk and the Maid of all Work, and we therefore advise him to take but a moderate flight. The Stockbroker is not amiss; but then, in everything but the features, it is the copy of Dighton's whole length of Mr. Rothschild.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

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The Demons of the Wind, and other Poems. By H. L. MANSEL. fcap. 5s.

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The Vision of Rubeta ; an Epic Story of the Island of Manchattan. 8vo. 12s.

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The Reclaimed Family. By Lady TUTE. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Divinity.

Sermons. By the Rev. J. K. NEWMAN. vol. IV. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Works of Robert Hall. Edited by O. GREGORY. (Six vols.) vol. I. fcap. 5s.

The Law of Christ respecting Civil Obedience. By J. BROWN, D.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Notes on the Books of Joshua and Judges. By GEORGE BUSH. 12mo. 6s.

The Missionary Convention at Jerusalem. By D. ABEEL. post 8vo. 6s.

Sermons on the Seven Penitential Psalms. By the Rev. C. OXENDEN. 12mo. 5s.

The Christology of the Old and New Testament. By the Rev. J. A. STEPHENSON. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

Medicine.

Principles of General and Comparative Physiology. By W. B. CARPENTER. 8vo. 15s.

Practical Synopsis of the Diseases of the Skin. By R. HUNT. fcap. 5s.

The Text-book of Human Anatomy. By R. HUNTER, M.D. 12mo. 5s.

Considerations on Phrenology. By the Rev. J. S. HODGSON. post 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Student's Guide to the Hospitals of Paris. By J. WIBLIN. 18mo. 3s.

The Philosophy of Disease. By J. B. HARRISON. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

An Exposition of Quackery and Imposture in Medicine. By the Author of the Philosophy of Living. post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Natural History.

Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, vol. VII. 18s.

An Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects. By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S. (2 vols. 8vo.) Vol. I. 21s.

The Entomologist's Text Book. By J. O. WESTWOOD, F.L.S. 12mo. 6s. 6d. Coloured 8s. 6d.

The Natural History of Fishes, Amphibians, and Reptiles. By W. SWAINSON, F.R.S. (Cabinet Cyclopaedia, vol. cix.) 6s.

The Naturalist's Album ; or, Diary of the Seasons. 16mo. 2s. 6d.

The London Flora. By B. IRVINE. 12mo. 10s.

Preparing for Publication.

A History of Ireland, from the raising of the Siege of Derry in 1689 to the Treaty of Limerick in 1691. By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM.

A Reprint of that scarce poem, The Dove, or Passages of Cosmography, by Richard Zouche, Civilian of New College in Oxford, afterwards Professor of Civil Law in the above-named University, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, &c. *temp.* Charles I. and II. ; with an engraved Portrait of Dr. Zouche, from an original painting ; and a brief account of his life and family by his descendant RICHARD WALKER, B.D., Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

The premium for the best Historical Memoir of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, has been awarded to Miss C. B. Halsted. The subject announced for November 1839 is an Essay on the Obligations of Literature to the Mothers of England ; and that for November 1840, a Memoir of Mary Sydney, Countess of Pembroke. The conditions will appear in a subsequent Number of our Magazine.

THE COPTIC SCRIPTURES.

The Rev. Henry Tattam, of Bedford, has proceeded on a mission to Egypt, in order to examine and collate all accessible manuscripts in the monasteries of that country (and afterwards in Italy), to perfect the Coptic Bible he has long been preparing for publication. He sailed from Marseilles on the 1st of October, and was to leave Cairo on the 13th November, on his way to Upper Egypt, where many such MSS. as he is desirous to consult are believed to be preserved in the religious houses of long-past ages. In Cairo itself Mr. T.'s zeal has been rewarded by the discovery of *Isaiah*, *Jeremiah*, and the *Lamentations*, in the Coptic language ; and we have no doubt but that the treasures of the upper provinces will amply reward his labours. It is with pleasure we add, that government has given 300*l.* towards the expense of this holy undertaking, and that the voluntary subscription in aid of it shews the names of the Archbishop of Canterbury for 10*l.* 10*s.*, the Bishops of Lincoln and London, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Tavistock, Granville Penn, &c. &c. for 5*l.* each. To this the council of the Royal Society of Literature, at a late meeting, added 10*l.* 10*s.*

UNIVERSITIES.

Cambridge. The following are the prize subjects for 1839.

Chancellor's Gold Medal, Bannockburn. Members' Prizes, For the Bachelors, Quænam commoda Britannia percipiat ex Coloniis Transatlanticis; For the Undergraduates, Inter Antiquorum et Recentiorum Eloquentiam, comparatione facta, utri palma sit deferenda.

Sir William Browne's gold medals, Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho, Zenobia.

Latin Ode in imitation of Horace, Curia Britannica flammis deperdita.

For the Greek Epigram, after the model of the Anthologia, *Ὀυχ ἐλκοποιὰ*.

For the Latin Epigram, after the model of Martial, *Γίνεται τὰ σήματα*.

For the Porson prize, Shakspeare, Henry VI. Act ii. sc. 5, beginning "The battle fares," and ending "How many years a mortal man may live."

For the Seatonian prize, Gideon.

The prize of 10 guineas for the best English Essay on "The Influence of Works of Art upon the Developement of the Mind," is assigned to the Rev. James Watson Hick, B. A.

Dublin. Philip Bury Duncan, esq. M.A. the senior Fellow of New College, Oxford, and Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, has presented thirty pounds to Trinity College, Dublin, to be given to the author (being a Graduate of that University) of the best Essay on "The impediments to knowledge created by Logomachy, or the abuse of Words."

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Mr. William Darby has been elected a Scholar under the endowment founded by Sir Henry Worsley in this institution, in the room of Mr. H. Von Dadelszen, who has been appointed a missionary in the diocese of Madras, by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Mr. James Tennant, F. G. S., has been appointed Teacher of Geological Mineralogy in the Civil Engineering and Mining Department of the College.

LONDON INSTITUTION.

The following Courses of Lectures are arranged for the ensuing Season:—Experimental Chemistry, by W. T. Brande, Esq. F. R. S. Nov. 5, 12, 19, 26, Dec. 3 and 10.—Comparative Physiology, by Samuel Solly, Esq. F. R. S. Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28, Dec. 5 and 12.—Astronomy, by John Wallis, Esq. Dec. 17, 20, 24, 27, 31, Jan. 3, 7, and 10, 1839.—Organisation and Life, by Southwood Smith, Esq. M. D. Jan. 15, 22, 29, Feb. 5, 12, and 19.—Engraving, by William Rider, Esq. Jan. 17, 21, and 31.—The Drama, by Thomas James Serle, Esq. Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28,

March 7 and 14.—The Musical Composers of Italy in the Sixteenth Century, by Edward Taylor, Esq. Gresham Professor of Music, Feb. 25, March 5, 12, 19, 26, and April 2.—Geology, by Professor John Phillips, F. R. S. March 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, and April 5.—Early British Poets, by Charles Cowden Clarke, Esq. March 21, 28, April 4 and 11.—On Acoustics, by Robert Addams, Esq. April 8, 15, 22, 29, May 6 and 13.

ROYAL KENSINGTON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

The Second Division of Lectures for this season is arranged as follows: A Comparative View of the State of Society in France and England during the age of Louis XIV. by the Rev. Professor Vaughan, D. D. Feb. 5; The Vocal Music of Italy in the 16th Century, 1st Division, The Vocal School of Rome, by E. Taylor, esq. Gresham Professor of Music, Feb. 12, 19, 26; On the Old Ballads, by Cowden Clarke, esq. March 5; On the Life and Genius of Molière, by Mons. Lambert, March 12; On Natural History, by Rymer Jones, esq. March 19 and 26; On Bacon and his Predecessors, by the Rev. H. Arnold, M. A. April 9; On Mechanics, by R. Addams, esq. April 16; On Ancient Persia, illustrated by the Ruins of Persepolis, by the Rev. Professor Vaughan, D. D. April 23; On Astronomy, by A. Wallis, esq. April 30, May 7 and 13.

HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, AND HULL SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The winter session of this institution commenced on Tuesday evening, the 6th of November. Dr. Fielding, one of the Vice-Presidents, was in the chair, and the meeting was numerously attended by members and visitors, among the latter of whom were several ladies. A list of the donations to the Museum having been laid before the Society, a paper "On the Bayeux Tapestry," was read by the President, Charles Frost, esq. F. S. A. The author entered into a critical examination of the conjectures of antiquaries as to the history of this curious piece of needlework, from the learned dissertations of Lancelot and Montfaucon down to the recent publication of Mr. Bolton Corney, which led him to draw the inference that, whether it were the work of Queen Matilda or not, it is at all events coeval with the reign of the Conqueror. He next gave a minute description of the historical contents of this interesting monument, which he compared with the accounts of the Conquest given by the Saxon and Norman historians of that period. This part

of the paper was illustrated by the plates of the tapestry published by the Society of Antiquaries, and forming part of the *Vetusta Monumenta*. These beautiful engravings were placed on linen, *en suite*, and although extending seventy feet in length, were exhibited to the meeting with great facility, by being fixed in a frame, and worked on rollers.

Mr. Frost, who is the author of "Notices relative to the early History of the Town and Port of Hull," &c. is the President of the "Hull Subscription Library," established in 1775, whose rich store of valuable works in history and topography, as well as in the various departments of literature and science, has recently been augmented by the importation from Paris of a superb copy, deposited in a cabinet prepared for its reception, of the government edition of "*La Description de l'Egypte*." Annexed to Mr. Frost's introductory address to the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, delivered in 1830, and published at the request of the Society, we find the following extract from a letter of the Rev. Hartwell Horne, which deserves to be generally known:—

"The catalogue of the Hull Subscription Library is one of the most valuable classed catalogues, for its size, which have been offered to the public. Mr. Clarke has been eminently successful in tracing out the real names of the authors or editors of anonymous and pseudonymous works; and the labour which he must have encountered in this part of his undertaking, can only be appreciated by those who have been obliged to spend many a weary hour in similar researches. The catalogue of the Hull Library is one of the very few modern catalogues which I constantly have at hand, at the British Museum, for reference; and rarely indeed am I disappointed when I have occasion to refer to it."—The Hull Library now contains nearly 20,000 volumes.

[This article was intended for insertion in our last Magazine, but, on closing our pages, was accidentally omitted, with the exception of the last paragraph.]

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 15. Davies Gilbert, esq. V.P. in the Chair. Nearly the whole of this first meeting of the Session was occupied with the reading of abstracts of the papers left over last Session; after which, a short note was read, On the discovery of the source of the Oxus, by Lieut. Wood, Indian Navy, one of the officers of Captain Burnes's expedition.

Nov. 22. Francis Baily, esq. V.P. Lieut.-

Gen. John Briggs, E.I.C.S. was elected a Fellow. A paper was read, On the state of the Interior of the Earth, by W. Hopkins, esq.

Nov. 30. The anniversary meeting took place, when the Marquis of Northampton was elected President, (*vice* the Duke of Sussex, resigned); *John William Lubbock, esq. M. A.* Treasurer (*vice* Mr. Baily resigned); Peter Mark Roget, M. D., and Samuel Hunter Christie, esq. Secretaries; Wm. Henry Smyth, Capt. R. N. Foreign Secretary; H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, K. G., Francis Baily, esq., John George Children, esq., John Frederick Daniell, esq., *C. G. B. Daubeny, M. D.*, *Thomas Galloway, esq. M. A.*, *Thomas Graham, esq.*, *Sir John F. W. Herschel, bart. M. A.*, *Francis Kiernan, esq.*, *George Rennie, esq.*, John Forbes Royle, M. D., *Rev. Adam Sedgwick, M. A.*, *Robert Bentley Todd, M. D.*, Charles Wheatstone, esq., Rev. Wm. Whewell, M. A., and *Rev. Robert Willis, M. A.*, Members of the Council. (The names printed in Italics, were not members of the last Council.) A Copley medal was awarded to M. Faraday, esq., and another to Prof. Gauss of Gottingen; the Rumford medal to Professor Forbes; and the Royal Medals to H. Fox Talbot, esq. and Professor Graham.

An address was read from the late President. It briefly stated that, circumstances interfering with his Royal Highness's residing in town, he was prevented from retaining his honourable and important office. He noticed, in terms of eulogy, the magnetic observations of Captain Sabine and Professor Gauss of Gottingen, to the latter of whom a Copley medal had been awarded. These observations were considered of so much importance abroad, that a number of scientific persons in Norway had, at their own private expense, sent to Siberia for the purpose of making them, though the same parties had just before refused to contribute to the erection of a palace to their sovereign. Sir John Herschel's return was next alluded to. His Royal Highness then pointed with satisfaction to the nomination of the Marquess of Northampton as his successor to the chair; a nobleman well qualified for such a distinction by his accomplishments, his courteous manners, and warmth of heart. Twenty-seven fellows and four foreign members had died since the last anniversary.

Dec. 6. Mr. Lubbock in the chair. The late President's address was again read; and afterwards a part of Mr. Faraday's "*Experimental Researches in Electricity*," fifteenth series.

Dec. 13. The Marquess of Northampton, Pres. Mr. Faraday's paper was con-

cluded. It gave an account of certain experiments made lately by him with a gymnotus (the electric eel) belonging to the Gallery of Practical Science in Adelaide-street.

The President announced his intention of giving four soirées during the session, to which he invited all the members of the Royal Society.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 29. The anniversary meeting took place, J. E. Gray, Esq. in the chair. The number of members elected during the past year has been forty-seven; of British plants received, 18,592 specimens, including 1050 species; of foreign plants about 10,000 specimens, including 4000 species presented by the Botanical Society of Edinburgh (which has also sent a valuable collection of British plants), and others. The council has appointed local secretaries in different parts of the kingdom; also at the Cape of Good Hope and South Australia; and has made arrangements with the Society of Edinburgh for an annual exchange of plants. J. E. Gray, Esq. F. R. S. was re-elected President, and he appointed J. G. Children, Esq. V. P. R. S. and Dr. Macreight, F. L. S. his Vice Presidents. The President's address pointed out the advantages of an exchange of plants, drew attention to the increase of the Society's Herbarium, from the excursions made in the neighbourhood of London, and the benefits accruing to each member therefrom; and hoped for continued exertions in this way, as many rare plants had already been collected. The members supped together at the Crown and Anchor.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 7. The first meeting for the session was held, the Rev. Professor Whewell, President, in the chair. Professor Owen, F. R. S. read a paper on some fossil remains of chæropotamus, anoplotherium, and palæotherium, obtained from the freshwater deposit in the Isle of Wight, by the Rev. W. Darwin Fox. Dr. Mitchell read an elaborate essay on the deposit of Blue and Brown Clay, a species of alluvium which is found in Essex, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and other counties of England; and the author gave it as his opinion, that, from the irregular unstratified manner in which it is spread over such a large extent of country, it must have been propelled in masses of inconceivable extent by a series of currents of water or of wind. Dr. Buckland directed the attention of the society to some recent discoveries of fossil mammalia and fossil turtles imbedded in Portland. MAG. VOL. XI.

land stone; and numerous accessions to the library and museum were announced, including the bequest of the late Mr. Winch, of Newcastle, of his collection of minerals, rocks, and organic remains.

Nov. 21. Read, 1. On two jaws of the *Thylacotherium Prevostii* (Valenciennes) from Stonesfield, by Prof. Owen; 2. On the formation by Volcanic Agency of Mineral Veins, by the Rev. R. W. Fox; 3. On the discovery of portions of two Mastodon teeth near Southwold, by Capt. Alexander.

Dec. 5. Read, A Notice on the Trap-rocks of Fifeshire, by Dr. Fleming.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRIT. ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 17. P. F. Robinson, Esq. V. P. in the chair. A variety of donations were announced by the Secretary, and letters from the Institution of Civil Engineers. A series of drawings by Mr. Billings, illustrative of Carlisle Cathedral (about to be published) were exhibited, as were several fine French works on middle-age architecture. An account was given of an unsuccessful attempt which had been made to found a similar association of architects in America, but which failed in consequence of the widely separated distances at which the professors lived. Mr. Godwin, jun. read a letter addressed by him to Colonel Pasley, C. B., touching the re-introduction of concrete for foundations. Col. P. in a recent work, gives the merit of having first used it to Sir Robert Smirke; Mr. Godwin, in his essay on the subject, ascribes it to Mr. Ralph Walker, and the letter read was in support of this statement. T. L. Donaldson, Esq. read an interesting biographical account of the late Mr. James Lee, architect, one of twelve who framed the original laws of the Institute. He was born at Barnstaple in 1794, and was drowned while bathing in 1834. One of his chief works is the Wellington monument on Blackdown-hill. A long discussion ensued on the principles which guided the ancients in the arrangement of their buildings; and the meeting was adjourned to the 7th of January.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

The project for the junction of this Society with the Institute having failed, its first meeting for the present season was held on the 6th Nov. at the apartments in Lincoln's Inn Fields, of William Tite, Esq. F. R. S. Hon. Sec. of the London Institution, who took the chair as President, Mr. Clark having resigned, in consequence of going abroad.

The Academy of Sciences at Haarlem has announced the following subject for a prize essay in 1840:—"To determine the probable extent to which the fossils of certain deposits may have become imbedded in others of more recent origin, as a consequence of the destruction of the more ancient rocks contributing to the formation of such as are of later date; also, to point out the best means for guarding against the erroneous conclusions which geologists might be led to

form, from the remains of animals or plants belonging to *two* or more *distinct* periods being thus associated in the same formation." A more interesting, and, in the present state of the science, a more important line of research, could perhaps hardly have been suggested. The reward offered for a satisfactory reply, written in Dutch, German, French, English, or Latin, is a gold medal, of the value of 150 florins, and the same amount in money.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 29. W. R. Hamilton, Esq. V.P.

Henry Roberts, esq. of Adam-street, Adelphi, a Fellow of the Institute of British Architects, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Miss Capon exhibited a miniature supposed to represent Sir Philip Sidney; and another person a large and fine cameo of Jupiter and Venus.

The reading was commenced of a contemporary biography of Sir Peter Carew, knt. (son of Sir Edward Carew), who was born in 1514, and died at Ross, in Ireland, in 1575. It was composed by John Vowell, alias Hooker, well known as a Devonshire historian; and, among other matters, he gives a curious account how Sir Peter, by his assistance and that of an Exeter barrister named Periam, recovered possession of very large estates in Ireland, including the barony of Idrone, co. Catherlow, which had fallen into the hands of the Kavanaghs. Sir Peter Carew commenced his career by extended travels on the continent of Europe and in Turkey. The original MS. is in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.

Dec. 6. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

Edward Hawkins, esq. F.S.A. exhibited two magnificent torques lately found in Ireland, twisted like cord, differing in size, one weighing 27 oz. of pure gold, varying in form from others formerly exhibited. Two large and thin hollow balls of gold, perforated, to be strung like beads. About twelve of these were found at the same time. Two flat, thin, circular plates of gold, about two inches across, held together with a ribbed handle. Also, a golden specimen of the article denominated ring-money by Sir W. Betham, of the size of the largest delineated in our number for April 1838.

Mr. Hudson Gurney introduced an exhibition from Mr. Goddard Johnson of a bronze Roman vessel, like a small deep saucepan, found at Little Shallop, in the Isle of Ely, in April 1838, seven feet under the surface of the ground. This ves-

sel is very similar in form to one engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. XI. pl. viii. p. 105, found at Dumfries; but the handle is much more splendidly ornamented. The handle had at the end two dolphins entwined, and next the vessel two dragons also entwined, and between a cherub head; and on the centre part of the handle was a mosaic pattern. The bottom of the vessel had concentric circles, like the one referred to in *Archæologia*, vol. VIII. The handle bears the name of the artist who made this curious vessel, BODVOGENUS F. In vol. XV. of the *Archæologia*, pl. xxxiii. p. 393, is given an engraving of another similar silver vessel, found in Northumberland in 1747; with handles of other vessels found at the same time, most richly ornamented with sculptures in high relief. These fragments are engraved in plates xxx. xxxi. and xxxii. They are ably explained in a letter from R. Payne Knight, esq. F.S.A. and serve to illustrate the present exhibition. The British Museum has lately purchased from Italy two vessels, smaller in size, but similar in shape to the one now exhibited.

A further portion was read of Sir T. Phillipps' communication, containing a life of Sir Peter Carew, which embraced some interesting anecdotes of Henry VIII. The remainder was postponed.

Dec. 13. Mr. Gurney in the Chair.

H. W. Diamond, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a miniature by Isaac Oliver of Sir Philip Sidney, lately in the possession of Sir Egerton Brydges, very different from the one before exhibited by Miss Capon.

The reading of the life of Sir Peter Carew was continued; and Sir William Betham announced the discovery of several Roman baths, within two miles of the city of Bath.

Dec. 20. Mr. Hamilton in the Chair.

The seven following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: William Cooper Cooper, esq. of Toddington Park, Bedfordshire; the Rev. Charles C. Peaty Pownall, M. A. Camb. Vicar of Milton

Ernest, Beds. ; Geo. Brown Clayton, esq. of Adlington house, Lancashire; Benjamin Worthington, esq. of Dover, Lieut. R. N. author of a Plan for the Improvement of Dover Harbour; Ralph Lindsey, of Norwood, co. Surrey, esq. ; William Knight, esq. of Canonbury-place, Islington, and Oaklands, Herts. ; and Thomas Cromwell, esq. of Islington, author of Cromwell and his Times, the History and Antiquities of Colchester, The Druid, a tragedy, Notes on the Antiquities and early History of Ireland, and various topographical works.

Signor Campanari exhibited three very fine Etruscan vases, and some busts formed of terracotta, recently imported from Cere in Italy. One of the vases is supposed to relate to the history of Jason, under the synonym of Archenautes; and another to represent Hercules struggling with the River Achelous. The third, of a bowl form and black, decked round with small loose heads of animals, has since passed into the hands of Sam. Rogers, esq.

The reading of the Life of Sir Peter Carew was continued but not completed; after which the Society adjourned over Christmas, to the 10th of January.

SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF FRANCE.

In almost every part of France bold and patriotic efforts are now being made for the preservation of the last relics of the arts of the middle ages. M. de Caumont, who lately delivered a public course of lectures on archæology, has promoted the formation of a "Société Française pour la conservation et la description des monumens historiques." The steps hitherto taken by the Society, have been to vote certain sums to the repairs of ancient buildings, viz. to

	fr.
The castle of Langeais . . .	400
Churches of the department du Lot	150
Church of Montrévor . . .	100
Church of the Pré, at Mans . . .	100
Church of St. Laurent de Beaulieu, near Loches . . .	100

At the general meeting of the Society, during the session of the scientific congress at Clermont, the sum of 400 francs was placed at the disposal of M. Bouillet, inspecteur divisionnaire, to be employed in the reparation of various churches of Auvergne; and at other meetings during the last six months, have been voted—

	fr.
To assist in the repair of the priory of Morlange (Moselle)	100
The restoration of the tombs of Piron (Deux-Sèvres) . . .	100
Church of St. Louis at Bayeux	150
Glass windows of Pont Audemer	100

The total of these grants is 1700 francs; a small sum indeed, but it has been found that such contributions often lead to much more considerable works; and we flatter ourselves that if such an institution could be grafted upon the more independent customs of England, that still more liberal aid would be rendered by individual benefactors. We have here much private liberality and spirit, but too little system, and too little properly instructed taste. The means of the Church-building Society unfortunately direct them rather to economy than good taste; a Society for the Repair of Historical Monuments should regard first good taste, and secondly economy.

The French Society makes its grants under the condition that all the works should be surveyed by a *commissaire* appointed by itself, of acknowledged taste and knowledge in the various styles of art. This protects a great number of buildings from the mutilations which they would suffer from ignorant workmen.

THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Sig. Raffaele Caruana, who was for many years a student at Rome, under the patronage of the late Sir Thomas Maitland, has published several numbers of his "Collection of Monuments and Sepulchral Stones of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in St. John's Church, Malta." They are drawn on stone in outline; and accompanied by the full inscriptions in letter-press. They will consequently form a valuable historical record, as well as serve to perpetuate that unique work, the pavement of the church of St. John, which is entirely formed of monumental devices and inscriptions, well executed in inlaid marble of various colours, and is the admiration of all who inspect it. Signor Caruana has succeeded in copying with exactness the armorial bearings, draperies, trophies, and emblems of all sorts, as well as the figures and arabesques. The work will represent 400 stones, relating to natives of all the countries of Europe; and twenty monuments. Those already published, and the monument of the Grand Master Valletta, which exists in the crypt of the church, are a good specimen of what the work will be when completed.

INSCRIPTION TO FLAMEL AT PARIS.

A stone bearing an inscription to the following effect, has lately been found: "The late Nicolas Flamel, formerly a scrivener, has left by will to this church certain sums and houses, which he acquired and bought during his lifetime, for the performance of certain divine services, and distribution of money, as yearly alms at the Quinze Vingts, Hôtel Dieu, and other

churches of Paris." Below this inscription a corpse is carved, with these two lines,

"De terre suis, venu et en terre retourne,
L'âme rendue à toi, IH'V, qui les péchés
pardonne."

The Prefet de la Seine has given orders to have it placed on the side of the Tour Saint Jacques, opposite to the Rue des Ecrivains, for it is the monumental stone of Nicolas Flamel, who in the humble profession of scrivener, or notary, acquired a large fortune, and the reputation of having found the philosopher's stone. He was a great benefactor to the church and the poor; he lived in the above-mentioned street, and died in 1417. The stone was formerly placed on one of the pillars in the nave of St. Jacques-la-Boucherie.

ANCIENT MEXICAN SEPULTURE.

Our readers are aware of the vast extent of some of the cemeteries in this part of the world, which seem to speak of former and distinct races of men, long preceding any annals or traditions handed down to our time. A grotto, containing nearly a thousand dead bodies, has been discovered in a place called the Bolston of Massini,

and a little to the north of Durango. They seem to consist of family groups, the old and the young being deposited together; and to embrace a considerable period of time. They are all enveloped in cloths, rudely resembling the swathing of Egyptian mummies. The cloth is of different and generally of fine texture, of various colours, and still in good preservation. The corpses are all in a sitting posture.

A small earthen vase was found in a garden at St. Omer, a few days ago, containing 41 pieces of money, principally of the 13th century. Several of them were struck under Baldwin and Margaret, of Constantinople; others bore the effiges of Edward I. of England, and Philip Augustus of France. They were in good preservation.

A fisherman has found a two-handed sword in the sands of the Loire, where the old bridge of Orleans formerly stood, and near the former fort of Tournelles. It is five feet long, and probably one of those used at the siege of Orleans in 1427.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The debates in the Chamber of Deputies have been most stormy. In consequence of very harsh language from M. Olozaga, the Minister of Justice declared, on the 18th Nov. that it was quite impossible to govern Spain by ordinary means under the present unhappy circumstances of the country, and that it was better at once to suspend the form of a constitution, as the reality could not be maintained. On the evening of the 19th all the ministers waited on the Queen and gave in their resignations, which were accepted. After great difficulty a new ministry was, on the 10th Dec. completed, in the following form: President and Foreign Sec. Senor Perez de Castro; War, Gen. Alaix; Finance, Senor Pio Pita Pizarro; Justice, Senor Arrazola; Interior, Senor Hompanera; Marine, Admiral Chacon. The greater part of these are obscure individuals, and hitherto little tried in public affairs.

CANADA.

The Canadas have been again the scene of rebellious war and piratical invasion; the rebellion in the Lower Province, and the invasion in Upper Canada. The rebellion commenced in the sub-districts of

Beauharnois, Chateauquay, and Acadie, occupying the western angle formed by the confluence of the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence. On the third of November an attempt was made to seize and burn the steamer Victoria, which had carried some artillery from Montreal. The vessel escaped, but the rebels possessed themselves of the town of Laprairie, without opposition, and compelled the loyal inhabitants to ship themselves for Montreal. On the following day the rebels attacked the village of Beauharnois, and after a short but sharp conflict obtained possession of it. In the house of a gentleman named Brown, they captured Mr. Edward Ellice, a member of the Imperial Parliament, and nephew of Earl Grey, with his lady and her sister, and several others; whom they sent to Chateauquay, where they were secured in the house of the Roman Catholic clergyman. The rebels established their head quarters at Napierville, and their forces mustered, at one time, to the number of 8,000 men, generally well armed. They spent successive days at this town in the indulgence of the wildest excess. Meanwhile, Sir John Colborne proclaimed martial law on the 4th Nov. and on that day a tribe of Coughnawagas Indians attacked and de-

feated a numerous body of the rebels, and made 75 of them prisoners. On the 8th Colonel Taylor, and a body of 200 British settlers, defeated five times their number of rebels and United States' allies, marching to join the main body at Napierville; the engagement took place at Odellton, within sight of the United States' frontier. The rebels and their auxiliaries were commanded by Doctor Nelson, one of those excluded from mercy by Lord Durham's ordinance. On the 9th the rebels broke up from Napierville, and on the 10th and 11th Beauharnois and Laprairie were retaken. Sir John Colborne concentrated his troops on the 12th at Napierville and Chateauquay, and executed, according to the Montreal journals, a severe vengeance upon the rebels whom he found there, burning the houses of the disaffected through the whole district of Acadie. This melancholy but unavoidable visitation upon the guilty terminated the rebellion; and Sir John Colborne confidently predicts, in his despatches, that it will not be renewed this winter.

An invasion of Upper Canada, by which the attention of the British commander might be distracted, and the military force of the colony divided and weakened, was, however, part of the concentrated plan of the traitors and their republican confederates. Accordingly, on the night of the 11th, at the moment when, at the distance of about 180 miles eastward, Sir John Colborne was putting the last hand to the suppression of the rebellion in Beauharnois and Acadie, 800 republican pirates embarked in two schooners at Ogdenburgh, fully armed, and provided with six or eight pieces of artillery, to attack the town of Prescott, on the opposite side of the river. They failed in the attempt to disembark at Prescott; but, by the aid of two United States' steamers, effected a landing a mile or two below the town, where they established themselves in a

windmill and some stone buildings, and repelled the first attempt made to dislodge them, killing and wounding forty-five of their assailants, among whom were five officers; but on the 15th, Col. Dundas brought a reinforcement of regular troops, with three pieces of artillery, against the invaders. From the water they were fired upon by Captain Sandom, who had two gun-boats; and, after enduring the attack for about an hour, they hung out a flag of truce and surrendered at discretion.

SOUTH AMERICA.

An insurrection has occurred in Peru, the result of which was the deposition of Santa Cruz, the assertion of the independence of Peru, and the dissolution of the Peru-Bolivian Confederation. The blockade of Monte Video was still continued by the French squadron with unrelaxed rigour. The Chilians effected a landing without opposition at Ancon, near Lima, on the 6th of August, in number about 5300 men, under the command of General Balmes. After several ineffectual attempts to negotiate with the Peruvian General Orbigozzo, on the 21st of August General Balmes attacked the Peruvian advanced posts on the borders of the river Rimac, when a general engagement ensued, which lasted about four hours, and the Chilians remained masters of the field, which was owing to the treachery of the commander of the Peruvian cavalry, all of whom, consisting of nearly 1500, went over to the Chilians, and left the contention of the field to about 500 infantry, who were obliged to give way, and the Chilians entered Lima at eight o'clock in the evening, accompanied by the ex-General Gamarra and several Peruvian exiles. The Peruvian infantry fought desperately, and left 250 killed and wounded on the field of battle, and the Chilians about 150 killed. Gamarra caused himself to be proclaimed Provisional President.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Nov. 6. The consecration of Holy Trinity Church, in the parish of St. Mary, *Rotherhithe*, was performed by the Bishop of Winchester. It is a spacious edifice, in the pointed style, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. It is situated near the Commercial-dock, about a mile and a half from the old parish church, and in the midst of a very populous district. A grant of 2,000*l.* from the metropolis churches' fund, 1,000*l.* from the commisioners for building and enlarging churches and chapels, and 500*l.* from the incorporated society for building churches, has been given towards the

erection, besides 100*l.* from the master and fellows of Clare Hall, 50*l.* from the rector, 50*l.* from Mr. W. Bennett the shipowner, the same sum from Major-Gen. Sir W. Gomm, and 25*l.* from Mr. W. Evans, M.P.; about 360*l.* has been subscribed by the inhabitants. The total expense of erection, and the endowment for the minister, is 5,770*l.*, of which 4,061*l.* has been collected, leaving a deficiency of 1,709*l.*

Nov. 16. The palace of *Raphoe* was burnt to the ground. *Raphoe* is one of the suppressed sees, and, since the death of the late excellent prelate, Dr. Bissett,

who had expended a considerable sum in improving it, the palace was occupied by a care-taker, and his family, employed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, whose property it was. The only article of furniture was an organ that belonged to the late bishop, which was saved.

Nov. 25. A new church, erected by James Brook, esq. of Thornton Lodge, near *Huddersfield*, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of *Meltham Mills*, in the employ of Messrs. Jonas Brook, and Brothers, was opened by license from the bishop. This church is built after a plan recommended by the Bishop of Sodor and Mann. It will seat about 250 persons, and adjoining it is a school, which by means of sliding shutters may be thrown open and form part of the church. The school-room is calculated to hold about 600 children. At the other end of the school there are two dwelling-houses erected to correspond externally with the church, one for the clergyman and the other for the schoolmaster. The building is in the Gothic style, handsomely finished inside, lighted with gas brought from the manufactory, and furnished with an excellent organ. The whole edifice is erected at an expense of 4000*l.* A truly Christian example is here set for the opulent manufacturers in the country to provide for the scriptural wants of those who are in their daily employ.

Dec. 1. The rice mills of Messrs. Ewbank and Co. at *Shad Thames*, were almost entirely destroyed by fire. The damage is supposed to exceed 20,000*l.*

On Sunday, *Dec. 2*, and following days, a series of very destructive storms visited the southern coast. On Portland beach, in particular the loss of vessels and of lives was very dreadful. Seventeen vessels were lost during the gales of Tuesday and Wednesday, between St. Alban's and Bridport, and many of the crews entirely perished. The Edystone Lighthouse received considerable damage. On the coast of Ireland, also, the lighthouse and part of the pier at Ardglass, in the Bay of Dundrum, which had been nearly completed at an expense of 26,000*l.* were destroyed by the violence of the late storms.

Dec. 10. A new chapel, built on a site adjacent to the Barracks' burial-ground, a mile to the north of *Hastings*, and called St. Clement's chapel, after the parish church, was dedicated by the Lord Bishop of Chichester. On the foundation stone is this inscription: "This stone was laid by Mrs. Sarah Milward, Patroness of this Edifice, 18 April 1838." And within is the following: "This Chapel was erected in the year 1838. It contains 542 sittings, and in consequence

of a grant from the Incorporated Society for promoting the enlargement, building, and repairing of Churches and Chapels, 362 of that number are hereby declared to be free and unappropriated for ever. John Parkin, M.A. Minister. Thomas Catley, Chapelwarden." Mr. Catley is also the architect, and the building is a neat design in the Early English style. The land was given by Mrs. Milward, and that lady contributed the greater part of the expense.—On the same morning, by a fall of the cliff, the small chancel of the new church at *St. Leonard's* was entirely thrown down.

Dec. 13. The consecration of Trinity Church, *Gray's Inn Lane*, took place. It is built of brick, with a small steeple of stone. Beneath are catacombs, which will hold 1000 coffins, and the church will accommodate 1500 persons. It has a handsome organ, built by Messrs. Hall, of the New-road. The cost of the whole is about 7,200*l.* near 3,000*l.* of which has been raised by contributions from the parishioners.

Dec. 20. The premises of Messrs. Francis, and Co. Sugar-bakers, *White-chapel*, were destroyed by fire. They were situated in Half-moon Alley, and commonly known as the Rush house, it is said from the proprietors having formerly exported largely to Russia. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at 120,000*l.* of which 27,800*l.* was insured.

Charters of Incorporation have been granted to Birmingham and Manchester. At the former place the district incorporated includes the town and manor of *Birmingham*, and those parts of the borough which are comprised in the parish of Edgbaston and the townships of Bordesley, Deritend, and Duddeston cum Nechells. The corporate body is to consist of a mayor, sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors. The borough is to be divided into thirteen wards, each of which is to return three councillors, with the exception of the wards of St. Peter's, Deritend and Bordesley, and Duddeston cum Nechells, which are to return six councillors respectively. *Manchester*, under its new charter, is divided into fifteen wards, which include the townships of Manchester, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, Ardwick, Beswick, and Cheet-ham. The municipal body is to consist of a mayor, sixteen aldermen, and forty-eight councillors, as at Birmingham. The corporations are authorised by the charter to hold a court of record for the trial of civil actions in cases where the sum or damages sought to be recovered shall not exceed 20*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c,

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 27. Royal Renfrewshire Militia, Hew Crawford, jun. esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel *vice* Speirs.

Nov. 23. 6th Foot, Lieut.-Col. T. Powell to be Lieut.-Col. *vice* brevet Col. R. B. Fearon, who exchanges to the 40th Foot.

Nov. 24. William St. Julien Arabin, Sergeant-at-law, to be Advocate General or Judge Marshal of her Majesty's forces.

Nov. 26. Knighted, by patent, James Dowling, esq. Chief Justice of New South Wales, and J. Lewis Pedder, esq. Chief Justice of Van Diemen's Land.—The Rev. Charles Trelawny Collins, of Ham, Devon, Rector of Finsbury, Som. (only surviving son of George Collins, esq. by Mary, only child of Sam. Pollexfen Trelawny, esq.) to take the name of Trelawny after Collins.

Nov. 28. Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. Doyle, Knt. C.B. to accept the grand cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic order, the insignia of the French order of the Legion of Honour, and the supernumerary cross of the Spanish order of Charles III.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Stephen Sorell, Knt. K.H. to accept the Portuguese order of St. Bento d'Avis, conferred for services during the siege of Oporto.

Nov. 29. Thomas Sale Sparrow, an undergraduate of Trin. coll. Oxford, (in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Thos. Pennington, of Kingsdown, Kent, and Thorley, Herts) to take the name of Pennington instead of Sparrow.

Nov. 30. 48th Foot, brevet Major P. J. Willets to be Major.

Dec. 4. John George de la Pole, (eldest son and heir apparent of Sir W. T. de la Pole, Bart.) to take the name of Reeve before De la Pole.—Mary Moss, of Banks Fee house, near Moreton on the Marsh, co. Glouc. and her only child, Richard Ashby Moss, gent. (in conformity with the will of John Scott, esq.) to take the name of Scott only.

Dec. 6. Ralph Abercrombie, esq. (now Minister to Grand Duke of Tuscany,) to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, *vice* the Hon. H. E. Fox, who exchanges appointments.

Dec. 7. 1st Dragoon Guards, Major J. H. Slade to be Major.—5th Foot, Major J. Simmonds Smith to be Major.—Capt. T. B. Devon, R.N. to accept the Commander's star of the Guelphic order, conferred for his services to Hanover in 1813.

Dec. 14. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Colborne, G.C.B. to be Governor-General, Vice-Admiral, and Capt.-General of all her Majesty's provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America.—Brevet, Major G. Whichcote to be Lieut.-Colonel.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commander B. W. Walker to be Captain.—Lieut. R. H. Henry to be Commander.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. A. L. Kirwan to be Dean of Kilmacduagh.—Rev. E. W. Vaughan to be a Minor Canon of Gloucester.

Rev. David Aitcheson, Christ ch. Glasgow.

Rev. J. Alexander, LL.D. Killegally R. Ireland.

Rev. A. T. Armstrong, Cullen R. co. Cork.

Rev. P. Ashworth, Burrington V. Heref.

Rev. Fred. Aston, Northleach V. Glouc.

Rev. W. Atkinson, Doon R. Limerick.

Rev. H. W. Bellairs, Christ ch. P.C. Chester.

Rev. Benj. Bunbury, Rathfarnham P.C. Dubl.

Rev. E. N. Carter, Lothersdale P.C. York.

Rev. M. A. Collins, Bp. Ryder's new church, Birmingham.

Rev. W. H. Cox, St. Martin's R. Oxford.

Rev. Jos. Crosby, St. Crux R. York.

Rev. M. B. Darby, Hackford R. Norfolk.

Rev. M. Egan, Lemanaghan R. King's County.

Rev. T. Evans, St. Mary de Lode V. Glouc.

Rev. M. M. Fox, Galtrim V. Meath.

Rev. T. Geldart, Wolfhamcote V. Warw.

Rev. J. Harding, Walkerne R. Herts.

Rev. W. Hawks, St. Nicholas P.C. Saltash.

Rev. J. L. Hesse, Chiddingfold R. Surrey.

Rev. D. Hogarth, Portland R. Dorset.

Rev. Jas. Holme, Kirkleatham V. York.

Rev. P. B. Jeckell, Wotton V. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Low, Churchtown R. Meath.

Rev. J. Lowry, Burgh on the Sands V. Cumb.

Rev. G. Maddison, All Saints V. Cambridge.

Rev. Jas. Matthews, Rathcore V. Meath.

Rev. R. Montgomery, (the Poet,) St. Jude new episcopal ch. Glasgow.

Rev. W. J. Moore, Sarratt V. Herts.

Rev. T. R. Nixon, Ash next Wingham P.C. Kent.

Rev. T. Page, Christ church, Egham.

Rev. C. P. Pearson, Knebworth R. Herts.

Rev. E. C. Phillpotts, Stokeinteignhead R. Devon.

Rev. R. Roberts, Aldwinckle All Saints R. Northamptonshire.

Rev. H. St. A. St. John, Hilton V. Dorset.

Rev. S. Slocock, Shaw with Donnington R. Berks.

Rev. Dr. H. Stewart, Temple O'Malus R. Cork.

Rev. C. Taylor, Lydney V. Gloucestershire.

Rev. R. E. Warburton, Doverham R. Chesh.

Rev. R. Webb, Durrington P.C. Wilts.

Rev. R. H. Williamson, Trinity ch. Darlington.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. T. J. Bayly to Earl of Dunraven.

Rev. D. B. Lennard to Duke of Sussex.

Rev. F. M. M'Carthy to Lord Stuart de Rothesay.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir Jas. R. Carnac, Bart. to be Governor of Bombay.

Martin Tucker Smith, esq. to be a Director of the East India Company.

Michael Gibbs, esq. to be Alderman of Walbrook Ward.

John Buckle, esq. to be Recorder of Ludlow.

Peregrine Bingham, esq. to be Recorder of Portsmouth (retaining the Recordership of Southampton).

The Right Hon. Sir James Graham to be Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Winthrop M. Praed, esq. to be Deputy High Steward of the University of Oxford.

G. J. Twiss, esq. to be Solicitor to the University of Cambridge.

Rev. R. W. Needham to be third Master of Devonport school.

Rev. W. Presgrave to be Head Master of Maidstone proprietary school.

Rev. M. Wilkinson to be Principal of the Church of England collegiate school, Huddersfield.

BIRTHS.

June 26. At Kirkee, near Poonah, the lady of Sir Keith A. Jackson, Bart. 4th light dragoons, a dau.

Nov. 2. At Courteenhall, co. Northampton, the wife of Henry Newcome, esq. a dau.—

11. At Stonehouse, the wife of Capt. Sir Henry Blackwood, R.N. a son.—15. At Durrow Abbey, King's Co. Lady Helen Stewart, a son and heir.—16. At Exeter, Lady Charlotte Martin, a dau.—At Easton-lodge, Essex, the Hon. Mrs. Capel, a dau.—18. At Rome, the wife of Jas. Lockhart, jun. esq. of Sherfield English, Hants, a son.—19. At Kenton House, the wife of the Hon. J. A. Lysaght, a son and heir.—23. At Edinburgh, Lady Agnew, a dau.—At Wreckleford House, Dors. the Hon. Mrs. H. Ashley, a dau.—24. At Newbiggin House, near Newcastle, the wife of Francis Baring Atkinson, esq. a son.—In Devonshire-place, the wife of W. S. Lowndes, jun. esq. of Winslow, Bucks, a son.—25. In Bedford-pl. the wife of H. P. Gipps, esq. a dau.—28. At Bradfield House, Bucks, Lady Sophia Tower, a dau.—30. At Wormsley, the wife of the Rev. Fred. Fane, a dau.—At Merton-house, the Hon. Mrs. Scott, a son.

Lately. At Normanby, Lady Sheffield, a son.—At the Abbey, Glastonbury, the wife of T. P. Porch, esq. a son.—At Frampton House, Dorset, the wife of R. B. Sheridan, esq. a son and heir.—At Kirby Bedon, Norfolk, the wife of H. Stracey, esq. a son and heir.—The wife of Theodore Fred. Clarke, esq. a son and heir, thus continuing the lineal heritors of the unfortunate Theodore, last King of Corsica.

Dec. 1. At Belvoir-park, co. Down, the lady of Sir B. B. M'Mahon, Bart. a dau.—At Groton-hall, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. G. A. Dawson, a dau.—2. At Beaufort Castle, Lady Lovat, a son.—5. At Ashfield-lodge, Suffolk, Lady Thurlow, a son.—8. At Hatley Park, Camb. the wife of Thos. St. Quintin, jun. esq. a dau.—12. At Linton Springs, Yorkshire, the wife of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Douglas, a dau.—13. At Wimpole, the Countess of Hardwicke, a dau.—14. At Abbots Ann rectory, Hants, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Samuel Best, a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 11. At Simla, Captain Michel, nephew and aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and eldest son of General Michel, of Dewlish, Dorset, to Louisa Anne, only dau. of Major-Gen. Churchill, Quarter-Master of H.M. Forces in India.

June 29. At Sydney, H. H. Browne, esq. to Ellen Teale, eldest dau. of Major G. Barney, Commanding Royal Engineers.

July . . At Bangalore, J. H. Bourdieu, esq. Madras Art. only son of the late John Bourdieu, esq. to Harriot Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. G. W. Huet.

Sept. 3. At Secunderabad, the Rev. John Conroy F. M'Evoy, M.A. Chaplain to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to Susannah-Harris, widow of Lieut. William Hope, 55th Reg. and dau. of W. Tucker, esq. of Regent-street.

Oct. 15. Rev. J. W. Watson, vicar of Ellerburn, Yorkshire, to Frances Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. William Plues, M.A. Head Master of Ripon Grammar School.—At Trinity church, Marylebone, John Irvine Glennie, esq. of Pall Mall, to Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Hobson, jun. esq. of Harley-st.—At St. Peter's, Tiverton, Timothy Featherstonehaugh, esq. eldest son of C. Featherstonehaugh, esq. of Kirkoswald, Cumberland, to Eliza Were, fourth dau. of J. W. Clarke, esq.

16. At Boscastle, Pascoe Hoskyn, esq. of

Tintagel, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Panter, esq.—At the Catholic chapel, Manchester-sq. the Hon. Wm. Stourton, second son of Lord Stourton, to Catharine Alicia, dau. of Edmund Scully, esq. of Bloomfield-house, co. Tipperary.—At Carruth, near Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late D. H. Macdowall, esq. of Castlesemp, to the Rev. R. W. Bosanquet, Rector of Bolingbroke, Linc.—At Llanfrynach, near Brecon, Major Barlow, 14th Inf. to Charlotte, dau. of C. C. Clifton, esq. of Ty-mawr, Brecon.—At Ensham, Oxon, the Rev. Henry Pearse, Rector of St. John's, Bedford, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Taunton.

17. At Burwash, Sussex, Nathan Wetherell, esq. of the Inner Temple, grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Wetherell, Master of Univ. Coll. Oxf. to Susan, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Gould, esq. of Northaw-place, Herts.

18. At Cheriton, Capt. Geo. Johnstone, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Johnstone, R. Eng. Newington, Kent, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Hugh Hamersly, esq. Sandgate, Kent.

20. At Wallingford, John Phillips, esq. of Harting, Sussex, to Priscilla, only dau. of the late James Flamank, esq. M.D. of Wallingford.—At Portsmouth, David Burnes, esq. M.D. of Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-sq. to Harriet Ann, second dau. of Dr. Alex. Anderson, of Southsea, and late of Brompton-row.—At Kingston, Somerset, Samuel Sampson, esq. eldest son of S. Sampson, esq. of Colyton, Devon, to Georgiana Eliza, only surviving dau. of the late John Thomas Groves, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Gen. Chapman, of Tainfield House, and niece of Sir S. R. Chapman, Governor of the Bermudas.

22. Rev. W. F. Burrows, Vicar of Christ Church, Hants, to Frances, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Stockwell, Rector of Stratford St. Anthony.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Roebuck, esq. Capt. 11th Dragoons, to Catharine, only surviving dau. of J. A. Knipe, esq.

23. At Harrington-hall, Robert Duncombe Shafto, esq. eldest son of R. E. D. Shafto, esq. of Whitworth-park, to Charlotte Rosa, youngest dau. of the late William Baring, esq. of Lulworth Castle.—At Beckenham, Kent, Robert, youngest son of J. G. Wrench, esq. of Camberwell, to Maria, eldest dau. of Edward Lawford, esq. of Eden-park.—Rev. William Henry Parson, of Pirbright, Surrey, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the Rev. G. W. Onslow, M.A. of Ripley.—At Saltford, near Bath, the Rev. J. B. Doveton, Fellow Commoner of Downing coll. Camb. to Harriet Mary, youngest dau. of Perrot Fenton, jun. esq. of Saltford and Doctors' Commons.—At Brecon, Lieut.-Col. Pearce, of Cheltenham, to Mary-Church, relict of the late W. R. Ellis, of Arundel, esq.—At Ealing, J. Bondfield Francis, esq. of Stoke, Som. to Eleanor Martha, eldest dau. of William Wyllie, esq. Castlebar-park.—At Congresbury, Somerset, the Rev. Charles H. Morgan, of Tidenham House, Glouc. to Maria Christiana, only dau. of the late Edward Brice, esq.

24. At Henstridge, Som. the Rev. Mervin West, Vicar of Haydon and North Wootton, Dorset, to Rhoda Charlton, youngest dau. of the late Rev. H. F. Yeatman, Preb. of Wells.

25. At Gilling, Yorkshire, R. S. D. R. Roper, esq. of Trundon Hall, Durham, to Jemima Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Gilpin, of Sedbury Hall, Richmond.—At Widley, near Fareham, Lieut. W. S. Wiseman, R.N. to Charlotte Jane, dau. of Adm. Paterson, of East Cosham House, Hants.—At Cains Cross, Fred. Eycott, esq. of Stonehouse Court, to Sophia, eldest dau. of Edward Davies, esq. of Downfield.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. F.

A. Whittaker, esq. to Jane, only dau. of Stephen Turley, esq. of Mountains, Kent.—At Walcot, Bath, John Trevelyan, eldest son of the late Rev. Walter Trevelyan, Rector of Nettlecombe, to Jane Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Astley, Rector of Quennington, Glouc.—Charles Burden, esq. of Burden, Devon, to Penelope, only surviving dau. of the late Charles Kendall, esq. R.N. of Lostwithiel, Cornwall.—At Paris, at the British Ambassador's, Lieut.-Col. le Comte Victor de Jockueville, Chateau Guernes, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Col. Beare, of Cops-town, co. Cork.—At Fulham, the Hon. Wm. Crane, of Sackville, New Brunswick, to Eliza, eldest dau. of T. J. Wood, esq.

27. At Carberry, W. G. Prescott, esq. of Threadneedle-st. to Arabella, only dau. of Edw. Wolstenholme, esq. of Newberry, Kildare.

29. At Thorndon-hall, Mary, eldest dau. of Lord Petre, to J. A. Douglas, esq. of Gray's Inn, and Ealing, Middlesex.

30. Grenville Piggot, esq. of Doddershall-park, Bucks, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of William Lloyd, esq. of Ashton Hall, Salop.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Charles Gunning, esq. youngest son of the Rev. Peter Gunning, Rector of Newton St. Loe, Som. to Lavinia, second dau. of George Faulkner, esq. of Bedford-row.—At Islington, Joseph Woodman, esq. of Leighton, Beds. to Mary Hope, eldest dau. of John Cowie, esq. of Highbury-place.—Edward Lloyd Kenyon, esq. of Pennylan, Denb. to Louisa Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. H. W. Marker, of Aylesbeare, Devon.—At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, the Rev. G. F. Dawson, Vicar of St. Mary Bourne, Hants, to Georgiana Elizabeth, fifth dau. of Joseph Hadfield, esq. of the Undercliff.

31. At Old Marylebone church, the Rev. William Palmer, M.A. of Worc. coll. Oxf. to Sophia, eldest dau. of Capt. Beaufort, R.N. Hydrographer to the Admiralty.

Lately. At Nobber, Meath, the Rev. F. J. Stainforth, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late E. S. Ruthven, esq. M.P. for Dublin.—At Guelph, Upper Canada, John C. Wilson, esq. son of the late Rev. George Wilson, of Kirby, Essex, and nephew of Lord Berners, to Henrietta, dau. of Robt. Alling, esq. Surgeon 8th Gore Militia.—At Kilshrewley House, co. Longford, the Rev. Francis De Montmorenci St. George, to Catharine Jemima, dau. of Major Edgeworth.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Robert Stapylton Bree, of Queen's coll. to Phillippa Allen, youngest dau. of Sir E. B. Sandys, Bart.—At Dublin, the Hon. and Rev. Francis N. Clements, youngest son of the Earl of Leitrim, to Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Gilbert King, of Longfield, Tyrone.—At Dublin, Sir Stewart Bruce, Bart. to Emma, dau. of J. Ramsbottom, esq. of Windsor.—Rev. C. Kendal Bush, of Gowran, Kilkenny, to Anne, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Graham.—At St. James's, Capt. the Hon. Edw. Wodehouse, R.N. to Diana, only dau. of the late Col. Thornton, of Falconer's-hall, Yorksh.—At Cambridge, the Rev. James Heaviside, Professor of Mathematics at Haileybury, to Almira, dau. of Julian Skrine, esq.—Rev. Francis John Stainforth, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late E. S. Ruthven, esq. M.P. for Dublin.—At Swallowfield, John Edward Geils, esq. 4th Dragoons, eldest son of Col. Geils, of Dumbuck, Dumbartonsh. to Frances, only dau. of the late Charles Dickenson, esq. of Reading, and Queen Charlton, Somersetshire.

Nov. 1. At Wisbeach, William Andrews, esq. M.D. of Golden-sq. to Fanny Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Hardwicke, Rector of Outwell, Camb.—At Southwell, the Rev. Edw. W. Foottit, B.A. to Frances, dau. of

the late Francis Smith, esq. of Halam, Notts.—At Ewhurst, Surrey, the Rev. E. H. Hopper, Fellow of Christ's coll. Camb. to Adeline, only surviving dau. of the late J. Kerrich, esq. of Harleston, Norf.—At Armthorpe, Daniel Maude, esq. Stipendiary Magistrate of Manchester, to Marianne, dau. of the late John Branson, esq. of Doncaster, and widow of Wm. Bright, esq.—At Westbury, Wilts, the Rev. Thompson Stoneham, Minister of Wrockwardine Wood, and Ketley, Shropshire, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late John Compson, esq. of Penleigh House.—At Hedon, George Random Wray, esq. of Keyingham House, to Mary Ann, widow of George Fewson, esq.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Sutton, esq. of Bayford House, Herts, to Jean Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Rev. Edward Hodgson, of Rickmansworth.—Rev. B. Spurwell, Curate of St. Philip's, Birmingham, to Anna, only dau. of John Teasdale, esq. of Belgrave-sq. London.

5. Capt. P. D. Bingham, R.N. to Jane, widow of Capt. Howard, of the Hon. Co.'s European Reg. Calcutta.—At Hillingdon, Capt. George Campbell, Grenadier Guards, son of Gen. Sir Henry Campbell, to Louisa, third dau. of R. H. Cox, esq.

6. At Springkell, Hew D. Elphinstone Dalrymple, third son of Sir Robert D. H. Elphinstone, Bart. of Logie Elphinstone, to Helen-Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Lt.-Gen. Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart.—George Williams Bishop, esq. 71st Reg. Bengal Army, to Mary Ann Romer, eldest dau. of late Lieut.-Col. Meadows, H. M. 15th Reg.

7. At Newington, Surrey, the Rev. W. J. Irons, Rector of Reed, and Vicar of Barkway, Herts, to Anne, eldest dau. of John Melhuish, esq. of Walcott House, Surrey.—At the British Embassy, Brussels, Lt.-Col. Fulton, K.H. to Fanny, third dau. of John S. Jessopp, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Hon. Bridger Goodrich, of Bermuda.

8. At Alveston, Warw. the Rev. Joseph Dewe, B.D. Rector of Rockland, Norfolk, to Frances-Catharine-Fortescue, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. F. Knottesford, of Alveston Manor, and Rector of Billesley.—At Doncaster, the Rev. Charles Barker, M.A. vicar of Hollym-with-Withernsea, to Mary Ann, only dau. of the late Mrs. Wm. Atkinson, of Doncaster, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. Peter Atkinson, of Hollym House.—At Edgeworth's-town, Ireland, Capt. Francis Beaufort, R.N., to Honora, dau. of the late R. L. Edgeworth, esq.—At Essex-street chapel, Arthur, third son of the late Rev. J. S. Phillott, M.A. to Frances Caroline, second dau. of William Frend, esq. of Tavistock-sq.

9. At Islington, John Fred. Foster, esq. of Welbeck-st. to Emily, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Theoph. Donne, M.A. of Cranbourne, Dorset.

10. At Tottenham, Harry Young Hulbert, esq. eldest son of H. Hulbert, esq. of Eaton-place, to Eliza, eldest dau. of H. L. Smale, esq.—At Bingley, Yorkshire, John Staveley, esq. of Halifax, to Susan, only surviving dau. of the late Colonel Dearden, of the Hollins.

13. At Hull, William Tudor, esq. to Margaret, second dau. of John Horsley, esq. of Cottingham; and at the same time, the Rev. Miles Branthwayte Beevor, Vicar of Henley, Suffolk, to Mary, fourth dau. of John Horsley, esq.—At Heckfield, R. P. Smith, esq. M.D., to Katherine, dau. of the late Sir Nath. Dukinfield, Bart.

14. At Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, Thos. Masterman, esq. of Wanstead, Essex, to Isabella, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Dobson, esq. of Creswell House.

OBITUARY.

MARSHAL LOBAU.

Nov. 27. At Paris, aged 68, Count Lobau, Marshal of France, and Commandant of the National Guards of the Department of the Seine.

Count Lobau was born on the 21st Feb. 1770, at Phalsburg, in the Meurthe, of an obscure family without fortune, of the name of Mouton; and at the time of the revolution was employed in a commercial house in his native town (it has been said, as a journeyman baker). He, however, entered the army, in which his talents and bravery soon made him distinguished. Every step he gained was earned by some act of valour; and when, in 1804, at the camp of Boulogne he was appointed to the command of the third regiment of the line, the whole army applauded the choice of Napoleon, who soon after appointed him one of his Aides-de-camp. He gained the rank of General of Brigade, by his distinguished conduct during the campaign of 1805. The immediately following campaign gave him new claims to the favour of Napoleon, and on the 5th of Oct. 1807, he was promoted to the rank of General of Division. The campaign of 1809 brought his military renown to its acme, and earned him the title of Count Lobau, when he defended the small island of Lobau against the Austrians, and brought his troops out of it across the Danube, gaining a complete victory over the enemy. The Emperor used to say of him, "*Mon Mouton c'est un lion.*" In the year 1812 he was appointed Aide-Major of the Imperial Guard, and in 1813 Commander-in-chief of the first corps of the grand army. After the battle of Leipsic, he joined the garrison of Magdeburgh, with which he returned to France at the close of the war. On the 8th Jan. 1814, he was created a chevalier of St. Louis. During the hundred days he resumed his post under the standard of Napoleon, was created Member of the Chamber of Peers, and was made Commandant of the first military division. In the short campaign of 1815, Count Lobau was at the head of the 6th corps of the army of the north, and defeated the Prussians on June 8th; but was wounded and taken prisoner at Waterloo, and sent over to England, where he learned that the entrance into France was closed against him. In 1818 he was re-admitted into France, and, after a lapse of ten years, was elected Deputy for the Meurthe, and took his seat on the opposition benches. He took part in the Revolution of 1830, and

was a member of the committee at the Hotel de Ville; and on the resignation of General Lafayette, in 1831, he was appointed Commandant of the National Guards of Paris and Banlieue. On the 30th July, in the same year, he received his baton as Marshal of France.

He lived and died universally respected; and upon his death, the King, accompanied by the Queen, Madame Adelaide, the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, the Duke of Nemours, and the Princess Clementina, went to condole with the widow, who had the same day the affliction of losing not only her husband, but likewise her sister, the Countess Klein, wife of the Lieut.-General Count Klein, one of the best officers of the imperial army.

The King also addressed to the widow the following letter, which appeared in the *Moniteur* :—

"Ma chère Marechale,—The dreadful blow you have just received has filled me with the most lively grief, and I hasten to express to you, with my own hand, how deeply I sympathise with you and your children in your grief at this moment. You know how much I was attached to him whom you mourn, and how much I valued him. His loss will be deeply felt, not only by the brave National Guards whom he has inspired with so much confidence in times of such great difficulties, but also by the army, in whose dangers and glory he so often partook; nor will it be less deplored by the whole nation. Accept, ma chère marechale, with the expression of these sentiments, my assurances of those which I bear towards you, and shall continue to feel.

"Your affectionate, LOUIS PHILIPPE."

The Marshal was honoured with a public funeral, towards the expenses of which the Municipal Council of Paris voted the sum of 20,000 francs. His remains were deposited at the Hotel des Invalides. The National Guards mustered well, and were followed by detachments of cavalry, artillery, and municipal guards, the bands playing mournful airs and dirges as the procession moved on. An hour and a quarter elapsed before the whole *cortège* passed by any given point on the line. The Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and d'Aumale were present.

We add a circumstance which entitles the memory of Marshal Lobau to some respect in this country. During the present year, the Birmingham Unionists took much trouble to obtain a reciprocation of sentiment from the gallant Commander of the National Guard of Paris; and they

received the following cutting reply :—
 “ Gentlemen, I have received the address you have done me the honour to send. Without entering into the merits of the subject, I have no hesitation in informing you that I have always considered armed bodies as unfit to deliberate upon political questions. If it were otherwise, we should fall under tyranny, which I have never loved under any form.”

BARON SILVESTRE DE SACY.

Feb. 21. At Paris, aged 80, the Baron Silvestre de Sacy, the highly distinguished Oriental scholar, a Peer of France, Grand Officer of the Légion d'Honneur, &c. &c.

Antoine-Isaac Silvestre de Sacy was born at Paris Sept 21, 1758, the son of Jacques Silvestre, a notary. He had two brothers; and, conformably to a custom prevailing among the citizens of the capital, the eldest retained the single name of Silvestre; the second took that of Silvestre de Sacy, and the third that of Silvestre de Chanteloup.

At the age of seven he had the misfortune to lose his father, but he had a pious and affectionate mother, under whose care he was educated at home. His classical attainments were very brilliant, and his knowledge of Latin and Greek literature would have been sufficient to have made the reputation of a man less celebrated on other accounts. From the age of twelve, he was accustomed to walk with his preceptor in the garden of the Benedictines of St. Germain des Pres. Among them was Berthereau, then engaged in preparing a collection of those Arabian historians who had noticed the wars of the crusades; young de Sacy attracted his regard, and imbibed from him a taste for the Oriental languages. He began with the Hebrew, and then proceeded to the Syriac, Chaldee, Samaritan, the Arabic, and the Ethiopian. To an acquaintance with this family of the Eastern tongues, he added Italian, Spanish, English, and German. He was enabled to pursue these various studies by the circumstance of nearly all his time being spent at home; but he was further induced to encroach upon the hours of rest, and the natural result was a failure of health, and a weakness of sight. This, by attention, was overcome; though during the whole of his life he did not entirely recover from the consequences of this drawback.

M. de Sacy's first public task was the collation, for a German Orientalist, of a Syriac version of the fourth book of Kings, contained in a manuscript of the Bibliothèque Royale. This was in 1780, when he was in his twenty-third year.

The result was published by Eichhorn in the 7th volume of his *Repertorium*. He afterwards copied the whole book; and it forms a part of Middeldorpf's *Codex Syriaco-Hexaplaris*, printed at Berlin, 4to. 1835.

In 1781 M. de Sacy obtained the appointment of conseiller in the *Cour des Monnaies*. In 1783, having directed his attention to the two letters addressed by the Samaritans to Joseph Scaliger, about the end of the 16th century, he prepared an accurate text of them, which, accompanied by a Latin version and notes, was communicated to the twelfth volume of Eichhorn's *Repertorium*.

In 1785, on a class of eight Academicians being founded by the King in the *Académie des Inscriptions*, M. de Sacy was appointed one of them; and he immediately engaged in the composition of his two memoirs on the ancient history of the Arabs and the origin of their literature; these were printed more than eight years after in the *Récueil* of the *Académie*, tomes xlvi. and l. and he afterwards, in 1830, added a supplementary memoir, which is printed in the new series of their *Récueil*, tome x.

Shortly after, he was actively engaged as one of the committee of the Academy appointed to examine the most important unpublished manuscripts, and who gave the result of their labours under the title of “*Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi et autres Bibliothèques.*”

He next engaged in his excellent memoirs on the various antiquities of Persia; they were four in number, read at the Academy in 1787, 1788, 1790, and 1791; and published in 1793, in the midst of the Revolution.

In 1791 he had been nominated one of the commissaires-généraux of the mint; and in 1792 he was elected an honorary member of the Academy; but in June 1792 he found it necessary to resign the former office; and as for the Academy, it sunk, with the other learned societies, in the revolutionary storm. He found it necessary to live in the most absolute retirement; and repaired with his family to a country house some leagues from the capital, where he divided his time between his scientific labours and the cultivation of his garden. However, his researches and the printing of his *Memoirs on Persia*, made a weekly visit to Paris necessary; and this he was accustomed to perform on foot, a staff in his hand, and a bottle of beer in his pocket. His *Memoirs*, which had been intended for the *Récueil* of the Academy, were at length published distinctly, in a quarto volume.

At this period, when the churches were closed, M. de Sacy had mass read publicly in his house on Sundays and feast-days. This was done in disregard of the penal laws of that epoch, but nobody chose to molest him. He was once ordered, according to the arbitrary requisitions of the day, to assist in threshing a barn full of corn with the neighbouring peasants; but the latter, who held him in the highest regard, undertook to make his excuse, by representing the smallness of his stature, and the weakness of his sight.

His leisure was now principally occupied in his great task on the religious system of the Druzes. He made a new translation of four Arabic volumes on this subject, which had been presented by a Syriac physician to Louis XIV. in the year 1700, and added many laborious illustrations; but, at length, found it necessary to defer the completion of his task until he could obtain access to several foreign libraries.

However, the violence of the reign of terror began to subside. By a decree of the Convention, dated April 2, 1795, a public school was attached to the Bibliothèque Royale, now called Nationale, for the teaching of the living Oriental languages, useful in politics and commerce. M. de Sacy, from the first, was assigned to the chair of Arabic; M. Langlès to that of Persian. An article of the decree stipulated that the professors should compose in French a grammar of the language which they were charged to teach; and M. de Sacy was not a man who would be content to repeat what had been said before him. This occasion directed his attention to the principles of grammar in general, and in 1799 he published the first edition of his "*Principes de Grammaire Générale mis à la portée des enfants, et propres à servir d'introduction à l'étude des toutes les langues.*" This was translated into Danish; as the second edition, which appeared in 1804, was into German; and the third, in 1815, was translated into English in the United States of America.

A law of the 25th Oct. 1795, re-established the old Academy upon new foundations: the united corps, which became the representative of them all, bore the name of the National Institute, and was divided into three classes: and M. de Sacy was at once admitted into the class of Literature and the Fine Arts; but, declining to take the oath then required of hatred to royalty, it became necessary for him to send in his resignation. It was then signified to him that the same oath was incumbent upon his retaining the professorship: he still declined it, but

it was not easy to find a substitute for the office, and he remained unmolested. At length, the Institute having been re-organised in Jan. 1803, and the Académie des Inscriptions re-established under the title of the class of Ancient History and Literature, M. de Sacy was restored to his old position.

In 1805 M. de Sacy was sent to Genoa, on a commission to search for some important Oriental works supposed to exist in the archives of that city. They were not found; but M. Sacy made some important collections from manuscripts of the middle age, upon which he made a report to the Academy on his return to Paris in 1806. On the 4th April that year he was appointed Professor of Persian at the College of France: and the same year he published a selection of unpublished extracts from Arabic writers, under the title of *Chrestomathie Arabe*, in 3 vols. 8vo.

As a Professor, M. de Sacy united talents so various and so brilliant, that he was perhaps more distinguished in that capacity than in any other. Endowed with a perfect clearness of intellect, having long reflected on all the mysteries of the theory of language, and possessing a fuller knowledge of the languages he taught than any one that had preceded him, he added to these precious advantages much coolness and an imperturbable presence of mind. If any difficulty arose, he boldly met it, saying all that was necessary, and no more. His lectures were constantly attended by men who had passed the whole circle of their studies, and who were already distinguished by important works, but who came to submit their learning to his.

It has been seen, that, during the republican régime, M. de Sacy had steered clear of politics. In 1808 he was elected a member of the *corps législatif* by the department of the Seine.

In 1810 appeared the first edition of his *Arabian Grammar*; and in the same year he published "*Relation de l'Égypte, par Abd-Allatif, médecin Arabe de Bagdad,*" with various illustrations and notes, in one volume quarto. He also wrote three memoirs on Egypt, which were all read before the Academy, in 1805, 1815, and 1818, and are printed in their *Récueil*. Besides these several works, he was one of the most zealous *collaborateurs* of the *Magasin Encyclopédique*, which was established by Millin in 1795, and appeared monthly until 1806. Coming at a period when the *Journal des Savants*, and most of the literary and scientific journals of the *ancien régime*, had disappeared, it powerfully assisted to re-

store the taste for serious studies. M. de Sacy's contributions occupy 658 pages. He also contributed largely to the "Mines of the East," a periodical publication edited at Vienna by Von Hammer, and which now forms six volumes folio; and also to the *Annales des Voyages*, published at Paris by the late Malte Brun.

In 1816 the *Magasin Encyclopédique* ceased to appear, and the government re-established the *Journal des Savants*. M. de Sacy, from the first, was one of the committee of editors; and, according to his custom, he distinguished himself among them all by his fruitfulness. To his death scarcely a number appeared without at least one if not two articles from him; and this journal became the grand arena of his philological discussions.

In 1816 M. de Sacy printed, under the title of *Cabila et Dimna*, the Arabic text of the fables of *Pidpai*; and in 1819 the *Pend-Nameh*, or *Books of Counsels*, in Persian and French, with notes.

In 1822, in conjunction with the late M. Abel-Remusat, an highly eminent Chinese scholar, he was one of the principal founders of the French Asiatic Society. M. de Sacy was named President, and M. Abel-Remusat Secretary. Of course he took an active part in the editing of its transactions, and in them he published his edition in Arabic of the *Sittings of Haviri*, which afterwards led to a protracted controversy.

In 1826 and 1827 he published the second edition of his *Chrestomathie Arabe*, to the three volumes of which he added in 1829 a supplementary volume, intitled "Anthologie Grammaticale Arabe." Immediately after he put to press the second edition of his *Arabic Grammar*, which appeared in 1831.

It will have been perceived from what we have already stated, that during nearly the whole of his life, M. de Sacy was as much a man of business as a man of science. His spirit of clearness and exactness, his indefatigable activity, his command of language, above all his excellent tact, enabled him to take part in every thing, and to speak on all subjects. Was a report required on any subject whatever, or to branch off in any direction, he was always prepared, and, what is more extraordinary, his scientific works, during the same time, continued almost as if he had been engaged on nothing else.

In 1813 M. de Sacy was raised to the title of Baron; and after the Restoration of the Bourbons he took a more active part in the legislative labours of the Chambers. In Feb. 1815 he was appointed Rector of the University of

Paris, and in August following a member of the Commission of Public Instruction, which post he retained until 1823. Shortly after, he was appointed Administrator of the College of France, and of the school of Oriental Languages, and these two places he retained until his death. They were in character wholly scientific; still, in Nov. 1827, when political discussions rose very high, he attempted to make his voice heard in a pamphlet entitled "*Où allons-nous et que voulons-nous? ou la vérité a tous les partis. Par un ancien Membre de la Chambre des Députés.*" The revolution of July found M. Sacy wholly occupied with his scientific labours. Sincerely attached to peace and order, he feared the return of popular excesses; but when he found the claims of morality and public security sufficiently guaranteed, he freely attached himself to the new government. In 1832, when the King made a new promotion of Peers, de Sacy and the illustrious Cuvier were among the number.

Shortly after, in consequence of the numerous deaths occasioned, in part, by the cholera, M. de Sacy was nominated, almost simultaneously, inspector of the Oriental types in the *Imprimerie Royale*, keeper of the Oriental manuscripts in the *Bibliothèque Royale*, and Perpetual Secretary to the *Académie des Inscriptions*. To all these offices (with the exception, it is confessed, of the *Bibliothèque*) he gave an efficient attention.

M. de Sacy's last literary work was his "*Exposé de la religion des Druzes*," a subject which has been before mentioned as having been among the earliest that engaged his attention. Two volumes 8vo. were published, and a third was intended.

M. de Sacy had entered into his eightieth year. His mother, by whom he had been brought up, died in 1819, aged 86. In Feb. 1835 he lost his wife, a blow which he severely felt, but after a time his spirits had rallied, and his powers for exertion remained in full vigour until a few months before his decease. His remains were interred on the 23d Feb. in the cemetery of Père Lachaise.

M. de Sacy was small in stature, but well made. He was shortsighted, and appeared delicate; notwithstanding, his constitution was excellent, and, thanks to his regularity of life, he maintained almost always excellent health. In his address he was somewhat reserved and circumspect, which the multitude of persons and interests with whom his public duties brought him into contact, perhaps rendered necessary; however, he was constantly polite, and sometimes even affectionate; and in private society he was

good-humoured and happy. His day was usually passed in the following manner. He rose at half after seven, and at eight he repaired to his study. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between nine and ten, he gave his lectures on Persian at the Collège de France: on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, those on Arabic at the Bibliothèque, between half after ten and half after twelve. After his lecture he went either to the Council of Public Instruction, to the Institute, or to the Ministers. At six he commonly dined *en famille*. After dinner he repaired either to the *bureau de charité* of his arrondissement, of which he was a member, or to a learned meeting, or to some friend or minister. When he did not go out, as he commonly did, he went at eight into his study, and worked till eleven. On Sundays and feast-days he constantly attended the services of the Church, generally at his parish church, St. Sulpice, although at some distance from his residence. When at home, his door was mostly open to all the world. In the morning, as soon as he rose, he received, as a member of the bureau of charity, the poor women of the arrondissement; and during the day, when at home, he was freely accessible to all who came to ask his advice, the candidates who had to solicit his votes, and the professors who were in want of places. When a visitor entered, he quitted his pen or book, attentively listened and fully replied, and then resumed his book or paper until again interrupted.

It was wonderful how he found time to compose his numerous works, requiring attention so minute. He spent little time in eating, and when not sleeping, he ever had spirit for work. Wherever he was, he never lost an hour, nor a quarter of an hour; for he always took care to provide himself with some leaves of paper, of which he could make use at any interval of leisure. On one hand, M. de Sacy was animated with that continued ardour which dispenses with all repose, and which might with truth be called the sacred fire; and on the other, he possessed the rare gift of passing rapidly from one subject to another, without loss of time. He was decided in his adopted resolutions; and acted in as determined a manner for the interests of the public bodies with which he was connected as for his own. In religion he was a devout Christian, and ever kept in mind the uncertainty of life, and his faith in a future state.

The Academy of Inscriptions, at their meeting on the day of his funeral, voted a medal in his honour. The govern-

ment has ordered his bust in marble to be placed in the library of the Institute. From a very excellent and elaborate memoir, by M. Reinaud, his successor in the Arabic chair at the school of Oriental Languages, which was read before the Asiatic Society on the 25th June, and has since been published in 8vo. we have gleaned the particulars of the present article. M. de Sacy has left perhaps the richest library possessed by any private individual in Paris. He has bequeathed to the Bibliothèque Royale his manuscript works, and the volumes used in his lectures, which are interleaved with his manuscript remarks, composed in a Latin not devoid of elegance.

In 1829 one of the gold medals placed by George the Fourth at the disposal of the Royal Society of Literature was awarded to M. de Sacy.

RIGHT HON. R. CUTLAR FERGUSSON.

Nov. 16. At Paris, in his 70th year, the Right Hon. Robert Cutlar Fergusson, her Majesty's Judge-Advocate-General, and M. P. for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Mr. Fergusson represented two old and honourable families, the Fergussons of Craigdarroch, in Dumfriesshire, and the Cutlars of Orroland, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. The name of the Craigdarroch family is familiar to all who are acquainted with the minute History of Scotland. A Fergusson of Craigdarroch was one of the first that signed the Solemn League and Covenant; another headed a small handful of men who defeated a portion of Cromwell's army at Glencairn, amounting to about 1,500 men, in 1651; and another fell at the battle of Killcrankie. The name of the family has also been celebrated by Burns, in his song of "The Whistle." The Cutlars were proprietors of Orroland for upwards of four centuries.

Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, thus honourably descended, enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, and early gave proofs of future eminence. He was thus mentioned by a literary lady (Mrs. Riddell, of Glen-Riddell) in 1793, in a letter to Mr. William Smellie, the famous naturalist: "Craigdarroch has a source of happiness and comfort few parents can boast of, in his eldest son, who seems every thing that is elegant and accomplished." From hints given in the same letter, and others to be found in "Kerr's Life of Smellie," it appears that young Fergusson was an admirer of the writings of Mirabeau and the other French writers of that date; nay, so warmly did he sympathise with the French Jacobins, that he connected

himself at home with "the Friends of the People"—with Lord Daer, and the other Parliamentary Reformers of that day. So early as 1792, he had published "The proposed Reform in the Representation of the Counties of Scotland considered."

Being connected with Arthur O'Connor and others, who were apprehended when going to France with O'Coighly, Mr. Fergusson was in the court at Maidstone during their trial for high treason; and, an attempt being made to assist O'Connor in his escape, the Earl of Thanet and Mr. Fergusson were charged with joining in the rescue, for which they were tried, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; his Lordship in the Tower of London, and Mr. Fergusson in the King's Bench prison. On this occasion he published, "Proceedings against the Earl of Thanet, Robert Fergusson, Esq. and others, upon an information *ex officio* for a Riot; to which are added, Observations on his own Case," 1799, 8vo. Meanwhile, having studied law, and entered the English bar, (to which he was called by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, on the 4th July 1797,) he had every prospect of rising to professional distinction; but owing, not only to suspicions, but danger attaching to him, in consequence of his reforming principles, he almost clandestinely emigrated to Calcutta, and commenced there the practice of his profession; and his success was equal to his most sanguine expectations. He was soon regarded by all parties as at the head of that bar; and, between the retirement of Mr. Strettel and the arrival of Mr. Spankie, he acted for some time as Attorney-general. After a brilliant career of about twenty years, he returned to his native country with a liberal fortune and a celebrated name. But, though long-continued residence in a colony is generally found to extinguish liberal political feelings, and to be favourable to Toryism, Mr. Fergusson brought with him from the East the same public views and the same reforming tendencies which he had carried out with him, though, perhaps, somewhat softened by lapse of years. On his return, he found the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright influenced as a pocket county by two noble families, and he determined to try to break the chain by which his fellow-electors were bound. Being powerfully supported by all the Liberals in the county, having the popular voice on his side, and being as to talents and general fitness much the superior of the gentleman whom he opposed (the late General Dunlop of Dunlop), he came off victorious at the

general election in 1826, though only by a majority of one. The Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, therefore, anticipated, as it were, the Reform Bill, and was almost the only county that voluntarily threw off the whole Tory and feudal trammels by which they had been so long held. Mr. Fergusson ever after this period was the representative of the county in question. He held a very fair rank as a Parliamentary orator, and his public career was particularly marked by his eloquent and energetic advocacy of the cause of Poland. His vote before he held office, though generally given to the Whigs, was independent and liberal.

In 1834, he was appointed to the office of Judge-Advocate-general, and sworn a Privy Councillor on the 16th of July. He resigned this office on Sir Robert Peel being nominated minister, but was re-installed on the return of Lord Melbourne to power. He enjoyed the confidence both of his constituents and of his party; and perhaps Scotland has recently sent no member to Parliament who was more generally esteemed than Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, combining as he did in his person the enlightened senator, the accomplished gentleman, and the elegant scholar. Late in life he married a French lady named De Beauchamp, by whom he has left two children.

His body was carried for interment to the family vault at Craigdarroch, county Dumfries, attended by his nephew, Lieut. Col. Harry Fergusson, late of the Grenadier Guards.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR R. M'CLEVERTY.

Nov. 22. In Wimpole-street, after two days' illness, Major-General Sir Robert M'Cleverty, C.B. and K.C.H.

He entered the marines as Second Lieutenant on the 22d of May, 1778; was promoted to First Lieutenant 17th July, 1780; Captain 2d May, 1785; Major, 6th April, 1807; Lieut.-Colonel 19th July, 1821; Colonel-commandant 15th Nov. 1826; and Major-General 10th Jan. 1837. He served with great credit in the West Indies, the Baltic, and on the coast of Africa; was senior officer of marines under Rear-Adm. Sir Hugh C. Christian; and was disembarked and served with the army under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby at the reduction of St. Lucie, and commanded the marines of the squadron under Sir Charles Hamilton, at the capture of the Island of Goree. General M'Cleverty served 56 years in the marines, and was commandant of the Woolwich division 11 years, from which he retired a short time since, and was re-

lieved by Colonel George Prescott Wingrove. He received 150*l.* per annum from the "Good Service Pension Fund," granted in pursuance of an Order in Council, dated 12th July, 1837. His son, a lieutenant in the royal navy, commanded the watch on board the *Castor* frigate, when she unfortunately ran down a revenue cutter off Dover, about three or four years since, by which accident several lives were lost, and for which neglect Lieut. M'Cleverty was removed from the service by sentence of court martial, but was subsequently restored to his rank by King William the Fourth, and has been serving for the last three years as first lieutenant of the *Etna*, surveying the coast of Africa, which ship has recently arrived from that duty, and was paid off at Portsmouth.

LIEUT.-GEN. W. PEACHY.

Nov. 21. At his residence on Derwent Isle, Cumberland, Lieut.-General William Peachy, D.C. L.

He was the son of William Peachy, esq. of Gosport; and at the age of 18 he was matriculated of Trinity College, Oxford, Nov. 15, 1781; he afterwards graduated at the same university, B.C.L. grand compounder Dec. 9, 1790, D.C.L. grand compounder June 26, 1813.

He commenced his military career in the Wilts militia, in which regiment the Earl of Carnarvon presented him a company; and subsequently served as Major in the Manx Fencibles, the 120th regiment of foot, and the 10th Hussars, rising by brevet to the rank of Lieut.-General, which he attained in 1825.

During the Pitt administration, General Peachy represented in parliament the Borough of Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) from 1797 to 1802, and in the parliament of 1826—1830 he was member for Taunton. In his public character he was a firm adherent to Conservative principles, and a staunch supporter of the Protestant Church; and in private life his high sense of honour, his integrity of conduct, his benevolence, and his literary attainments, secured him the respect and esteem of a widely extended circle of friends.

General Peachy married in 1805 a niece of the late Sir C. W. Malet, bart. who died at Madeira; and in 1812 the widow of — Henry, esq. but has left no issue.

CORNELIUS IVES, Esq.

Nov. 14. At Bradden-house, Northamptonshire, aged 80, Cornelius Ives, esq.

He was the only son of William Ives, esq. of Bradden, by Anne, eldest dau. of Abraham Van Mildert, of Great St.

Helen's, London, and previously of Amsterdam, and was baptised at Otton Belcham, Essex, Nov. 5, 1758. He succeeded to his estates on his father's death, Dec. 24, 1794; and served the office of sheriff of Northamptonshire in 18 . .

He married at Newington, Surrey, July 12, 1787, Anne, second daughter of his uncle Cornelius Van Mildert, esq. and sister and coheir to the late Right Rev. William Van Mildert, Lord Bishop of Durham. By this lady, who died Jan. 14, 1835, he had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. Anna; 2. the Rev. Cornelius Ives, Rector of Bradden; 3. the Rev. William Ives, late Vicar of Caddington, co. Bedford, and now of Haltwhistle, Northumberland, who married in 1832 Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Henry Richmond, of Humshaugh, Northumberland, esq.; 4. Martha; and 5. Elizabeth. (Baker's History of Northamptonshire, vol. ii. p. 38.)

JAMES MANGLES, Esq.

Lately. At Woodbridge, near Guildford, aged 76, James Mangles, esq. late M.P. for that borough.

He was the son of an eminent ship-chandler at Wapping, to which business he succeeded. He served the office of high sheriff of Surrey in 1808. In 1831 he was returned to parliament for Guildford as a Reformer, defeating Mr. Holme Sumner, the former member. In 1832 and 1835 he stood two other contests, in both of which he was successful; the poll in the former case being, for

James Mangles, esq. 228

C. Baring Wall, esq. 173

Hon. C. F. Norton 130

and in the latter,

James Mangles, esq. 280

C. Baring Wall, esq. 200

H. A. C. Austen, esq. 124

At the last election in 1837 he was defeated, the numbers being,

C. Baring Wall, esq. 252

Major the Hon. J. Y. Scarlett . 188

James Mangles, esq. 159

Mr. Mangles married July 22, 1791, Mary, youngest daughter of John Hughes, esq. of Guildford. He has left two sons; Frederick Mangles, esq. who married in 1832 Maryanne, eldest dau. of George Scott, esq. of Ravens court, Hammer-smith; and the Rev. Albert Mangles, who married in 1833 Georgiana, third dau. of the same Mr. Scott. Mr. Mangles' eldest daughter Caroline, was married June 17, 1815, to the Rev. Arthur Onslow, Rector of Crayford, Kent. His second daughter is the wife of Sir James Stirling, Governor of the Colony at the Swan River, South Australia.

MRS. GRANT, OF LAGGAN.

Nov. 7. At Edinburgh, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Anne Grant, widow of the Rev. James Grant, Minister of Laggan, Invernesshire.

Mrs. Grant's life was, in an eminent degree, eventful. She was born at Glasgow in the year 1755. Her father, Mr. M'Vicar, was an officer in the British army, and on her mother's side she was descended from the ancient family of Stewart of Invernahyle, in Argyllshire. Shortly after her birth, her father accompanied his regiment to America, under the auspices of the Earl of Eglinton, with the intention of settling there, if he should find sufficient inducement for doing so. His wife and infant daughter soon after joined him. They landed at Charleston, and though the child was then scarcely three years of age, she retained ever after a distinct recollection of her arrival in America. During her residence in that country, she was taught by her mother to read, and she never had any other instructor. But she was so apt and diligent a scholar, that before her sixth year she had perused the Old Testament, with the contents of which she was well acquainted. About the same age she also learned to speak the Dutch language, in consequence of being domesticated, for some time, with a family of Dutch colonists in the state of New York. Soon after, the serjeant of a Scottish regiment gave her the only lessons in penmanship she ever received; and observing her love of reading, he presented her with a copy of Blind Harry's "*Wallace*," which, by his assistance, she was enabled to decypher so fully as not only to understand the dialect in which the book was written, but also to admire the heroism of Wallace and his compatriots, and to glow with that enthusiasm for Scotland, which, as she herself expressed, ever after remained with her, as a principle of life. Her fondness for reading was universally observed, and fortunately procured for her, from an officer of her father's regiment, a copy of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, which, young as she was, she studied with much care, and which she afterwards found to be an inestimable treasure. To the diligent study of this book Mrs. Grant herself ascribed the formation of her character and taste, observing that whatever she had of elevation of spirit, expansion of mind, or taste for the sublime and beautiful, she owed it all to her familiarity with Milton. The effect of this became so evident in her conversation and habits, as soon to secure for her the notice of several of the most eminent settlers in the state of New York, and in

particular to procure for her the friendship of the celebrated Madame Schuyler, whose worth and virtues Mrs. Grant has extolled in her "*Memoirs of an American Lady*."

Mrs. Grant's father had, with the view of permanently settling in America, received a large grant of land, to which, by purchase, he made several valuable additions; but, falling into bad health, he was advised to leave America, which he did very hurriedly, and without having got his property disposed of. He returned with his wife and daughter to Scotland about the year 1768, and a few years afterwards he was appointed Barrack-Master of Fort-Augustus. Soon after this the Revolutionary war broke out in America, and before his landed property there could be disposed of, it was confiscated, and thus the chief means to which the family had to look for their support were cut off.

While her father was Barrack-Master at Fort-Augustus, the office of chaplain to the Fort was filled by the Rev. James Grant, a young clergyman of accomplished mind and manners, and connected with some of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood. Mr. Grant was soon afterwards appointed minister of the parish of Laggan, in Invernesshire, and in the year 1779 he was united in marriage to the subject of this notice. Of this marriage twelve children were born, four of whom died in comparatively early years, and soon afterwards Mr. Grant himself was cut off, in 1801, leaving his widow with a family of eight surviving children.

When Mrs. Grant went to Laggan, she was informed that, not being a Highlander, nor acquainted with the Gaëlic language, she might not be very acceptable to the people. But she had a pride and pleasure in surmounting difficulties; and, with this view, she set herself to learn the customs, and the language, of the people among whom she was to reside, and she soon had the pleasure and happiness of finding that, among all classes of the parishioners, she was received and treated with kindness. Indeed, her unvarying attention to all of them, and especially to the poor, soon secured to her as high a place in their affections, as if she had been a native of the district. The far-famed Highland hospitality was but too well known and practised by Mr. and Mrs. Grant, insomuch, that it was matter of great surprise to her friends, and even to Mrs. Grant herself, when she afterwards began to reflect upon it, how, with their large family, and their comparatively slender means, it was pos-

sible to do so much as they did in this way. But on Mr. Grant's death it was found that debt, to a small amount, remained undischarged. How this was to be met, and how Mrs. Grant was to provide for the education and support of her eight fatherless children, were matters, which, it is believed, occasioned more uneasiness to Mrs. Grant's friends than they ever did to herself. She had a firm reliance on the tender mercy of the Father of the fatherless, and committing herself and her young children to His gracious care, she resolved to exert her best energies in their behalf. And her exertions were not unavailing. For some time, she took the charge of a small farm in the neighbourhood of Laggan; but afterwards she found it necessary, in 1803, to remove to the vicinity of Stirling, where she was enabled, with the assistance of her friends, to provide, in the meantime, for her family.

As a relief from severer and more anxious duties, Mrs. Grant had always found delight in the pursuits of literature, and having early shown a taste for poetry, she was occasionally accustomed, for the entertainment of her friends, to write verses; and she also, by way of relaxation, carried on an extensive correspondence with some of the friends of her youth. Of her poems, which were generally written with much haste, and on the spur of the moment, her friends formed a much higher opinion than she herself ever did. She generally gave them away, when they were finished, without retaining any copy. It occurred to some of those friends that a volume of her poems might be published with advantage; and, before she was well aware of their kind intentions, proposals were dispersed all over Scotland for publishing such a volume by subscription. At this time, Mrs. Grant had not even collected the materials for the proposed publication; but in a short period, the extraordinary number of upwards of 3000 subscribers had been procured by her influential friends. The late celebrated Duchess of Gordon took a lively interest in this publication; and Mrs. Grant was, in this way, almost forced before the public. The poems were well received on their appearance in 1803; and though the Edinburgh Reviewers, who spoke disparagingly of the poetic genius of Byron and of Grahame, would not allow much merit to her verses, (and they could scarcely allow less than she did herself,) they were constrained to admit that some of the pieces were "written with great beauty, tenderness, and delicacy."

From the profits of this publication,

Mrs. Grant was enabled to discharge all the debts which had hitherto pressed upon her, and which had been contracted during her married life. But she was soon involved in another difficulty, which called her to England, arising from the dangerous illness of her eldest daughter, who being threatened with a consumptive illness, had gone to Bristol for the benefit of her health. The recovery of this daughter was attended with great expense; and soon after, Mrs. Grant had to provide for the outfit of one of her sons who had got an appointment to India, through the influence of her friend, Mr. Charles Grant, then Chairman of the India House. To provide for these expenses, her friends suggested the propriety of publishing some of her letters. These letters had not been written with the slightest view to publication; and accordingly they contained many private allusions, and much harmless *badinage*, which, however attractive in the connection in which they occurred, were quite unsuited for the public eye. It was thought, however, that, even after suppressing all these passages, the letters still contained so much artless description, and such graphic delineations of scenery and of character, as would be very interesting to the public. Mrs. Grant, who was always ready to defer to the opinions of her friends, consented, with some reluctance, to their publication: and this gave rise to the well-known "Letters from the Mountains," which appeared in 1806. They went through several editions, and soon raised Mrs. Grant into much deserved popularity, and procured for her the patronage and friendship of many influential individuals, and particularly of the late Bishop Porteus, Sir Walter Farquhar, Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls, and many other eminent persons.

In the year 1810, Mrs. Grant removed from Stirling to Edinburgh, where she resided during the remainder of her life. Here it was her misfortune to lose successively all her remaining children, with the exception of her youngest son, who still survives. The submission with which she bowed to the will of Providence, under these heavy bereavements, excited the admiration of her sympathising friends.

The only other works of any magnitude which Mrs. Grant prepared for the press, were her "Memoirs of an American Lady," already referred to, and her "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland," both of which were favourably received. The former work has been greatly esteemed both in this

country and in America, and contains much vigorous and powerful writing, with sketches of Transatlantic scenery and habits, during a primitive period, which the Quarterly Reviewers have characterised as “a picture of colonial manners, just in their happiest age, given with a truth and feeling that cannot be too highly estimated.” Indeed, her description of the breaking up of the ice on the Hudson river, is so admirable—the materials are so skilfully put together—and the impression made is so vivid, that Mr. Southey is reported to have pronounced the whole picture as “quite Homeric.”

But, perhaps, the most just and eloquent account which can be given of Mrs. Grant's writings is that which Sir Walter Scott appended to an application, which, under the superintendence of her friends, was made, in 1825, to his late Majesty George the Fourth, for a pension to Mrs. Grant, and which bears the signature, not only of Sir Walter himself, but also of Lord Jeffrey, Mr. Mackenzie (the Man of Feeling), Sir William Arbuthnot, Sir Robert Liston, and Principal Baird, who all took a great interest in this application. In the document now referred to it is said, “that the character and talents of Mrs. Grant have long rendered her, not only a useful and estimable member of society, but one eminent for the services which she has rendered to the cause of religion, morality, knowledge, and taste. Her literary works, although composed amidst misfortune and privation, are written at once with simplicity and force; and uniformly bear the stamp of a virtuous and courageous mind, recommending to the reader that patience and fortitude, which the writer herself practised in such an eminent degree. Her writings, deservedly popular in her own country, derive their success from the happy manner in which, addressing themselves to the national pride of the Scottish people, they breathe a spirit, at once of patriotism, and of that candour which renders patriotism unselfish and liberal. We have no hesitation in attesting our belief that Mrs. Grant's writings have produced a strong and salutary effect upon her countrymen, who not only found recorded in them much of national history and antiquities, which would otherwise have been forgotten, but found them combined with the soundest and the best lessons of virtue and morality. We need scarcely add that Mrs. Grant's character in private society has been equally high and exemplary; and it would be most painful to us to think that the declining age of this excellent person, remarkable alike for her

virtues and her talents, should, after such meritorious exertions to maintain her independence, and after so long a train of family misfortunes, have the bitterness of these privations aggravated by precarious and dependent circumstances.”

It is gratifying to state that this application was completely successful, and that Mrs. Grant received a pension of 100*l.* yearly on the Civil Establishment of Scotland, which, with the emoluments of her literary works, and some liberal bequests by deceased friends which subsequently arose, rendered her latter years quite easy and independent.

Mrs. Grant's conversational powers were, perhaps, still more attractive than her writings. Her information on every subject, combined with her uniform cheerfulness and equanimity, made her society very delightful. There was a dignity and sedateness, united with considerable sprightliness and vivacity, in her conversation, which rendered it highly interesting; and withal, it was so unaffected and natural, and seemed to emanate from her well-stored mind with so little effort, that some of her most profound and judicious remarks, as well as her liveliest sallies, appeared as if they had been struck off at the moment, without any previous reflection. The native simplicity of her mind, and an entire freedom from attempts at display, soon made the youngest person, with whom she conversed, feel in the presence of a friend; and if there was any quality of her well-balanced mind which stood out more prominently than another, it was that benevolence which made her invariably study the comfort of every person who came in contact with her.

In reference to Mrs. Grant's conversational powers, it may be mentioned that in a series of Letters, published several years ago, a very competent judge, after observing that, of the “*blue-stockings*,” the French are the most tolerable, and the Scotch the most tormenting,” adds that their favourite topics at Edinburgh then were, “the resumption of cash payments, the great question of Burgh Reform, and the Corn Bill.”—He goes on to say that, at an evening party “I was introduced to Mrs. Grant of Laggan, the author of ‘*Letters from the Mountains*,’ and other well-known works. Mrs. Grant is really a woman of great talents and acquirements, and might, without offence to any one, talk upon any subject she pleases. But I assure you any person who hopes to meet with a *blue-stocking*, in the common sense of the term, in this lady, will feel sadly disappointed. She is as plain, modest, and unassuming, as she could have been, had she never stepped

from the village whose name she has rendered so celebrated. Instead of entering on any long common-place discussions, either about politics, or political economy, or any other of the hackneyed subjects of tea-table talk in Edinburgh, Mrs. Grant had the good sense to perceive that a stranger, such as I was, came not to hear disquisitions, but to gather useful information, and she therefore directed her conversation entirely to the subject which she herself best understands—which, in all probability, she understands better than any one else—and which was precisely one of the subjects on which I felt the greatest inclination to hear a sensible person speak, namely, the Highlands. She related in a very simple but very graphic manner, a variety of little anecdotes and traits of character, with my recollections of which I shall always have a pleasure in connecting my recollections of herself. The sound and rational enjoyment I derived from my conversation with this excellent person would, indeed, atone for much more than all the *blue-stocking* sisterhood have ever been able to inflict upon my patience.”—*Peter's Letters*, I. p. 308.

Soon after this was written, and nearly twenty years ago, Mrs. Grant had the misfortune to meet with a severe fall in descending a stair, in consequence of which she was ever after confined almost entirely to the house. This, it was feared, would have proved very injurious to the health of a person of her robust constitution and active habits; but, though she was generally confined to her chair, she still continued to enjoy excellent health, and her usual cheerfulness and equanimity. Though she never made any display of her religious feelings, those who were in the habit of visiting her, frequently found her engaged in the study of the Holy Scriptures, which, indeed, her life and practice evinced she had not studied in vain.

A few weeks before her death, Mrs. Grant caught a bad cold, which assumed the form of influenza, and her constitution gradually yielded to the influence of that debilitating malady.

JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

Nov. 21. In Cirencester-place, in his 99th year, John Taylor, Esq. the venerable and universally respected patriarch of English artists. In his youth, Mr. Taylor was the pupil of Hayman, on whom his namesake, John Taylor, of the Sun newspaper, fathered his whimsical tale of “Frank Hayman and the Hare;” and who was celebrated for having decorated Vauxhall with historical pictures,

and for having made a number of designs, several of which possess considerable merit, for the *belles-lettres* publications of that period. On leaving Hayman's studio, Mr. Taylor devoted himself principally to portrait-drawings, in pencil. Although these performances could not boast of the force and opposition of light and shade of the drawings of the present day, they were exquisitely finished, and in their effect were as clear and pure as “monumental alabaster.” As, however, Mr. Taylor did not obtain for them more than from seven shillings and sixpence to a guinea each, it was not a very lucrative employment. At that time, Mr. Paul Sandby and Mr. John Alexander Gresse (better known among his friends by the appellation of Jack Gresse) were the most fashionable drawing-masters in the metropolis. By the advice, and aided by the introductions of Gresse, Mr. Taylor entered upon the same occupation; and, soon finding that it was a more certain and a more profitable one than that in which he had hitherto been engaged, he pursued it for many years; until he at length accumulated a sufficient sum to enable him to retire with comfort. This money he invested in the long annuities, which will expire in 1840; so that the calculation was rather a nice one! Fond of the arts, however, Mr. Taylor continued to paint for his amusement; and, even down to within the last ten or twelve years, several of his productions—chiefly fancy and domestic subjects—were exhibited at Somerset-house and at the British Institution. Mr. Taylor was one of the original members, and, we presume, had long been the only surviving member of the “Incorporated Society of Artists,” the precursor of the Royal Academy. His memory, especially (as usual) with reference to the events of his boyhood and youth, was remarkably tenacious. Among other matters, he perfectly recollected having witnessed the execution of the Scots lords on Tower-hill, in 1746; a spectacle, certainly, well calculated to make a permanent impression on any beholder. His mind was abundantly stored with anecdotes of artists of former days; and, could he have been induced to publish a volume of his reminiscences, it would have been invaluable. He had a little collection of curiosities of art; one favourite article of which was a small wooden screw box, containing three pieces of India rubber, each about the size and thickness of a half-crown, for which he had paid six shillings and sixpence; caoutchouc being, at the time of the purchase, very rare, and used only to obliterate the marks of

a black lead pencil. He once had, also, an unfinished portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Hayman; but, we believe, he presented it to the Royal Academy. Mr. Taylor's family connexions were highly respectable; and his own person, countenance, dress, and manners, constituted a fine specimen of the "old English gentleman." His conversation was always animated and jocose. The writer of this brief notice recollects meeting him some years ago in the New Road, and, after a little lively chat, taking the liberty to ask his precise age. "Why," said Mr. Taylor, his eyes sparkling with fun, "I'm not quite ninety, but I'm what the people on the Stock Exchange would call eighty-nine and seven-eighths." Of late, he had become exceedingly deaf, which, of course, much diminished his capacity for social enjoyments.—(*Literary Gazette.*)

W. H. W.

CHARLES JOHN SMITH, ESQ. F.S.A.

Nov. 23. In Albany-street, after a few days' illness, in his 35th year, Charles John Smith, esq. F.S.A.

The subject of our present notice was born at Chelsea in the year 1803, and was the second son of Mr. James Smith, for many years in extensive practice as a surgeon there, by Sophia, daughter of the late John Gregory, esq. of the same place, whose death and biography was recorded at some length in our Magazine for December 1813.

At the age of 16, Mr. Smith was articulated as a pupil to Mr. Charles Pye, the historical and landscape engraver, and subsequently became well known for his talents as an artist, and was very extensively employed in his profession, more particularly in the illustration of some of the best topographical and antiquarian publications of his time, (particularly Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, Stothard's Sepulchral Effigies, Murray's Illustrations of Johnson, Dr. Dibdin's recently published English Tour, &c. &c.) for which, and for several privately printed works, he executed many fine plates.

For some years past, however, Mr. Smith had principally devoted his time and attention to antiquarian pursuits; and, from his intelligence and unceasing industry and perseverance, it is probable that, had it pleased Providence to spare his life, he would have greatly distinguished himself in that branch of literature. In the year 1828 Mr. Smith engraved, and directed the publication, of a volume in imperial quarto, comprising a series of Fac-simile Autographs of royal, noble, and illustrious persons, from the reign of Richard II. to that of Charles II.; and

the biographical notices which were added from the pen of John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. rendered this a most interesting and popular collection, and it has been much esteemed as a supplement to many important works in English History and Biography.

At the time of his death he was engaged in the production of a work entitled "HISTORICAL AND LITERARY CURIOSITIES," which had proceeded as far as the sixth number, and the seventh and eighth, intended to complete the volume, were in the course of preparation. Some of the subjects are unfortunately still in an unfinished state, but it is hoped that sufficient materials will be found to enable his representatives to finish the publication according to the intentions of its author.

In the year 1837 Mr. Smith was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and he was a constant attendant at their weekly meetings. He was present at the first meeting of the Society on the Thursday the 15th of November, and had spent the subsequent evenings in the society of his family and friends, when, in the midst of apparently perfect health and spirits, he was suddenly seized on the morning of the 18th by an attack of paralysis, which entirely deprived him of speech, and the use of his right side: every assistance which human skill could afford was immediately rendered him by the kind and unremitting attention of his friend Dr. Seymour, but he expired on the 23rd of November, calm, resigned, and free from pain.

In the every day intercourse with his family, Mr. Smith was of the most affectionate and kind-hearted disposition, and he was endeared to a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances by his unassuming and modest deportment, and by the cordiality and amiable frankness of his manners; and we believe that few young men have prematurely descended to the grave so generally and deservedly lamented by all with whom he was either professionally or intimately connected.

MR. CHARLES NESBITT.

Nov. 11. At Brompton, in his 64th year, Mr. Charles Nesbitt, the eminent engraver in wood.

He was a native of Swalwell, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was apprenticed to the celebrated Bewick at an early age. His talents in wood-engraving were of the first order. He was awarded the gold palette of the Society of Arts for his famous view of St. Nicholas' Church, Newcastle, which he executed upon no less than twelve distinct blocks

of wood; and, in 1802, he also received the Society's silver medal. His illustrations of "*Hudibras*," and Shakspeare, and of Sir Egerton Brydges's Works, gained him unqualified praise from every admirer of the arts. After practising for some time in London, he retired to his native village, where, for a number of years, he executed work sent down to him from the metropolis; and it was during an absence from home, on a visit to the scene of his early labours, that he breathed his last.

JOHN OVERTON, ESQ.

Dec. 1. At Rose Cottage, King's Road, Chelsea, aged 75, John Overton, esq. for many years an officer in the excise.

He was a native of Tetford, county of Lincoln; and was placed in his early youth in the house of the Rev. Mr. Emmeris, Rector of that parish. He soon evinced an ardent love of study, and directed his unremitting attention for many years to the science of astronomy; and being of a mechanical turn, he was enabled to fabricate, with the assistance of the brazier and the smith, a great variety of telescopes and other mathematical instruments, of various sorts and dimensions, all of which remain in excellent condition, in the possession of his widow. Besides his astronomical pursuits, he turned his researches to the study of sacred chronology and genealogy; and, singular to relate, printed in his own house, with little professional assistance, a work, entitled "*The Genealogy of Christ*," 2 vols. 8vo. Crayford, 1817. This work displays an intimate knowledge of the Scriptures and deep research. He published also,—2. *The Books of Genesis and Daniel*, in connexion with Modern Astronomy, defended against Count Volney and Dr. Francis. Also, "*The Sonship of Christ*," against John Gorton and the Rev. Mr. Evans, being supplementary matter to the *Genealogy of Christ*, 8vo. London, 1820.—3. "*The Chronology of the Apocalypse investigated and defended*," 8vo. Lond. 1822.—4. "*Inquiry into the Truth and Use of the Book of Enoch*," 8vo. Lond. 1822.—5. "*Strictures on Dr. Chalmers's Discourses on Astronomy*," 8vo. Deptford, 1823. When we contemplate these various works, it excites our surprise and admiration that a man who had received so little education could, by innate talent and industry, accomplish so much, and so successfully. He was an occasional correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for forty years, chiefly on his favourite topics of astronomy and chronology, and

he possessed at the time of his death two complete sets of that work, which, together with his well-selected library, will shortly be brought to the hammer.

During his residence at Foot's Cray and Paul's Cray, he founded two Sunday schools, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Simons, the highly respected Rector of the latter parish, both of which are now in a flourishing condition. During the last twelve years he resided at his house, King's Road, Chelsea.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Auchinern house, near Glasgow, aged 33, the Rev. *James Graham Campbell*, jun. of Petershill and Auchinern.

The Rev. *Richard Clarke*, 37 years Chaplain of St. Michael's, Portarlington, and 26 years sovereign of that borough.

At Drummin park, co. Longford, aged 55, the Rev. *Richard Thomas Hearn*, M.A. Vicar of Ratheline.

Aged 68, the Rev. *William Mawson*, for forty years Perpetual Curate of Flimby, Cumberland, which chapelry is in the election of the landowners.

The Rev. *Joseph Miller*, Rector of Kilmakea and Prebendary of Whitechurch, co. Wexford.

Aged 74, the Hon. and Rev. *William Parsons*, Rector of Cullen, co. Limerick, and of Clune, co. Kildare; only brother to the Earl of Rosse. He was never married.

At a very advanced age, the Rev. *Edward Shaw*, for thirty-seven years Vicar of Kirkleatham, Yorkshire.

Aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Smith*, for 26 years Rector of Bobbingworth, Sussex.

Oct. 25. At Knowle, Warwickshire, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Blyth*, for 53 years Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, for 52 years Perpetual Curate of Packwood; for 52 years Incumbent of Upper Whitacre, and for 37 Rector of Whitchurch. These small livings are all in Warwickshire. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M. A. 1785.

Nov. 5. Aged 38, the Rev. *George Tod*, Minister of St. David's Church, Dundee.

Nov. 19. At Wolsingham, Durham, aged 42, the Rev. *Philip Brownrigg*, for seventeen years Curate of that parish, and Master of the Grammar School.

Aged 40, the Rev. *John Garde*, Rector of Ballynefagh, Kildare.

Nov. 21. At Blechingley, Surrey, aged 63, the Rev. *Jarvis Kenrick*, Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Salisbury. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1805, and was instituted to the rectory of Blechingley in 1803, the

advowson with the manor having then devolved upon him by the death of his brother the Rev. Matthew Kenrick, LL.D. the preceding Rector. He was collated to the prebend of Teignton Regis in the cathedral church of Salisbury in 1806 by Bishop Douglas.

At Denbury parsonage, Devonshire, aged 36, the Rev. *George Harvey Goodwin*, only son of the late George Goodwin, esq. of the Temple, barrister-at-law. He entered as a commoner of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1820, and took the degree of B.A. in 1828.

Nov. 22. At Torquay, aged 62, the Rev. *William Chester*, Rector of Denton, Norfolk. He was a son of Charles Chester, esq. of Chicheley, Bucks; was matriculated at Christ church, Oxford, in 1793, and graduated B.A. in 1797. Soon after he was elected to a fellowship at Merton; proceeded M.A. 1800; and in 1807 was presented to the rectory of Denton by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who collates to that preferment one who is, or has been, a Fellow of that society.

Nov. 25. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 71, the Rev. *Samuel Cole*, D.D. Chaplain of Her Majesty's Fleet, First Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, and Vicar of Sithney, Cornwall. He was a son of Humphrey Cole, esq. of Marazion, Cornwall, and younger brother of the late Dr. Cole, Rector of Exeter college, Oxford. He entered the same college as a commoner in 1785; and graduated B.A. 1789, M.A. 1811, B. and D.D. 1819. He served for many years as a Chaplain in the Royal Navy; and was much esteemed by his late Majesty William the Fourth, who directed that all the books intended for the religious instruction of the sailors should be submitted to his sanction. He was collated to the vicarage of Sithney in 1820 by the Bishop of Exeter.

Nov. 26. Aged 46, the Rev. *Frederick William Goldfrapp*, Rector of Clenchwarton, Norfolk, and a magistrate for that county. He was instituted to his living, which was in his own patronage, in 1817.

Nov. 27. In London, aged 74, the Rev. *Isaac Leathes*, Rector of Mepal with Sutton in the Isle of Ely. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790; and was presented to his living (worth 1,267*l.* a year) in 1802 by the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

Nov. 28. In his 63d year, the Rev. *James Dallin*, for 35 years a Vicar Choral of York Minster, and Rector of the united parishes of Holy Trinity, Good-

rangate, and St. John Delpike, York; Librarian to the Dean and Chapter, and Domestic Chaplain to Lord Howden.

At Leamington, the Rev. *Edward Henry Owen*, Rector of Cound, Salop. He was formerly Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1810, and was presented to his living in 1816 by J. C. Pelham, esq.

Nov. 30. Aged 71, the Rev. *John Woolcombe*, Rector of Cromhall, Gloucestershire. He was the son of Thomas Woolcombe, esq. of Plymouth; was matriculated of Oriel college, Oxford, in 1785, and took the degree of B.A. 1789: was elected Fellow 1791, proceeded 1792; and was presented to his living by that society in 1809.

At Gainsborough, aged 58, the Rev. *Richard Mawhood*. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806. He was formerly Curate of St. Michael's, Stamford, and subsequently of Gainsborough.

Dec. 3. At Silverton, near Bristol, aged 66, the Rev. *William Barker*, Rector of that parish and Vicar of Broadclist. He was of Magdalen college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1800; was presented to Silverton in 1806, and to Broadclist in 1819, by Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. His death is sincerely regretted, both by rich and poor. At his funeral the chief mourners were the Rev. W. Barker (son of the deceased), and P. Protheroe, esq.; and in the train were, among other gentlemen, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. M.P., G. Fursdon, esq., Rev. F. Huyshe, Rev. M. Tucker, and Col. Glover. The Rev. M. Tindal (son of the Chief Justice) read the sacred service.

Aged 71, the Rev. *Moses Dodd*, for thirty-four years Rector of Fordham, Essex. He was of Hartford college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1791.

Dec. 5. At the house of his father in Cadogan place, London, of consumption, aged 28, the Rev. *Henry Brooksbank*, late Curate of Leigh, Gloucestershire. He entered as a commoner of Wadham college, Oxford, in 1827: graduated B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834; and in 1837 gained Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prize, "On Original or Birth Sin, and the Necessity of New Birth unto Life."

At Ingham, Suffolk, aged 75, the Rev. *Henry Wakeham*, Rector of that parish. He was of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789, and was instituted to Ingham in 1790.

Dec. 6. At Longdon, Staffordshire, aged 76, the Rev. *Henry Binfield*, Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Anglesey,

and Perpetual Curate of Farewell and Armitage. He was of Pembroke hall, Camb. B.A. 1784, and was presented to both his churches in 1804 by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

Dec. 7. At Pau, Basses Pyrenées, aged 35, the Rev. *Benjamin John Harrison*, Rector of Beaumont, Essex. He entered as commoner of Christ church, Oxford, in 1821; was chosen a Student of that society in 1822, graduated B.A. 1825, M.A. 1828; and was presented to his living in 1833 by the Governors of Guy's Hospital.

Dec. 8. At Bourn house, near Bexley, Kent, aged 49, the Rev. *Thomas Garbett*, Master of Peterborough Grammar-school, and F.S.A. He was brother of the Rev. John Garbett, M.A. Rector of St. George's, Birmingham. He entered as a commoner of Jesus college, Oxford, in 1813; proceeded B.A. 1817, M.A. 1821.

Dec. 11. In Edinburgh, aged 76, the Rev. *James Glen*, of Cowden, formerly for many years Curate of St. George's Church, Hanover-square. He was a native of the county of Selkirk, the son of Alex. Glen, esq. of Galashiels; entered as a commoner of Magdalen hall, Oxford, in 1806; and graduated B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813.

At Kidlington, Oxfordshire, on his 64th birthday, the Rev. *John Hyde*, for nearly forty years Rector of St. Martin's, Oxford, one of the City Lecturers, for 26 years resident Curate of Witney, Perpetual Curate of Hailey, Oxfordshire, Vicar of Hellidon, Northamptonshire, and many years a magistrate for the county of Oxford. He was a native of Oxford, matriculated of Balliol college in 1791, graduated B.A. 1795, M.A. 1803; was presented to St. Martin's in 1800 by the Lord Chancellor, and to Hailey in 1810 by the Rector of Witney.

Dec. 17. Aged 68, the Rev. *Dawson Warren*, Vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex. He was the son of James Warren, esq. of London; matriculated of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1790; graduated B.A. 1794, M.A. 1799; was presented to Edmonton in 1795 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; and in 1813, on the death of the Rev. Thomas Winbolt, took possession of Sir John Weld's chapel at Southgate as appurtenant to the vicarage of Edmonton.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 19. In Gower-street, Blissett Lowther Gould, esq.

Oct. 21. Aged 59, Mr. William Walker, bookseller, of Hammersmith, one

of the most successful cultivators of the tulip and ranunculus in modern times.

Oct. 27. At Camberwell, aged 72, Sarah, wife of Peter Davey, esq.

Oct. 30. In Clerkenwell New Prison, having poisoned himself by opium, Joseph Reitterhoffer, alias Count Rutter, who had been committed to prison for a conspiracy to extort money from the Marquis of Downshire and family. He was a courier in the service of the late Marchioness.

Nov. 1. Anne, wife of Thomas W. H. Gurney, esq. second Master of Christ's Hospital.

At Camden-town, aged 73, Mr. Richard Rhodes, formerly an engraver of eminence, and many years principal assistant to Mr. Charles Heath.

Nov. 4. In St. James's-street, aged 85, Lieut.-Col. John Gillespie, of the East India service

Nov. 6. The wife of Charles Chene-ry, esq. of Hackney.

Nov. 7. At Camberwell, aged 60, John Capes, esq. a magistrate for Surrey. He was a native of Hull.

Nov. 8. In her 70th year, Margaret, wife of George Hammond, esq. of Portland-place.

Nov. 14. Capt. Walter Williams Rees, late of the Bengal army.

Nov. 18. At Hammersmith, of apoplexy, aged 53, Woodward Bidwell, esq. formerly of the East India Company's service.

Aged 86, John Scott, esq. of Parliament-street, proprietor of the Olympic Theatre, and formerly proprietor of the Adelphi.

Nov. 19. At Walworth, Richard Charles Tuffin, esq. late of the Ordnance-office, Tower.

At Stratford-green, aged 50, Stephen Cannon, esq.

Aged 29, Frances, wife of Francis Drake, esq. of Bouverie-street, solicitor.

Aged 78. A. Gwatkin, esq. of Hunter-st.

Nov. 20. Aged 26, William Dawes Alexander, esq. second son of Henry Alexander, esq. of Cork-st.

In Russell-sq. aged 80, Ann, relict of Samuel Marryat, esq. King's Counsel.

At Hampstead, William Lorange Rogers, esq. F.S.A. for many years one of the police magistrates at Hatton-garden. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June 14, 1805.

At Blackheath, aged 90, Matthew Martin, esq. late of Poet's-corner, Westminster.

Nov. 21. At Blackheath, aged 77, the Rt. Hon. Frances Countess dowager of Dartmouth. Her ladyship was a

daughter of Heneage third Earl of Aylsford, and married in 1782 to George third and late Earl of Dartmouth, K.G. by whom she had issue the present Earl, the late Lady Bagot, and thirteen other children.

In Maddox-st. aged 66, Crosier Raine, esq.

Nov. 22. At Lodge-road, Regent's park, aged 62, Thomas Birks, jun. esq.

In Fitzroy-square, aged 62, John Raphael, esq. solicitor. He had been much depressed in mind from the death of his children, and observed that he was fearful he should never bring one up. One son was lost in the Rothsay Castle. The youngest, who was to succeed to his business, died at college. A coroner's inquest was held on his body, which returned for their verdict—That the deceased died by the Visitation of God. He was brother to the late sheriff of London and Middlesex.

Nov. 23. At Islington, aged 53, Eden Eddis, esq.

In Mecklenburgh-square, aged 78, Joseph Tucker, esq.

At Hanover-square, Lady Caroline Dundas, aunt to the Duke of St. Alban's. She was the 2d daughter of Aubrey the 5th Duke, by Lady Catharine Ponsonby, dau. of William Earl of Bessborough; was married in 1797 to the Hon. Charles Lawrence Dundas, younger brother to the present Earl of Zetland, and was left his widow in 1810 with several children.

Nov. 24. In Laurence Pountney-lane, aged 54, John Saunders, esq. a member of the Court of the Fishmongers' Company, and brother of Thomas Saunders, esq. F.S.A.

Nov. 26. At Brompton, aged 80, Thos. Pearce, senior Captain in her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, having served upwards of 70 years in the British service, during which period he had gone through a vast variety of arduous duty in every part of the world; a most upright man, and a brave and generous officer. He has left a numerous family.

At Chelsea, Maurice Alexander, M.D. Surgeon to the Forces, and for several years a zealous officer attached to the London district.

Emma, wife of George Faulkner, esq. of Bedford-row.

At Kensington, W. H. Maclean, esq. of Tower-hill.

Nov. 27. At Kennington-common, aged 75, William Williams, esq.

Nov. 28. At Maida-hill, Ann Maria, wife of Miles Charles Seton, esq.

At the house of his sister Mrs. Kes-

teven, Holloway-place, aged 59, Thomas Mason, esq. of Stroud, co. Glouc.

At her mother's, Chesham-place, Juliana, wife of F. C. T. Smyth, esq. of Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

Nov. 29. Mary Ann, daughter of the late Henry Humphrey Goodhall, esq.

Nov. 30. James Platt, esq. of New Boswell-court.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Upper Gower-street, Sarah, relict of Peter Roulet, esq. of Jamaica.

At Hill-street, the Hon. Frances, wife of Capt. William Bowles, R.N. eldest sister of Viscount Palmerston.

Lately. Basil Hart, esq. surgeon, some time since a practitioner in the village of Marksbury, near Bath. It is said that this gentleman has, by will, left his body to be embalmed and preserved in the same way as that of the celebrated Jeremy Bentham, and to stand by the remains of that remarkable man in the museum in which they are now deposited.

John Innes, esq. father of Mrs. Grey, widow of the late Bishop of Hereford.

Dec. 1. Daniel Robinson, esq. of Montagu-place, aged 85; and on the 18th, Mary, his widow, aged 82, having been married sixty-one years.

At Clapham-common, aged 64, John Kennard, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

At Wandsworth-common, James Norris, esq.

At Chesham-place, aged 64, Mary, relict of Vice-Adm. Scott, of Southampton.

Aged 78, Mr. George Bower, principal of the Power of Attorney-office, Bank of England.

Dec. 2. In Craven-st. aged 69, George Holland, esq.

Dec. 3. Aged 33, Joseph Lomax, Lieut. 16th foot, second son of Major-Gen. Lomax, of Bristol. He had lately returned from India.

Dec. 5. In Albany-st. Regent's park, Augustus Henry Burt, esq. solicitor, and clerk to the West of London and Westminster Cemetery Company.

Dec. 7. At Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, Edward Wright, esq.

Dec. 9. In King-st. St. James's, aged 23, John Aird Taylor, esq. of Worcester College, Oxford, youngest son of the late Wm. Taylor, esq. of Brixton. He entered as a commoner of Worcester college in 1834, and took the degree of B. A. in 1838.

At the residence of his son S. A. Hart, A.R.A. in Gower-st. aged 73, Samuel Hart, esq. a member of the Jewish persuasion, a native of, and many years a resident and merchant in, Plymouth.

Joseph Swan, esq. son of Graves

Chamney Swan, esq. of Newtown park Dublin.

Dec. 10. In her 9th year, Laura-Gertrude, sixth daughter of Thomas Harrison, esq. of the Alpha-road, Regent's park.

At the residence of his son, E. W. Tuson, F.R.S., F.L.S. Russell-place, aged 80, John Tuson, esq. surgeon.

At the Tower, aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth-Stanwix, widow of Lieut.-Col. Hope, R. Art.

At Kensington, aged 50, J.S. Geldard, esq.

Aged 61, the Rev. Mr. Spain, Chaplain to the Bavarian Embassy, and Honorary Chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk.

At Wandsworth, aged 69, W. Furnage, esq.

Dec. 11. At Crutched-friars, aged 77, John James, esq.

In the City Road, aged 59, the widow of John Franklin, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

Dec. 12. In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, aged 64, R. Winter, esq. late of the 46th regt.

At Poplar, aged 37, Hannah Maria, wife of J. Dixon, esq. formerly of the 21st, and late of the 4th Light Dragoons.

In St. James's-st. the Right Hon. Isabella Jane Lady Hartland. She was the 3d dau. of Wm. Hume, esq. M.P. for co. Wicklow; and was married to the Rt. Hon. and Rev. Maurice Mahon, present and third Lord Hartland, in 1813, but has died without issue.

Dec. 13. Aged 70, William Mathie, esq. of Friday-st. upwards of forty years a member of the Common Council for Bread-street ward.

At Hampstead, aged 64, Charles Holford, esq. a magistrate for Middlesex. He was a younger son of Josiah Holford, esq. of London, merchant.

At Kensington, in the 87th year of his age, Joseph Burchell, esq. formerly of the Sheriff of Middlesex office.

Dec. 17. In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. Eleanor Mary, wife of Colonel the Hon. J. C. Westenra. She was the eldest dau. of the late Wm. Joliffe, esq.; was married first, in 1788, to the late Sir Gilbert East, Bart. who died in 1828, without issue, and secondly, in 1834, to Colonel Westenra (born in 1798).

Dec. 18. At Brook Green, Hammer-smith, Mr. James Moyes, an eminent printer of Castle-street, Leicester-fields. During 33 years of active business, he produced many works which confer great honour on his press; and the courtesy of his manners, and his zealous attention to business, conciliated the friendship of a very extensive circle. He had for some

years printed the Literary Gazette. He was a native of Scotland, and married to his second wife a dau. of Benj. Oakley, esq. by whom he has left one son and three daughters.

BEDS.—Nov. 28. Ann Maria, second dau. of the late John Higgins, esq. of Turvey-house.

Dec. 2. Mrs. Masters, of Middlesex-house.

Dec. 8. At the rectory, Tingrith, aged 71, Mrs. Anne Tanqueray.

BERKS.—Nov. 21. At Sandford-house, near Abingdon, aged 70, Robert Mutrie, esq.

Lately. At Reading, Mrs. Cockell, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Cockell, of Sandleford lodge.

CAMBRIDGE.—Nov. 11. Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Godfrey, esq. of Kennett-hall, near Newmarket.

Dec. 7. At Newnham, near Cambridge, aged 57, Mary, relict of Capt. W. N. Hart, 79th reg.

DEVON.—Nov. 12. At Exeter, aged 53, Capt. Robert Kerr, late 4th Light Dragoons.

Nov. 16. At Thorverton, Miss Jane Tucker, dau. of the late Rev. P. Tucker, of Morchard Bishop, and sister of the Rev. P. C. Tucker.

Nov. 18. At Exeter, aged 74, Mary, wife of John Mackintosh, esq.

Nov. 20. At Chudleigh, in his 70th year, Walter Broad, esq.

Nov. 24. At Haslar hospital, aged 65, Lieut. Ed. Clarributt, R.N. for upwards of twenty years a Lieutenant of that establishment; he has left a widow and eight children.

Nov. 26. Aged 54, John Cross, member of the Society of Friends, and only surviving son of the late Robert Cross, banker, of Exeter.

Nov. 30. At Charmouth, aged 50, Michael Wakley, esq. brother to Thomas Wakley, esq. M.P. for Finsbury.

Dec. 11. At Sidmouth, aged 29, Anna, fifth dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Walker, of the late Royal Irish Artillery.

DORSET.—Oct. 31. At West Stower, aged 82, Dolly Hartgill, supposed to be the last descendant of the family of Hartgill, memorable for the murder by Lord Stourton, in Jan. 1557, for which he was hanged at Salisbury.

Nov. 26. At Piddletown, aged 79, Thos. Banger, esq.

ESSEX.—Sept. 29. Mary Anne, widow of John Lay, esq. of Crepping-hall, and mother of the Rev. John Lay, of Roydon, near Harlow.

Nov. 6. At Billericay, aged 57, Joseph Radford, esq.

Nov. 19. At Woodford, aged 65, Edward Hamblet Noy, esq. many years in the Common Council for the Ward of Tower, and Vestry Clerk of St. Dunstan's in the East.

Nov. 27. At Woodford, aged 72, Elibeth, relict of D. Mildred, esq.

Dec. 1. At Guy Harlings, Chelmsford, aged 78, Mrs. Badeley.

Dec. 15. At Rolls park, Chigwell, Isabella Mary, wife of R. G. Cecil Fane, esq. She was the youngest dau. of the late Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, by Lady Louisa Grenville, dau. of Richard Earl Nugent; and was married to Mr. Fane in 1835.

GLOUCESTER.—*Nov. 6.* At Sir Richard Steele's, Bart. Cheltenham, in her 18th year, Anne, eldest dau. of Major D'Alton.

Nov. 21. At Myrtle-hall, near Bristol, aged 50, Augusta, wife of Robert Hughes, esq. of Court Morgan house, third dau. of the late Joseph Austin, esq. of Partyséal, Monmouthshire.

Nov. 28. At Frenchay, in his 79th year, Robt. Bruce, esq. one of the oldest merchants in Bristol, a resident in that city for a period of 55 years.

Nov. 30. At Bridgend, Stonehouse, aged 66, Sir Paul Baghott, Knt. late of Lypiatt Park. He was the son of Sir Samuel Wathen, who was knighted when High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1803, and died in 1835. He was himself knighted in 1812, when proxy for Viscount Strangford at the installation of the Bath, and the same year took the name of Baghott by sign manual. He married Jane, only dau. of Wm. Maxwell, of Merksworth, co. Renfrew, esq. who died in 1829, aged 32.

In his 85th year, John Holmes, sen. esq. of Bristol.

At Bristol, Margaret Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. Robert Hughes Thomas, R.N.

Lately. At Wick, near Badminton, aged 67, Lord Narborne Berkeley Henry Somerset, fourth son of Henry fifth Duke of Beaufort.

At Hamfield, near Berkeley, aged 67, Mr. William Ponting. As a practical agriculturist and breeder of cattle, he stood pre-eminent in the Vale of Berkeley. His family have, for upwards of a century, occupied the same farm under the house of Berkeley.

Dec. 4. At Gloucester, James Helps, esq.

Dec. 5. At Brislington, in her 81st year, Susan March, relict of Thomas March Phillipps, esq. of Garendon park, Leicestershire.

Dec. 8. At Clifton, in his 61st year, Wintringham Loscombe, esq. formerly Major 18th regiment. His death was

caused by disease of the heart, contracted most probably whilst serving his country in the West Indies. His benevolence to his inferiors, and firm and straightforward conduct when acting as a magistrate in Andover, his place of residence, will long make his loss felt and regretted.

Dec. 11. At Clifton Vale, aged 65, John Watkins, esq. formerly of Hereford.

Dec. 16. Aged 61, James Chambers, esq. of Forwood-house, near Minchinhampton.

Dec. 17. At an advanced age, Robert Smith, esq. of Newnham.

HANTS.—*Nov. 24.* At Southampton, aged 44, Geo. D. Bray, esq. of H. M. Customs at that port.

Nov. 29. At Soberton, Thos. Grant, esq. one of the magistrates for Hants.

Lately. At Ryde, aged 23, Miss Balfour, niece of Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, and dau. of Mr. and Lady Florence Balfour of the county Louth.

HERTS.—*Dec. 8.* At St. Alban's, in his 20th year, Bennis Berry, late medical student of King's college, youngest son of the late Kingsmill Berry, esq.

KENT.—*Aug. 8.* Aged 70, John Miller, esq. of Lees-house, Yalding.

Oct. 7. At Dover, aged 42, Brooke Watson Butler, esq. eldest son of the late Commissary-general Butler.

Nov. 1. At St. Margaret's, Rochester, Isabella, wife of William Nicholson, esq.

Nov. 23. At Cranford-lodge, Dartford, aged 73, Edward Cresy, esq.

Dec. 1. At Tunbridge-wells, Mary, second dau. of the late Charles Jacomb, esq. of Guilford-street.

Dec. 9. At Davington, near Faversham, aged 54, Frederick Wilks, esq. of Swanscomb, near Dartford.

Dec. 14. At Tunbridge-wells, in his 85th year, John Forbes, esq. of Waterton.

Dec. 17. At Goudhurst, in his 70th year, Richard Pack, esq. of Floore-house, Northamptonshire.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* At Bolton-le-Moors, Jane, relict of the Rev. Thomas Armitstead, Minor Canon of Chester Cathedral, and Vicar of Cockerham, Lanc. and Backford, Cheshire.

Thomas Hardman, esq. of Manchester. His extensive and highly valuable collection of coins and medals, which, with great judgment and much expence, he had collected during many years, were dispersed by auction, at the Exchange, Manchester, on the 29th Oct. and three following days.

LINCOLN.—*Oct. 3.* Aged 67, Penelope-Yorke, wife of the Rev. Henry Birch, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Nevill Birch, Rector of Leasingham,

and granddaughter of Thomas Yorke, esq. of Leasingham Hall.

Nov. 24. At Withcall House, near Louth, aged 65, Richard Dawson, esq. the principal tenant of Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, and the largest occupier of land in Lincolnshire, having, together with his own property, upwards of 3,000 acres under cultivation. He was a very active energetic man in all his pursuits, and highly distinguished as a farmer.

Nov. 29. At Stamford, Florence Matilda, relict of William Fallows, esq. of Derby, and of Heywood Hall, Cheshire; only surviving child of the Rev. John Le Hunt, formerly Rector of Radborne, Derbyshire, descended from the ancient family of Le Hunt, of Stoke D'Aubeny, co. Rutland.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 23.* At Great Ealing, John Palmer Winter, esq. of that place, and Fitzroy-square.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* Eliza, wife of G. K. Kenrick, esq. of Verteg, near Pontypool.

Oscar, youngest son of the late Mrs. Major Blewitt.

NORFOLK.—*Nov. 8.* At Northwold, in her 50th year, Miss Anna Foyster.

Nov. 22. At Barningham, aged 28, Sophia Sarah, wife of the Rev. R. J. C. Alderson, Rector of Baconsthorpe, eldest dau. of J. T. Mott, esq.

Lately. R. Tuck, esq. of Strumpshaw. He has left the munificent legacy of 1000*l.* to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

Dec. 10. At Stratton Strawless, in his 34th year, Stratton R. T. Marsham, esq. eldest son of Robert Marsham, esq.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Nov. 1.* In his 69th year, Mr. William Blunsom, of Islip, for many years an active Deacon of the Dissenting Congregation at Thrapston, and an occasional preacher; a man of great benevolence of disposition, and of genuine piety.

Dec. 9. Aged 53, Mr. Edmund Larkin, late organist of Peterborough cathedral, and parish church of St. John the Baptist, Peterborough.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Nov. 24.* At Newcastle, aged 43, Mr. George Blyth Butler, many years a distinguished performer in the theatres of Newcastle, Birmingham, and several other provincial stages, and also at the Adelphi and other London theatres. He was particularly eminent in Yorkshire characters, both serious and comic; but in Tyke and similar characters he never had an equal but the celebrated Emery.

OXFORD.—*Oct. 3.* At Mapledurham, aged 57, Mr. John Eames, for many years an extensive coach-proprietor in London.

Dec. 4. At Woodstock, at an advanced age, Mr. Prior, for many years a useful and independent member of the corporation of that borough, having several times filled the office of Mayor.

Dec. 9. At Oxford, Charles Joseph Bishop, M.D. one of the Physicians of the Ratcliffe Infirmary. He was the youngest son of the late Samuel W. Bishop, esq. of Oxford; entered as a gentleman commoner of St. Mary Hall, in 1816, graduated B.A. 1820, M.A. 1823, B.M. 1823, and D.M. 1826. He married the eldest dau. of Charles Tawney, esq. of Oxford, by whom he has left a young family.

Nov. 28. Aged 13, Elizabeth Maria, fourth surviving daughter of John Churchill, esq. of Deddington.

SOMERSET.—*Oct. 6.* Aged 75, John Bryant, esq. solicitor, of Bishop's Lydeard, for upwards of 30 years clerk to the magistrates of the division in which he resided.

Nov. 19. At Bath, aged 43, Fleetwood James Woodford, esq.

Nov. 23. At the vicarage, Othery, the residence of her eldest son, aged 72, Jane, relict of the Rev. Dr. Shipton, Rector of Portishead, (whose death is noticed in June number, p. 664,) and daughter of John Noble, esq. formerly an alderman of this city.

Nov. 30. At Bath, at an advanced age, the Hon. Margaret Massey, relict of Hugh Wheeler, esq.

Dec. 2. At Frome, aged 65, George Hillyard, esq.

Dec. 3. At Bath, at an advanced age, the relict of John Young, esq. youngest son of the late Sir William Young, of Delaford, Bucks.

Dec. 4. At Bath, the widow of the late John Palmer, esq. of Calcutta.

Dec. 9. At Bath, Henry Norcott Ward, esq. late of the Ridge, Sussex.

Dec. 12. At Southwell-lodge, near Taunton, Jane, wife of Richard Chapman, esq. sister of T. E. Clarke, esq. of Chard.

STAFFORD.—*Nov. 12.* John Tomlinson, esq. of Cliffville.

Nov. 20. At the house of his father, Cold Meece, aged 22, Edward Astbury, esq. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Nov. 22. Aged 52, John Irvin Holden, esq. banker, of Burslem.

Dec. 1. At Brereton, near Lichfield, aged 79, Elizabeth, fifth dau. of the late Ralph Sneyd, esq. of Keel Hall, and Barbara, dau. of Sir Walter W. Bagot, Bart. of Blithfield, by the Lady Barbara, dau. of Wm. second Earl of Dartmouth.

SUFFOLK.—*Nov. 28.* At Southwold,

aged 77, Mrs. Caroline Acton, daughter of the late N. Acton, esq. of Brainford.

Dec. 14. At Hadleigh, aged 49, Henry Alexander, esq. son of Dyke Alexander, esq. of Ipswich.

SURREY.—Nov. 24. At Dorking, aged 75, John Sanders, esq.

Nov. 28. At Richmond, aged 76, Mrs. Ann C. Babington.

Dec. 3. At Croydon, Mrs. Smale, sister to Alderman Kelly.

At Wimbledon, greatly respected, and lamented by all who knew him, aged 53, Whitlock Nicholl, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Honorary Member of the College of Physicians of Dublin, Fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, and Royal Medical and Chirurgical Societies, and Member of the Royal Irish Academy. Author of "Elements of Pathology," "The Economy of Man," "A Treatise on Cerebral Affections in Infants," "An Analytical View of Christianity," and other anonymous Theological works. He was the second son of the Rev. Iltyd Nicholl, D.D. of the Ham, Glamorganshire, and cousin of the late Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Dean of the Arches; and married first, a daughter of Robert Rickards, esq.; and 2ndly, a daughter of John Deacon Hume, esq. Secretary to the Board of Trade, by whom he has left an only child.

Dec. 9. At Guildford, Charles Cobb Young, of Hans-place, Chelsea, esq.

SUSSEX.—Nov. 2. At Brighton, aged 76, the Rt. Hon. Dorothy Countess of Newburgh, widow of Francis fifth Earl of Newburgh. She was the dau. and heiress of John Gladwin, esq. was married in 1787, and left a widow in 1827, having had issue the late and present Earls, and six daughters, of whom three survive. [This paragraph is a correction for that in our Dec. number, p. 670.]

Nov. 15. At Hastings, Rob. Bond, esq.

Nov. 16. At Uckfield, aged 61, John Woodward, esq. of Streele.

Nov. 21. At Chichester, in her 82nd year, Mrs. Gorham, late of Willesborough, Kent.

Nov. 27. At Hastings, Thomas Henington, esq. of Lendenhall-street.

Nov. 28. At St. Leonard's, aged 63, Eliza, wife of Fiennes Wykeham Martin, esq. of Leeds castle, Kent, and of Chacombe priory, Northamptonshire. She was the eldest dau. of Richard Bignell, of Deddington, co. Oxford, esq. was married in 1791; and had issue a very numerous family.

Dec. 1. At Hastings, aged 33, the Hon. Charlotte-Godolphin, wife of Sir Theodore H. L. Broadhead, Bart. only dau.

of Lord Godolphin, and niece to the Duke of Leeds. She was married in 1829.

Dec. 15. At Brighton, aged 35, the Hon. Charles Abbot, youngest son of the late Lord Tenterden. He married Jan. 9, 1834, Emily Frances, third dau. of Lord George Stuart, and cousin to the Marquess of Bute, by whom he has left issue a son, born Dec. 26, 1834.

Dec. 9. At Brighton, aged 76, Ephraim Lindo, esq.

At Brighton, aged 64, John Hernon, esq.

WARWICK.—Nov. 29. At Harborne Lodge, near Birmingham, aged 78, Mrs. Ann Sheldon, widow of the Rev. Charles Justinian Raynsford, and niece to Thos. Sheldon, esq. formerly of Abberton-hall, co. Worcester, in compliance with whose will she assumed the surname of "Sheldon" instead of Raynsford.

Lately. At Leamington, Henry John Brabazon, esq. a gentleman of independent fortune, distantly related to the Earl of Meath and Sir William Brabazon, Bart. M.P. He had that morning hunted with the Leamington stag-hounds, and after returning to his residence went out for a walk, but shortly after was discovered by a postboy drowned in a shallow brook. Verdict, found drowned.

WESTMORLAND.—Nov. 29. At Temple Sowerby, Jane, wife of the Rev. Rice Markham, of Morland.

WILTS.—Nov. 28. At Marlborough, aged 75, John Gosling, esq. late of the firm of Messrs. King, Gosling, and Tanner, bankers, of that town.

Dec. 7. Aged 77, Thomas Coventry, esq. of Swindon.

WORCESTER.—Nov. 23. Harriet, wife of the Rev. Henry Faulkner, Perpetual Curate of Norton, and Rector of North Piddle.

Nov. 29. At Worcester, Richard Comyns Cole, esq. of Milbourn St. Andrew's, Dorset, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Cole, Rector of Dulverton, Devon.

Nov. 31. At the Lodge, near Evesham, aged 76, Thomas Blayney, esq. Deputy Lieut. and Clerk of the Peace for the county; nephew of Dr. Blayney, formerly Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford.

YORK.—Sept. 24. Aged 27, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. Stringer, of Idle, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Vint, President of Airedale college.

Nov. 9. At Beverley, aged 82, Thos. Clubley, esq. formerly Major in the East York Militia, and one of the Aldermen of Beverley till the passing of the Municipal Act, which office he filled nearly fifty years. He was Mayor in 1791.

Nov. 15. At Scarborough, aged 54, Mrs. Jane Dale Fowler, dau. of Mrs. Jane Smith, and widow of Benj. Fowler, esq. formerly port surveyor.

Nov. 22. At Cleasby, Capt. Wray, of the Bengal European regiment.

Nov. 24. At Beverley, aged 27, Charlotte, third dau. of the late John Lockwood, esq.

Dec. 6. Elizabeth Mary, wife of the Rev. Wm. Henry Smith, Rector of Hinderwell, and dau. of the Rev. Robert Howard, of Throxenby, near Scarborough.

Dec. 12. At Hanging Heaton, aged 18, Sarah, wife of Charles C. Kemp, esq. of Queen's coll. Camb.

WALES.—Nov. 29. At Pembroke, aged 41, Hugh Phillips Beavan, esq.

Dec. 3. At Knighton, Radnorshire, aged 37, Elizabeth-Lawrence, third dau. of the late R. L. Townsend, D.D. of Bishop's Cleeve, Glouc.

Dec. 12. In Brecon, in her 96th year, Mary, relict of the Rev. Henry Allen, D.D. of Almeley, Heref. dau. of the Rev. Richard Davies, Archdeacon of St. David's.

SCOTLAND.—Oct. 18. At Glasgow, Major O'Keefe, 78th reg.

Oct. 21. At Edinburgh, aged 19, Mr. A. O. Anstey, third son of the Hon. T. Anstey, of Anstey Barton, Van Diemen's Land, Member of the Legislative Council of that island.

Nov. 13. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mary Pringle, relict of Andrew Plummer, of Middlestead, esq. Sheriff Depute of Selkirkshire.

Nov. 23. At Perth, Mr. Weekes, the Irish comedian, in consequence of inju-

ries received in the overturn of the Perth mail.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Andrew Johnston, son of the late Rev. A. Johnston, of Salton, some time Rector of the Academy of Montrose, and afterwards for several years teacher and acting interpreter of her Majesty's ship *Castor*, commanded by Commodore Lord John Hay, while on the coasts of Spain and Portugal.

At the manse of Kirkowan, near Newton Stewart, Abel Anthony, second son of R. F. Gower, esq. of Devonshire-pl. London.

Nov. 24. At Edinburgh, Dr. Andrew Murray, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Nov. 25. At Edinburgh, Adelaide, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Williams.

Latelý. At Edinburgh, Lieut. John Coxetter Snell, R.N.

Dec. 7. At Edinburgh, aged 39, the Hon. Amelia, wife of William Young Herries, esq. of Spottes, Kirkcudbrightshire, and dau. of the late Adm. Lord de Saumarez, G.C.B. She was married in 1822.

IRELAND.—Nov. 30. At Earlsgrift, co. Tyrone, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, Lady Isabella, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, brother to the Earl of Morton. She was the ninth dau. of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran, was married in 1816, and has left a numerous family.

At Lisburn, aged 78, the widow of the Rev. Archdeacon Trail.

Latelý. At Rosefield, co. Monaghan, Capt. R. Dugdion, Paymaster 29th reg.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. V. p. 550.—The late *Montagu Burgoyne*, Esq. was endowed by nature with unusual vigour and activity of body and mind; and being of a benevolent disposition, he engaged in several plans for ameliorating the condition of the poor in various ways. Always encouraging industry, he adopted the system of small allotments of land to cottagers, as one of the best means of promoting their comfort, by affording them and their families employment both healthy and profitable; thus preventing frequently their resort to public-houses and beer-shops, where they too often waste their time and spend their money in idle and vicious company. At Dover, Brighton, &c. he rendered great assistance in the formation of schools, which are prosperously continued.

At the village of Sutton in Bedfordshire, which has belonged to his family for upwards of 400 years, he established

a school, and has left by his will some small charities there, and appointed as trustees his distant relation Thomas-John Burgoyne, esq. and the Rev. William Otter, Principal of King's College, London, who has since been deservedly raised to the Bishoprick of Chester. One of these charities is, to pay ten shillings a piece to three industrious old men, and three old women, of Sutton, to be recommended by the officiating clergyman of that parish for their good character and constant attendance at divine worship in Sutton church. The ancient parsonage house at Sutton is still existing, in which the celebrated Stillingfleet (afterwards Bishop of Worcester) wrote his "*Origines Sacrae*," when rector of that parish, and dedicated that work to his friend and patron Sir Roger Burgoyne the second, Bart. 5th June 1662.

Mr. Montagu Burgoyne was uncle to

Frances Lady Ongley, and to Frederick-William Burgoyne, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy, who are the only two surviving children of his elder brother the late Sir John Burgoyne the seventh Bart. His father, Sir Roger Burgoyne, was born in 1708, at Wrexhall in Warwickshire, which was then part of the family property. The mother of Sir Roger, Dame Constance Burgoyne (daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton), having been left a young widow, remarried about 1715 Christopher Wren, esq. son of the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren; on which occasion the estate at Wroxhall passed into that family, and still remains in the lineal descendants of Sir Christopher. Sir John Burgoyne the third Baronet, the grandfather of this Sir Roger, married Constance, daughter of Richard Lucy, esq. of Charlcote, and died in 1709, being then the proprietor of Wroxhall, Rowington, Hatton, and other large possessions in Warwickshire. His second son, John Burgoyne, esq. lived at Sherburn near Warwick, and was the father of Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. John Burgoyne, M. P. for Preston, who married Lady Charlotte Stanley, daughter of Edward eleventh Earl of Derby, and led the British army in America in 1777. He was a Privy Councillor and Commander-in-Chief in Ireland in 1782, and is well known as the author of "The Lord of the Manor," "The Heiress," "The Maid of the Oaks," &c.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 25, 1838.										
Christened.			Buried.							
Males	2474	} 5071	Males	2236	} 4499	Between	2 and 5	433	50 and 60	427
Females	2597		Females	2263			5 and 10	206	60 and 70	397
				10 and 20	165		70 and 80	308		
				20 and 30	323		80 and 90	113		
				30 and 40	430		90 and 100	15		
				40 and 50	484		107	1		
Whereof have died under two years old ... 297										

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Dec. 24.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
74	6	34	4	24	3	42	4	40	9	43	6

PRICE OF HOPS, Dec. 24.

Farnham, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 0*s.*—Kent, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD Dec. 24.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—Straw, 1*l.* 14*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 24.	
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	1,070
Veal.....	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Calves	40
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	7,630
						Pigs	170

COAL MARKET, Dec. 22.

Walls Ends, from 19*s.* 0*d.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 0*d.* to 27*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 63*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 60*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 9*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 10*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 218.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81. — Grand Junction, 208.—Kennet and Avon, 26½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 740.—Regent's, 16¼.—Rochdale, 109.—London Dock Stock, 62.—St. Katharine's, 108.—East and West India, 112½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 203.—Grand Junction Water Works, 70.—West Middlesex, 105.—Globe Insurance, 146½.—Guardian, 36½.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas, 53.—Imperial Gas, 49.—Phoenix Gas, 23.—Independent Gas, 48½.—General United Gas, 28.—Canada Land Company, 26.—Reversionary Interest, 136.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26 to December 25, 1838, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	32	33	30	29, 88	fair
27	31	37	40	, 25	cloudy, rain
28	45	48	53	28, 88	rain, lghtng.
29	47	54	48	, 70	do. thunder
30	49	52	48	29, 10	rain, cloudy
D. 1	47	52	51	, 50	cloudy, rain
2	49	54	48	, 45	do. do. thndr
3	46	52	48	, 44	do. fair
4	45	49	40	, 57	do. do.
5	41	48	45	, 85	do.
6	39	44	45	30, 25	do. fair
7	45	48	40	, 20	rain, do.
8	39	42	36	, 30	fair, do.
9	33	37	29	, 37	cloudy
10	30	38	35	, 20	do. fair

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	40	44	42	30, 28	cloudy, fog
12	40	46	44	, 30	do.
13	42	47	45	, 31	do.
14	43	48	46	, 34	do.
15	40	42	40	, 32	do.
16	36	40	38	, 35	do.
17	34	36	35	, 38	do.
18	34	36	33	, 30	do.
19	33	37	37	, 20	do.
20	38	48	36	, 20	do.
21	34	38	33	, 31	do.
22	36	38	43	, 08	rain
23	44	45	45	29, 50	do. cloudy
24	43	41	36	, 30	do. do.
25	34	36	30	, 74	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 28 to December 27, 1838, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	203½	93¼	94	—	100½	101½	15	—	—	263	64 pm.	67 65 pm.
29	203½	93	93½	—	100½	101½	15	—	—	—	62 64 pm.	65 67 pm.
30	203	93	93½	—	100½	101½	15	—	—	261½	61 63 pm.	66 64 pm.
1	203	93	93½	—	100½	101½	15	91	—	262½	62 pm.	64 66 pm.
3	202½	92½	93	—	100½	101½	15	—	—	—	62 60 pm.	65 63 pm.
4	202½	92¾	93	—	100½	101½	14½	—	—	261	—	64 62 pm.
5	202½	92¾	93	100	100½	—	15	—	—	—	61 pm.	63 66 pm.
6	202½	92¾	—	—	100½	—	15	—	—	—	60 63 pm.	64 66 pm.
7	202½	92¾	—	—	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	63 pm.	66 64 pm.
8	202½	92¾	—	—	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	61 63 pm.	64 66 pm.
10	203	93	—	100	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	63 pm.	65 66 pm.
11	202½	93	—	—	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	63 pm.	66 64 pm.
12	203	93	—	100	100½	—	15	90½	—	—	64 62 pm.	64 66 pm.
13	203	92½	—	—	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	64 pm.	66 64 pm.
14	203	92¾	—	—	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	62 64 pm.	66 64 pm.
15	202½	92¾	—	—	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	64 pm.	64 66 pm.
17	202½	92½	—	—	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	63 pm.	64 66 pm.
18	203	92½	—	—	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	—	63 65 pm.
19	—	92½	—	—	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	61 63 pm.	62 64 pm.
20	202½	92½	—	100	100½	—	—	—	—	—	62 64 pm.	63 65 pm.
21	202½	93	—	100½	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	61 63 pm.	63 65 pm.
22	203	92½	—	—	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	—	65 63 pm.
24	203	93	—	100	100½	—	14½	90½	—	—	—	63 65 pm.
26	—	93½	—	—	100½	—	14½	—	—	—	62 pm.	65 67 pm.
27	—	93¼	—	—	100½	—	15	—	—	—	—	65 67 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,—As I have long been sedulously collecting materials for a History of the ancient Priory of Tiptree, in Essex, on a much more extended scale than my little History of Totham (printed at my private press), permit me, through the medium of your highly valuable periodical, to state, that I should feel particularly indebted to any person who will obligingly point out the existence of any ancient or curious documents relating to the same. Also, if there is still to be found any *View* of the said Priory of Tiptree, in its former or modern state. In short, I should very gratefully receive the most trifling contribution from any of your numerous readers who may happen to possess anything of interest relating to the subject not to be found in the commonly referred-to authorities, and will most cheerfully defray any little charge for postage, carriage, &c. that may be necessary. Any similar documents or information relating to Tiptree *Heath* would also be most acceptable. Yours, &c.

Great Totham Hall. CHAS. CLARK.

A. J. K. since writing his account of the Pilgrims' Tombs at Llanfihangel-aber-cowin, (vol. VIII. p. 576) has ascertained that the centre grave of those memorials was opened last summer by some gentlemen resident at St. Clear's, in the neighbourhood; at the depth of four feet they came to a sort of kistvaen, composed of six slabs of stone arranged in the shape of an ordinary coffin, two more slabs formed a bottom and a top for the sepulchral chest. In it were some small bones apparently of a youth or female, and half a dozen shells, each about the size of the palm of the hand, by description precisely answering to the cockle-shells adopted on the garments and hats of the wearers, as insignia of *Pilgrimage*. The parties did not advert to this circumstance, and were exceedingly puzzled to account for the appearance of these marine productions in such a locality. That these monuments are relics of the superstitious period is certain, and that they commemorate some persons under a vow of pilgrimage, performed or attributed to them as such, appears equally to be proved.

Mr. W. BARNES remarks: "It has long been my stated opinion, that the circular pieces of Kimmeridge coal, called Kimmeridge coal money, evidently turned in a lathe, out of the shaley kind of stone coal of Kimmeridge, in Dorsetshire, where most if not all of them have been found, were never used as money, but were waste pieces of stuff from the chuck of a lathe, used on the spot at some remote time, in turning vessels or orna-

ments, for which there was then a considerable demand. I thought so from observing that, although turned in a lathe, they were not carefully wrought up, and that they had through them, either a square hole in the middle, or two or three round ones at some distance from it; so that the piece of stuff from which they had been cut, might be kept in revolution under the tool, by being put on two or three points of a chuck, or on a square mandrel head, and within a few days my opinion has been greatly strengthened, if not completely verified. As some men were, last month, lowering Fordington hill in Dorchester, they exhumed several skeletons, and with them, two or three urns, a finely wrought necklace of beads of glass and amber, connected by fine brass chainwork, and two other articles, a barrel-shaped amulet about an inch and a-half in diameter, and a bracelet, both turned in a lathe, of Kimmeridge coal. An antiquarian neighbour of mine suggests that many such ornaments, which have been exhumed from barrows and elsewhere, and have been stated to be of *jet*, may also be of Kimmeridge coal."—Of this discovery, see further, p. 196.

SCRUTATOR wishes to know who can have dished up the hash of heterogeneous heraldry exhibited on the funeral achievement of the late Lord Carrington at Whitehall. First we have the Crest of his Lordship's family of Smith, a highly respectable one for some generations in the county of Nottingham, viz. an elephant's head. Then we find, what ought to be his Lordship's coat between the coats of his two wives, but which is the coat of the old Lords Carrington of Wotton, in the county of Warwick, viz. Argent, a cross Gules between four peacocks, quarterly with another coat and his own coat of the demi-griffons. Anon we discover as the dexter supporter a griffon semée of fleurs-de-lys (and which is the proper one) while the sinister is a lion Gules, gutty Or. It surely cannot be intended as a half-way house to the assumption of the old coat, it is too blundering a performance; better to "go the extreme animal," than appear like Matthews in the farce with one ruffle, or like an Irish postboy, with a boot on one side and a bare leg on the other.

L. inquires, "whether, since the publication by Robertson, of accounts of proceedings relating to the Peerage of Scotland, in 1790, there has been any similar publication? or where there is to be found any catalogue, or collection of cases, referring to claims of Scotch Peerages?"

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

WINTER STUDIES AND SUMMER RAMBLES IN CANADA.

BY MRS. JAMIESON. 3 vols.

WE remember some French writer translating “*omnis liber est bonus*,” thus—“every book is a good one!” a conclusion which we as Reviewers have ample reason not to accept; but we may venture to place these volumes of Mrs. Jamieson among one of those productions which would be favourable to the truth of the maxim. Mrs. Jamieson has shown herself to be not only a careful and curious observer, but an intrepid traveller; has braved the Canadian snows in the heart of winter, traversed its dark and desolate forests, skimmed in an Indian canoe over its lakes, without either friend or protector; entered the wigwams of the Wild Indians, formed friendships with the squaws, attended the *talk* of the warriors,—sate in council among men wearing wigs formed of manes and tails, covered with scalps, and paint, and bear’s grease,—and at last exchanged her European name for the more honourable appellation of “Wah, sàh, ge wah, nô, quà,” which means “the Woman of the bright foam,” though when first seen, she was hailed as “O, daw, yaun, gie,” “the fair changing Moon:”—and thus is she probably remembered by the Chippewas of Lake Huron to this day. When Madame de Boufflers was solicited to go as ambassadress to England, she declared “avec tant de sérieux et de sentiment,” that she would consent to go only on the condition of taking with her “vingt-cinq ou vingt-six de ses amis intimes,” and sixty or eighty persons who were “absolument nécessaires à son bonheur.”—Mrs. Jamieson, however, appears to have agreed with old Scaliger as to travelling, who says,—“En voyageant, qui a un camarade a un maître;”—and so she left her house (rather than home) at Toronto, without even a foot page or her little Oxfordshire maid Nanny with her, led by a strong and natural curiosity—in nova fert animus—to see the savage in his solitude,—to view, though in their decay, the remains of that forlorn and melancholy people—the injured Indian,—and with something of the wild and original grandeur of his primæval race still about him, to view

“The Stoic of the woods,—the man without a tear.”

Whilst in Canada, she writes, “I was thrown into scenes and regions hitherto undescribed by any traveller, for the northern shores of Lake Huron are almost new ground, and into relations with the Indian tribes such as few European women of refined and civilized habits have ever risked, and none have recorded.” Her book opens with a frost-piece, a terrific account of Winter seated on his icy throne at Toronto. Everything froze around and about her:—her ink froze while she was writing—water close to the hearth was a mass of ice—the doctor’s phials froze while he was compounding—her friends froze while visiting her—she froze while receiving them—the thermometer stood at 30 degrees below zero—her teeth chattered like Harry Gill’s—the Oxfordshire maid told her that she had got the *hager*—and the Æsculapius of the village assured her that the

Canadian climate was the healthiest of all the world ; though, like Sir H. Halford's ice, we think it would be better if it were warmed.* Mrs. Jamieson does not begin to *thaw* till she gets into her second volume ; then the monotony of her life was varied by some vernal amusements, as seeing the national militia drilled—of whom she tells us a few had coats and jackets, but the majority appeared in their shirt sleeves. “Gentlemen with the umbrellas,” was the word of command, “take ground to the right. Gentlemen with the walking-sticks, take ground to the left.” But as soon as the commanding officer turned his back, both parties coolly sate down on the bank to rest. Sometimes she read Tasso and Shakspeare, and the new volume about Goëthe by Eckerman ; sometimes she amused herself with “the Doctor,” a work she much admires, and attributes to the Laureate, and which we presume she classes in the third and last division of things of which, by her account, Mad. de l'Espinasse speaks, “Ce qui est *moins* de moi, m'eteint et m'assomme ; ce qui est a *coté* de moi m'ennuie et me fatigue ; il n'y a que ce qui est au *dessus* de moi qui me soutienne et m'arrache à moi-même.” At length, tired of waiting for the post from England, (which, by the by, when it used to arrive once a year, was called “*the express*,”)—grieved to see the condition of the clergy in these settlements, whose incomes Mr. Hume and his economists have reduced to a pittance on which they cannot live,—Mrs. Jamieson set off on her lonely visit to the dwellings of the Red Men ; and after being bewildered in moonlight forests, mired down in roads formed of bogs and swamps, devoured by countless myriads of mosquitos, and frightened by huge frogs a foot long, with eyes like a pair of spectacles, she emerged after two months' wandering—*errantem terris et fluctibus*—to impart to us the pleasure of sharing in the curious and original information she had acquired. Let us begin with a passing sketch of the scenery which those unfrequented districts afforded.

“No one (she writes) who has a single atom of imagination can travel through these forest roads of Canada, without being strongly impressed and excited. The seemingly interminable lines of trees before you, the boundless wilderness around, the mysterious depths amid the multitudinous foliage, where foot of man has never penetrated, and which partial gleams of the noon-tide sun—now seen, now lost—lit up with a changeful magical beauty, the wondrous splendour and novelty of the flowers,† the silence unbroken but by the low cry of a bird, or hum of an insect, or the splash and croak of some huge bull frog, the solitude in which we proceeded mile after mile, no human being, no human dwelling within

sight, are all either exciting to the fancy, or oppressive to the spirits, according to the mood one may be in. Their effect on myself I can hardly describe in words. Sometimes, when I looked up from the depth of foliage to the blue firmament above, I saw an eagle sailing through the air on apparently motionless wings ; nor let me forget the splendour of the flowers which carpeted the woods on either side. I might have exclaimed with Eichendorff,

O welt! Du schöne welt du!

Mann sieht Dich vor blümen kaum.

For thus in some places did a rich embroidered pall of flowers literally *hide* the earth.”

* Sir H. Halford prescribed ice-cream to some old dowager, who complained of her stomach. “Oh! Sir Henry,” she said, “it is too cold—my stomach wont bear it.” “Then, my lady,” answered the obliging baronet, “you may have your *ice warmed*.”

† In return for the information which we have acquired from Mrs. Jamieson, we will inform her that the flower she was so struck with in one of her journeys (vol. i. p. 315,) was a *datura*, and the shrub whose leaf was so acrid to the touch, (vol. iii. p. 336,) was the *rhus toxicodendron*, or poison oak of North America.

The only drawback from this Paradise of iris, and columbine, and lychnis, "flowers of all hues," was, that the roads were so bad that no words can give an idea of them.

"We often sank into mud holes above the ankle; then over trunks of trees laid across swamps, called here corduroy roads, were my poor bones dislocated: a wheel here and there, or a broken shaft, told of former wrecks and disasters. In some places, they had in desperation flung huge boughs of oak into the mud abyss, and covered them with clay and sod; the rich green foliage projecting on either

side. This illusive contrivance would give way, and we were nearly precipitated into the midst. By the time we arrived at Blandford my hands were swelled and blistered by continually grasping with all my strength an iron-bar to prevent myself from being flung out, and my limbs ached wofully. I never imagined such roads."

The fact is, people have no time to mend their ways in Canada; the statute labour is not enforced; and it appears that it is easier for Government to *vote* money, than to raise it. Occasionally the scenery and the inhabitants do not appear in harmony. In front of a wretched log-hut, in the heart of interminable wilds, and cut off from all society, Mrs. Jamieson saw a light figure of a female arrayed in a silk gown and a handsome shawl, who was pacing up and down the front of the house with a slow step and pensive air. And in truth she shared the feelings of Christabel when she saw Geraldine in the forest,

"I guess 't was frightful there to see
A lady so richly clad as she,
Beautiful exceedingly."

But it would appear not only that the "silk gown," but the "pensive air," is the usual concomitant of those females who have left their happy social homes and merry hearths in England, to share the severe privations, toils, and solitude of the Western World. "I have not often (says Mrs. J.) in my life met with contented and cheerful-minded women, but I never met with so many repining and discontented women as in Canada. I never met with *one* woman really settled there, who considered herself happy in her new home and country—I *heard* of one." One of her guides told her, "I'm out all day long, looking after my business, and *she* (his wife) feels quite lonely, and is a-crying when I come back; and I'm sure I don't know what to do." Some, of no pretensions at all, she found lamenting over themselves like so many exiled Princesses: and certainly nothing can be imagined more miserable than a fretful frivolous woman, strong neither in mind nor frame, abandoned to her own resources in the wilds of Upper Canada. It has been observed with regard to the women that come out, that they do well enough the first year, and some even the second; but the third is generally fatal. Many grow prematurely old, and some return home. We must, however, leave these sickly exotics, for the genuine and hardy productions of the soil. Among the Indians of the Six Nations, Mrs. Jamieson had found that the *decrease* of their population settled on the reserved lands was uniform. They consist at present of 2,500 out of 7000 or 8000 who settled here at first. The white population in America is supposed to double itself in 23 years: in about the same proportion do the Indians perish. Wishing, however, to have a more extended view of these tribes, and carrying in her hand her motto, to the truth of which we do homage—*Ce que femme veut, Dieu veut*—she boldly voyaged on to the Lake

of St. Clair, to contemplate, amid his unviolated woods, the child of Nature and of Liberty—

But that pure archetype of human greatness
She found him not ;—there in his stead appear'd
A creature squalid, vengeful, and impure,
Remorseless, and submissive to no law
But superstitious fear, or abject sloth.

The civilisation and conversion of the Indians, even the Missionaries consider to be a hopeless task : there seems also some mysterious cause which makes the preservation of their numbers hopeless. Their own principle is, “ that the Great Spirit did indeed create both the Red Man and the White Man, but created them essentially different in nature and manners,” as if they could not co-exist. Speaking of the Delaware tribe, she says, “ they are continually exposed to the *illegal encroachments, as well as the contagious example of the Whites* : numbers of the tribe were half-caste ; the whole are in a frightful state of degeneration, addicted to the use of ardent spirits ; and from the decrease of wild animals, and their own depravity and indolence, miserably poor and wretched ; and such was the diminution of their numbers, year by year, there seems no hope for them, but in removing them as far as possible from the influence of the Whites.” Mrs. Jamieson owns her conviction that the interests of the White Man and Red Man can never be harmonized. “ Wherever the Christian comes, he brings the Bible in one hand, disease, corruption, and the accursed *fire water* in the other ; or, flinging down the Book of Peace, he openly proclaims that might gives right, and substitutes the sabre and the rifle for the slower desolation of starvation and whiskey. The *refuse* of the White population along the Back Settlements have no perception of the virtues of the Indian character. They condemn them, oppress them, cheat them, corrupt their women, and deprave them by the means and example of drunkenness. The chiefs and warriors are aware of the evils introduced by ardent spirits, and have held councils upon it, but the first *glass of rum* oversets all the resolves.” Their passion for intoxicating liquors is described as intense ; and Mrs. Jamieson has, in her second volume, given an affecting detail of the ruin of a very industrious, thriving, and affectionate Indian family, solely from this cause. “ Every attempt to make the Indians stationary, and congregate in houses, has been followed by disease and mortality : constraint and confinement appear to be fatal to them.” Mrs. Jamieson’s conclusion on this, is, “ that they are an *untameable* race. I can no more conceive a city filled with industrious Mohawks and Chippewas, than I can imagine a flock of panthers in a pinfold.” Sir Francis Head (Vol. ii. p. 327,) entertained an enthusiastic admiration of the Indian character, and was sincerely interested in the welfare of this fated people. It was his deliberate conviction, that there was no salvation for them but in their removal, as far as possible, from the influence and dominion of the White settlers. Yet celibacy is almost unknown among them ; only one solitary vestal among the Chippewas is mentioned ; and this was from choice, not necessity. She had a dream, (for the Indians are great dreamers,) and ever after considered the sun as her tutelary spirit or spouse. They do not marry among near relations, not even with first cousins ; separations are not frequent, though squabbings and scoldings are. A widow remains subject to her husband’s relatives for two years after his death ; she then returns to her own tribe, and may marry ; but different tribes have different customs. Now and then an amazon—an amateur

warrior—a Camilla—appears among them, but that is rare. Generally the squaw gives the impression of exceeding feminine delicacy and modesty, and of the most submissive gentleness. A mother's term of endearment to her child is, "my bird," "my young one," and sometimes, playfully, "my old man;" but they have no words of reproach or menace, and Indian children are never scolded or threatened. The taciturnity of the Indian does not arise (as it has been said and supposed) from ideas of gravity, decorum, or dignity, but from that which seems to make Europeans talk the more,—want of ideas, and subjects of interest: their winter evenings are consequently long and dull; but they have among them story-tellers by profession, who go from lodge to lodge, and are always welcome. Mrs. Jamieson has given some interesting specimens of their tales. Of the DEVIL, the evil spirit, they certainly had no idea, till he was introduced to their acquaintance by the Europeans; and even now, they say that he has nothing to do with the *Red Skins*, but was intended for White Men only. The Chippewas formerly used to bury with their dead great part of their household utensils, guns, kettles, axes, pots, pans, pipes, blankets. But an old chief took an ingenious way of stopping this expensive formula of affection:—he pretended to die and revive, and being asked what he had seen, said he met the souls of the dead crowding to the land of spirits, but so heavily laden with their household furniture, and other things, that their journey was very much retarded. The hint was taken, and now they are contented to give the defunct only his mocassins to travel with, and his pipe to smoke. They have a pleasing and fanciful mythology, a sketch of which the reader will find in Mrs. Jamieson's pages, as also of their poetry. * * Now let us catch a glimpse of an Indian encampment, as it is described "under the opening eyelids of the morn:—"

"We were lying in a tiny bay (she was then on the Huron Lake), crescent-shaped, of which the two horns or extremities were formed by long narrow promontories projecting into the lake. On the east, the whole sky was flushed with a deep amber glow, fleckered with softest shades of rose colour: the same intense splendour lay reflected on the lake; and upon the extremity of the point, between the glory above and the glory below, stood the little Missionary church, its light spire and belfry defined against the sky. On the opposite side of the heavens hung the moon, waxing paler and paler, and melting away, as it seemed, before the splendour of the rising day. Immediately in front rose the abrupt and picturesque heights of the island, robed in the richest foliage, and crowning the lines of the little fortress, snow white and glittering in the morning light. At the base of these cliffs, all along the shore, immediately on the edge of the lake, which, transparent and unruffled,

reflected every form as in a mirror, an encampment of Indian wigwams extended far as my eye could reach, over the side. Even while I looked, the inmates were beginning to bestir themselves, and dusky figures were seen emerging into sight from their picturesque dormitories, and stood gazing on us with folded arms, or were busied about their canoes, of which some hundreds lay along the beach. * * *

* The sun had risen in cloudless glory; all was life and movement. I strayed along the shore for three hours, I hardly knew whither, sitting down occasionally under the shadow of a cliff, or cedar fence, to rest, and watching the character of the Indian families. It were endless to tell you of every individual group or picture as successively presented before me; but there were some general features of the scene which struck me at once. There were more than an hundred wigwams, and round these lurked several ill-looking, half-starved, yelping dogs.† The women

† The Indian is a bad dog-master; kicking, beating, and half-starving them, and, when hungry, stewing and eating them. Pope's picture, therefore, is not *selon la vérité*, speaking of the "Poor Indian,"

"And hopes, admitted to that equal sky,
His *faithful dog* shall bear him company."

were busied about their children, or making fires, and cooking, or pounding Indian corn in a primitive sort of mortar, with a heavy pestle, which they moved up and down as churning. The dress of the men was various: the cotton shirt, blue or scarlet leggings, and deer-skin mocasins, and blanket coat, were most general; the faces of several being grotesquely painted. The dresses of the women were more uniform: a cotton shirt, and cloth leggings and mocasins, with a dark blue blanket. Necklaces, silver armlets, silver earrings, and circular plates of silver fastened on the breast, were the usual ornaments of both sexes. * * * The women were taking down the wigwams, and, as they uncovered them, I had an opportunity of observing the whole interior economy of their dwellings. The ground within was spread over with mats two or three deep, and skins, and blankets, so as to form a general couch; then all around the internal circle of the wigwam were arranged their goods and chattels in

very tidy order; I observed wooden chests, of European make, bags of woven grass, baskets and cases of birch bark (called mokkuks), also brass kettles, pans, and, to my surprise, a large coffee-pot of Queen's metal. When all was arranged, and the canoes afloat, the poles of the wigwams were first placed at the bottom, then the mats and bundles, which served apparently to sit on, and the kettles and chests were stowed in the middle: the old men were assisted by the others in the largest canoe; women, children, and dogs followed; the young men stood in the stern, with their paddles, as steersmen; the women and boys squatted down, each with a paddle. With all this weight, the elegant buoyant little canoe scarcely sank an inch deeper in the water; and in this guise, away they glided, with surprising swiftness, over the sparkling waves, directing their course eastward to the Manitochin Islands. The whole process of preparation and embarkation did not occupy an hour." * *

The Indians who fell under the observation of Mrs. Jamieson were chiefly the Ottawas, on the east of Lake Michigan; Pottowottomics and Winnebagos, from the west; a few Menomonies and Chippewas, from the shores north-west; the occasion of their assemblage being the same with all. They were on their way to the Manitoolin Islands, to receive the presents annually distributed by the British Government to all those Indian tribes who were friendly to us during the war with America. Some of them make a voyage of 300 miles to receive a few blankets and kettles, coasting along the shores, encamping at night, and paddling all day, from sunrise to sunset, living on the fish or game they may meet, and the little provision they can carry with them, which consists chiefly of parched Indian corn and *bears' fat*. Some are out on this excursion during six weeks, or more, every year, retiring to their hunting-grounds by the end of September, when the great hunting season begins, which continues through October and November; they then return to their villages and wintering-grounds. This applies generally to the tribes here, except the Ottawas of Arbre Croche, who have a good deal of land in cultivation, and are more stationary and civilized than the other Lake Indians. They have been, for more than a century, under the care of the French Jesuit Missionaries, but do not seem to have made much advance since Henry's time, and the days they were organized under Pontiac. They were even then considered superior to the Chippewas and Pottowottomics, and more inclined to agriculture. As regards the general success of the Missionaries among the Indian Tribes, in inculcating the doctrines of Christianity, Mrs. Jamieson says, "one thing is most visible, certain, and undeniable, that the Roman Catholic converts are in appearance, dress, intelligence, industry, and general civilization, superior to all the others." The Roman Catholic Ottawas have built a chapel for their religious services, and a house for their priest. Even in their encampment they erected a temporary chapel of posts covered with bark, the floor strewn with green boughs and seats, and an altar and crucifix at the end. In front a bell was suspended on the forked branches of a pine; here they say mass with every

demonstration of piety and decency. The Methodists have two congregations; but the howling and weepign of these Methodist Indians, as they lie grovelling on the ground in their religious services, are very striking. Mr. Macmurry is the only Missionary of the Church of England, and, with all his zeal and his peculiar means of influence and success, it cannot be said that he is adequately aided and supported. "*The English Church*," said one of our most intelligent Indian Agents, "*either cannot, or will not, certainly does not, sow, therefore cannot expect to reap.*" The zeal, activity, and benevolence of the travelling missionary Elliot, are beyond all praise, but his ministry is devoted to the Back Settler more than to the Indians. The Roman Catholic Missions have been of all the most active and persevering; next to these the Methodists. The Presbyterian and the English Churches have been hitherto comparatively indifferent and negligent. Mrs. Jamieson was present at a very interesting Council, or *Talk*, in which fifty-four chiefs were present, and no less than two hundred Indians round the house; their dark eager eyes filling up the windows and doorways: all as they came up *took* her hand, (for the Indians *take* hands, but do not *shake* them,) and cried "*Bojou*" (i.e. *bonjour*). Some were strangers; some she had seen before; but all was ease, quiet, and graceful self-possession;—*a set of more perfect gentlemen in manners* she never met with.* The object of the Council was to ask if they would consent to receive *goods* instead of *dollars*, in payment of the pension due to them on the sale of their lands, and which by the conditions of the sale was to be paid in money. The proposition was very displeasing; they took their seats on the ground, pulled out their tobacco pouches, and lighted their pipes, looking grave, dirty, and picturesque: one chief very much resembled the Marquess of Wellesley. When their orators pleased them, they exclaimed, *Hah!* and there were some witticisms uttered, which caused a general smile, *but which were not translated*. They evidently considered the proposal as a violation of faith; their refusal was distinct and decided: but we suppose the Government proved too strong for them, for there appeared lately in the Morning Chronicle a paragraph, that the Indians of Michigan have committed several murders in consequence of the payments due to them on land treaties being made in goods instead of money. Mrs. Jamieson says,

"The mean petty-trade style in which the American officials make and *break* their treaties with the Indian is shameful; the Indians themselves make jests on the bad faith of the Big-knives. 'My father,' said a distinguished Pot-towottomic chief, 'you have made several promises to your Red Children, and you have put the money down upon the table; but as fast as you have put it on the top, it slips to the bottom, in a man-

ner that is incomprehensible to us. We do not know what becomes of it; when we get together and divide it among ourselves, it is nothing. There,' pointing to a newspaper that lay on the table, 'you see that paper on the table before you; it is double; you can see what is on the upper sheet, but you cannot see what is below. We cannot tell how our money goes.'

The Indians are remarkable for preserving inviolate the honour of their

* It is probable that the present small and separate tribes of Indians may be scattered relics of some old and civilized nations, which have long perished as a community. Other nations like those of Peru and Mexico may have existed; and it is said that remains of walls, and inclosed places like camps or towns, have been found, that speak the existence of another and superior race; as well as the burial-places discovered in caves. The present tribes appear like fragments split off from a parent body.

engagements, though we have demoralized them as much as we could, by the chicanery of our traders—the immorality of our settlers—and more than all by the *fire-water*—the ardent spirits with which we have bribed them to their ruin : this is their fatal, irresistible enemy ; many grievous examples (as we have mentioned) of the dreadful effects of which, in reducing them, their wives and children to wretchedness, starvation, and death, Mrs. Jamieson has recorded ;—we, however, will give a less melancholy anecdote on the subject :—a distinguished Pottowottomic warrior presented himself to the Indian Agent at Chichago, and observing that he was a very *good* man, very good indeed,—and a *good* friend to the Long-knives, (the Americans,) requested a dram of whiskey. The Agent replied, that he never gave whiskey to *good* men,—*good* men never asked for whiskey, never drank it ; it was only *bad* Indians who asked for whiskey, and liked to drink it. Then, replied the Indian quickly, in his broken English——“ me damn rascal ! ”

“ There is one subject on which all travellers in these regions, all who have treated of the manners and modes of life of the North-west tribes, are accustomed to expatiate with great eloquence and indignation—the treatment and condition of the women. The women, they say, are drudges, slaves, beasts of burden, victims, martyrs, degraded, abject, oppressed ;—that not only the cares of the household and maternity, but the cares and labour proper for the men, fall upon them ; and they seem to consider no expression of disapprobation and even abhorrence too strong for the occasion. Under one aspect of the question, all these travellers are right ; they are right in their estimate of the condition of the Indian squaws,—they *are* drudges, slaves ; and they are right in the opinion that the condition of the women in any community is a test of the advance of the moral and intellectual cultivation in the community : but it is not a test of the virtue and civilization of the man. In these Indian tribes, where the men are the noblest and bravest of their kind, the women are held of no account, are despised and oppressed ; but it does appear that the woman among these Indians holds her true natural position relatively to the state of the man, and the state of society. Take into consideration that in these Indian communities the task of providing sub-

sistence falls solely and entirely on the *man*. When it is said in general terms that the men do nothing but *hunt* all day, while the women are engaged in perpetual *toil*, this may suggest a deer-stalking excursion in the Highlands,—a party of gentlemen at Melton,—a holiday affair,—while the women must sit at home and sew and spin, and cook victuals. But what is the life of an Indian hunter ? one of incessant, almost killing toil, and often danger.* A hunter goes out at dawn, knowing that if he returns empty, his wife and his little ones must *starve*—no uncommon predicament. He comes home at sunset, spent with fatigue, and unable even to speak. His wife takes off his mocassins, places before him what food she has, or if latterly the chase has failed, probably no food at all, or only a little parched wild rice. She then examines his hunting pouch, and in it finds the claw, or beak, or tongue of the game, or other indications by which she knows what it is, and where to find it. She then goes first and drags it home. When he is refreshed, the hunter caresses his wife and children, relates the event of the chase, smokes his pipe, and goes to sleep, to begin the same life on the following day. When then the whole duty and labour of providing the means of subsistence, ennobled by danger and courage, falls on the man, the woman naturally sinks in importance, and becomes a de-

* In an encounter between Waub-ojug and an enormous elk, he had to contend with the infuriated animal for his life, for a space of three hours, and the snows were stained with his blood and that of the animal for a hundred yards round. At last, while dodging the elk round a tree, he contrived to tear off the thong from his mocassin, and with it to fasten his knife to the end of a stick, and with this he literally hacked at the creature till it fell from loss of blood. Game has become very scarce in the districts near the White settlements, and consequently the Indian hunters and their families suffer severely :—the beaver has been so persecuted, and his haunts so disturbed, as to have changed his instinctive habits, and he has become a *solitary* instead of a *gregarious* animal.

pendent drudge: but she is sure of protection, sure of maintenance, at least while the man has it, sure of kind treatment, sure that she will never have her children taken from her but by death, sees none better off than herself, and has no conception of a superior destiny. As to the necessity of carrying burdens when moving the camp from place to place, and felling and carrying wood, this is the most dreadful part of her lot; and however accustomed from her youth to the paddle, the axe, and the carrying-belt, it brings on internal injuries and severe sufferings—yet it *must* be done. For a man to carry burdens, would absolutely *incapacitate him for a hunter*, and consequently from procuring sufficient meat for his family; hence, perhaps, the contempt with which they regard it; and an Indian woman is unhappy, and her pride is hurt, if her husband should be seen with a load on his back. This was strongly expressed by one among them, who said, ‘it was unmanly,’ and that ‘she could not bear to see it.’ The two sexes are in their natural and true position relatively to the state of society, and the means of subsistence. Some writers lament that the introduction of agriculture has not benefited the Indian women, but rather added to their toils, as a great proportion of the hoeing and planting devolves on them; but among the *Ottawas*,

where this is the case, the women are decidedly in a better state than among the hunting *Chippewas*; they can sell and dispose of the property raised by themselves, and they share in the bargains and business of the tribe; add also, that in the division of the money-payments for the ceded land, every woman receives her individual share. Lewes and Clarke, in exploring the Missouri, came upon a tribe of Indians who, from local circumstances, kill little game and live principally on fish and roots, and as the women are equally expert with the men in procuring subsistence, they have a rank and influence rarely found among Indians. The females are permitted to speak* freely before them, to whom, indeed, they sometimes address themselves in a tone of authority. With regard to *female right of property*, there is no such thing as real property, except the hunting grounds or territory, which are the property of the tribe. The personal property, as the clothing, mats, cooking and hunting apparatus, all the interior of the wigwam in short, seems to be under the control of the woman, and on the death of her husband the woman remains in the possession of the lodge and all that it contains, *except the medal, flag*, or other insignia of dignity, which go to her son. The corn she raises, and the maple-sugar she makes, she can always dispose of as she thinks fit—they are *hers*.”

Amidst all this drudgery, this exposure of person and ignorance of mind, it is pleasing to hear Mrs. Jamieson mention *the extreme delicacy and personal modesty of the women of these tribes*, which may seem strange when we see them brought up and living in crowded wigwams, where a whole family is herded in a space of a few yards; but the lower class of Irish, brought up in their cabins, are remarkable for the same feminine characteristic; it is *as if true modesty was from within, and could not be defiled*.

Whatever may be in reserve for them, we cannot say, of future blessings

* This is a solitary instance of the females even appearing in the assemblies or *talks* of the men. The general morals of the women are infinitely superior to those of the men, and, in the midst of the horrid examples and temptations, their habits are generally sober. A clergyman mentioned to Mrs. Jamieson, that he knew in his district but two females abandoned to intoxication, and in both instances the cause had been the same, an unhappy home and brutal husband. If an Indian woman gives herself to a white man, she considers herself henceforth as his wife to all intents and purposes: if forsaken by him, she considers herself as injured, not disgraced. *Great numbers of white settlers along the borders live there with Indian women.* Brandt, the Mohawk warrior, whom Campbell, in his *Gertrude of Wyoming*, has called the “monster Brandt!” but who really was an intelligent person and faithful ally to the British, “had,” says our author, “intelligence enough to perceive the superiority of the Whites in all the arts of life, and was at first anxious for the conversion and civilization of his nation; but I was told by a gentleman who had known him, *that after a visit he paid to England this wish no longer existed.* He returned to his own people with no very sublime ideas either of our morals or our manners, and died in 1807. We may, however, flatter ourselves that we are on a par with the United States, when we read that there “the first public edifice is a coach-house, the second a gaol, then a school, but a chapel is the late effect of a mature settlement.”

and advancement, but at present the Indian tribes have not received from us "unmixed good." The Europeans, Mrs. Jamieson says, have injured the cause of the Indian women, first by corrupting them,* secondly by checking their manufactures. They prepared deer-skins with extraordinary skill; and she has seen dresses of the mountain sheep and young buffalo skins richly embroidered, and almost equal in beauty and softness to a Cashmere shawl; but we have taken the work out of their hands, and have clothed them in blankets, without teaching them how to weave blankets; we have substituted guns for their bows and arrows—but they cannot make guns: for the natural progress of arts and civilization springing from within, from their own intelligence and resources, we have substituted a sort of civilization from without, foreign to their habits, manners, and organisation: we are making *paupers* of them, and this, by a kind of terrible necessity. In the case of these poor savages, we have an instance of what might be the dreadful and cruel effects of a rash, penurious, and ignorant legislation at home. Some of the economists of our Houses of Parliament complained that the *presents to the Indians were too expensive, and proposed to cut them down*, as they have done the maids of honor and ladies of the Queen's household.

"Surely," says our author, "they can know nothing of the real state of things here. If the issue of the presents from our Government were now to cease, I cannot think without horror of what must ensue; trifling as they are, they are the Indian's existence. Without the rifle he must die of hunger; without his

blankets, perish of cold. Before he is reduced to this, we should have nightly plunder and massacre all along our frontiers and back settlements; a horrid brutalising contest, like that carried on in Florida, in which the White man would be demoralised and the Red man exterminated."

Contemplating this sad and melancholy picture, and sorrowing for the injuries, the cruelties, and guilt of our countrymen, we may ask, *when will the Wilberforce of the Indian appear?*

Let us now turn from the desert and its children to the regions of civilised life; and take a passing glance, for that is all we can, of the state of our civil institutions and polity, the fate and fortunes of which have been more widely and darkly unrolled, since Mrs. Jamieson's observations were made.

"I made a short excursion through Lower Canada, just before the breaking out of the last revolt. Sir John Colborne, whose mind appeared to me cast in the antique mould of chivalrous times, and whom I never heard mentioned in the province but with respect and veneration, was then occupied in preparing against the exigency which he afterwards met so effectually. I saw, of course, something of the state of feeling on both sides, but not

enough to venture a word on the subject. Upper Canada appeared to me loyal in spirit, but resentful and repining under the sense of injury, and suffering from the total absence of all sympathy on the part of the English Government, with the condition, the wants, the feelings, the capabilities of the people and country. I do not mean to say that this want of sympathy now exists to the same extent as formerly; it has been abundantly and

* "There is an Englishman settled up the Lakes who has a couple of Indian mistresses. He is a man of *noble* birth, and writes *honourable* before his name. He had a good fortune and an honourable station in society. The one was wasted in excess, the other he disgraced and abandoned. His countenance and whole deportment conveyed an impression of reckless profligacy, folly, weakness, and depravity, inexpressibly disgusting. I turned from this man to my painted, half-naked Pottowottomic with a sense of relief. I would write down the name of this wretched fellow, but that perhaps he has some mother or sister to whom he has already caused pain and shame enough." Whoever he is, he appears to be a *complete blackguard*.

painfully awakened, but it has too long existed. In climate, in soil, in natural productions of every kind, the Upper Province appears to me superior to the Lower Province, and well calculated to become the inexhaustible timber-yard and granary of the mother country. The want of a seaport, the want of security for property, the general mismanagement of the Government lands; these seemed to me the most prominent causes of the physical depression of this splendid country, while the poverty and deficient education of the people, and a plentiful lack of public spirit in those who were not of the people, seemed sufficiently to account for the moral depression everywhere visible. Add a series of mistakes and maladminis-

tration, not chargeable to any individual, or any one measure, but to the whole tendency of our Colonial Government; the perpetual change of officials, and change of measures, the fluctuation of principles, destroying all public confidence, and a degree of ignorance relative to the country itself, not credible except to those who have visited it,—add these three things together, the want of knowledge, the want of judgment, the want of sympathy on the part of the Government, how can we be surprised at the strangely anomalous condition of the governed?—that of a land absolutely teeming with the richest capabilities, yet poor in population, in wealth, and energy.”

Again, speaking more particularly of Toronto, where the author was located, she says,

“There reigns here a hateful factious spirit in political matters, but for the present no *public* nor patriotic feeling, no recognition of general or generous principles of policy: as yet I have met with none of these. Canada is a *colony*, not a

country; it is not yet identified with the dearest affections and associations, remembrances, and hopes of its inhabitants; it is to them an adopted, not a real mother; their love, their pride, are not for poor Canada, but for high and happy England.”

There are Tories, Whigs, and Radicals in Canada, as there are in *essence* in all countries; the *Tories* are the descendants of the first settlers who fled from the United States at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and were rewarded with grants of land in Canada. They are the influential party, and in their hands the Government patronage, the principal offices, the sale and grant of lands, have been for a long series of years. The *Whigs* consist of professional men and young men of talent, shut out from what they regard as their fair proportion of influence and social consideration. The *Radicals*, whom Mrs. Jamieson says she generally hears mentioned as “those scoundrels,” or “those rascals,” are those who wish to see Canada erected into a republic, like the United States; a few of them are men of talent and education, but at present they are neither influential nor formidable.

“There is, among all parties, a general tone of complaint and discontent, a mutual distrust, a langour and supineness, the causes of which I cannot at present understand. Even those who are enthusiastically British in heart and feeling, who sincerely believe it is the true interest of the colony to remain under the control of the Mother Country, are as *discontented*

as the rest. They bitterly denounce the ignorance of the Cabinet officials at home with regard to the true interests of the country. They ascribe the want of capital for improvement on a large scale to no mistrust in the resources of the country, but to a want of confidence in the measures of the Government, and the security of property.”

In order to understand the feelings of the people, the distinction between the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada must be kept in mind. The project of uniting them into one Legislature with a central metropolis is violently opposed, especially by those whose personal interests would be affected by such a change; and they go so far as to declare that the union of the Provinces would absolve a man from his allegiance; on the other hand, the measure has powerful advocates.

"Looking," says Mrs. Jamieson, "at this magnificent country, and reading its whole history, it would seem that the political division into five provinces,* each with its independent legislature and governor, its separate correspondence with the colonial office, its local laws and local taxation, must certainly add to the amount

of the colonial patronage, and perhaps render more secure the subjection of the whole to the British Crown; but may it not also have perpetuated local distinctions and jealousies, kept alive divided interests, narrowed the resources and prevented the improvement of the country on a large and general scale."

The constitution of Upper Canada bears some resemblance outwardly to that of the Mother Country. 1st, There is, as head of the Executive, a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council chosen by himself. 2ndly, A Legislature, composed of a Legislative Council nominated by the Government. 3rdly, A House of Assembly delegated by the people: but then all the Provincial Legislature is dependent on the Executive at home. When Sir F. Head arrived, the Executive Council addressed a document to him, assuming, as a right, precisely the same powers and responsibilities as those of the Colonial Ministers at home, alleging that though nominated by the Governor, they held themselves responsible to the will of the people. To this Sir Francis replied, "That though the constitution of the Colony resembled, it was not to be considered as identical with, the constitution of the Mother Country; that, if the Lieutenant-Governor stood in place of the Sovereign, if, like the Sovereign, he could *do no wrong*, then it would be evident that a Ministry, an Executive Council, or some other body of men, should be appointed, who might be responsible to the country for their conduct; but this was not the case. The Lieutenant-Governor was delegated by the King, not as the representative, but as the responsible Minister of the Sovereign, subject to impeachment for neglecting the interests of the people, and liable to immediate recall; and that, under such circumstances, to render the Lieutenant-Governor responsible for the acts of an Executive Council, which was responsible only to the people, was a manifest injustice, or useless anomaly." The Legislative Council varies in number; at present there are about thirty members: of these, twenty-one are Scotch and Canadians, and nine English, Irish, and Americans. They are nominated for life by the Governor; the Speaker is the Chief Justice Robinson, a Tory in politics, and a very able and accomplished man. The House of Assembly consists of the delegates of the people, the number increasing with the population; for as soon as the number of inhabitants of a town or county amounts to a certain number fixed by law, they have the right of choosing one or two representatives in Parliament. The House of Assembly consisted, in 1831, of about forty members: at present there are twenty-two counties which send each two members to Parliament; three counties which send one member, and the four ridings of York and of Lincoln each one member, and seven towns each one member, in all sixty-two; of these, forty-four are Conservatives, and eighteen Reformers. The members are paid for their attendance during the session at the rate of ten shillings a-day. It appears that it has become difficult to raise loans, and that individuals do not willingly speculate in this country. All the arrangements of our domestic policy are such as to render it difficult and inexpedient for *aliens to buy or hold land in this province, and even to British subjects the terms are not so*

* Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island. The division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada took place in 1791, and a chartered constitution and a separate Executive and Legislative Government were conferred on each province.

favourable as in the United States. A bill was brought in for encouraging settlers from all parts of the world, permitting aliens to acquire and hold lands on easier terms than at present, and to claim the rights of citizenship after a three years' residence. Mr. Prince, who brought in this bill, said, "Every one knows well enough, though I am almost ashamed to mention it in this place, that countless numbers of German, Swiss, and even British emigrants *passed during the summer of 1836 through Canada to the western parts of the United States, and that none could be prevailed upon to stop and settle in this province, though the fertility of the lands, and all other natural advantages, are confessedly greater here, and the distance saved from 500 to 700 miles.*"* This bill passed the House of Assembly, but was lost in the Legislative Council. The fate of Texas was adduced as an example of the consequences of suffering foreign capitalists to speculate in the lands of Canada; but all agreed that something should be done to attract to the province emigrants of a higher grade than the Scotch and Irish paupers, who aid but little in developing the immense resources of this magnificent country.

There are not wanting in these volumes other subjects of much interest, which we should willingly extract, had we a larger space to spare. The visit to Colonel Talbot, and the account of his vast domain and patriarchal life, is well described. The "Big Chief," for so he is called, bears such a resemblance to William the Fourth, as to be identified with him; as his ancestor, Dick Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnell, did to Louis XIV. Colonel Talbot came out to Canada in 1793; soon after obtained a grant of 100,000 acres of land on the shores of Lake Erie; on which his settlement was founded. Now he possesses 28 townships, about 650,000 acres of land, and 50,000 inhabitants; but of his enterprize, his perseverance, the difficulties he overcame, the privations he suffered, the *horrors* he endured;—of his dislike to females, his avoidance of a wife,

A Wife! ah! Saint Marie Benedicite!

and of the visit of Lord Stanley, who spent some weeks in the distant eyrie of this grey old Eagle, our readers will do well to peruse in the authentic pages of our female traveller. But there is one topic more on which we must touch, and one anecdote we must not omit to make public, before we conclude; in order that our readers may have another example before them, and to their own cost, of old Oxenstiern's saying,—“with how little wisdom the affairs of Nations are governed.”

“Of all places I have yet seen in these far western regions, *Detroit* is the most interesting. It is, moreover, a most ancient and venerable place, dating back to the dark immemorial ages, i. e. almost a century and a quarter ago! and having its history, antiquities, traditions, and heroes, and epochs of peace and war. No place in the United States presents such a series of events, interesting in

themselves, and permanently affecting, as they occurred, both its progress and prosperity. Five times its flag has changed, three different sovereignties have claimed its allegiance, and since it has been held by the United States, its government has been thrice transferred; twice it has been besieged by the Indians, once captured in war, and once burned to the ground. Truly a glowing list of events for a young

* The number of the emigrants and settlers who passed through Canada to the Western States in 1835 and 1836 has been estimated at 200,000. The morality of the Canadian population is reckoned frightfully low; ignorance, recklessness, despondency, and drunkenness seem every where to prevail. Drunkenness is nearly universal,

Men learn to drink, who never drank before,
And those who always drank, now drink the more.

city of a century old! *Detroit* may almost rival her old grandam *Quebec*, who sits bristling defiance on the summit of her rocky height in warlike and tragic experience. Can you tell me why we gave up this fine and important place to the Americans, without leaving ourselves even a fort on the opposite shore? Dolt and blockheads we have been in all that concerns the partition and management of these magnificent regions. Now that we have ignorantly and blindly ceded whole countries and millions and millions of square miles of land and water to our

neighbours, they say we are likely to quarrel and go to war about a partition line through the barren tracts of the East! Well, this is not your affair nor mine,—let our legislatures look to it. Colonel Talbot told me that when he took a map, and pointed out to one of the English Commissioners, the foolish bargain they had made; the real extent, value and resources of the countries ceded to the United States,—THE MAN COVERED HIS EYES WITH HIS CLENCHED HANDS, AND BURST INTO TEARS!"

NOTES ON BOSWELL'S LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

(Continued from *October Magazine*, vol. X. p. 365.)

P. 353. "One day, having read over one of his *Ramblers*, Mr. Langton asked him how he liked that paper: he shook his head, and answered 'too wordy.'"—"Had the celebrated author of the *Rambler* studied Plato and the Nicomachian Ethics with the attention and admiration they deserve, and imitated in his excellent didactic essays the pure simplicity of their style, that of the English language would have been at this day more chaste and elegant; and in proportion as it would probably have been less sonorous and redundant." See Tatham's *Chart and Scale of Truth*, p. 244.—(Bampton Lecture.)

P. 354. "It does not appear that the woman forgiven was Mary Magdalene."—Kearney.—Jeremiah Markland says, "These words, *γυνὴ ἐν τῇ πόλει*, seem to shew that this woman was not Mary the sister of Lazarus, who was of Bethany, John xi. 1.; and could not be called *γυνὴ ἐν τῇ πόλει*, if she could *ἦτις ἦν ἀμαρτωλὸς*, which is much to be doubted." Markland's notes on the words that occur after (v. 4.) *ἠγάπησε πολὺ*, are worthy of attention, as well as his note on the same construction in Maximus Tyrius, p. 254, ed. Reiske.

P. 366. "Being asked if *Barnes* knew a good deal of Greek, he answered, 'I doubt, Sir, he was Unoculus inter Cæcos.'" Bentley said that Barnes knew as much Greek as an "Athenian Cobbler;" meaning that he did not know the language critically or accurately, though, probably, well acquainted with its vocabulary.

P. 367. "Nic. Clenardus wrote an account of his Travels in various countries in Latin, (Epist. Libri duo, 1536,) a very rare work, of which there is a copy in the Bodleian."—M. This work is not at all rare, we have a copy of our own now on the table; it is very intelligent and amusing. Reimann, in his *Catalog. Bibliothecæ*, p. 949, calls the letters "aureas, præclaras." See Vogt. *Catal.* p. 202, and Mylii *Bibl. Jenens.* p. 138. On Clenardus consult *Miræi Scriptor. sec. xvi. in Fabricii Bibl. Ecclesiastica*, p. 146, app.; also *Jugleri Hist. Liter.* ii. p. 1611. For a portrait of him, see Foppens, *Bibliothecæ Belg.* t. ii. p. 903. Clenardus died at Grenada, and was buried in the Alhambra. Mr. Southey, in his *Colloquies*, vol. i. p. 339, says, "N. Clenardus has left a pleasant picture of a scholar's feelings concerning riches, in the little volume of his letters."

Some entertaining extracts might be made from these letters. He at-

tributes the longevity of the Mahometans partly to their being without *lawyers and attorneys*. “Cùmque sint ferme millia familiarum, *tamen nulli sunt advocati, procuratores, sollicitores, et id genus homines.*” p. 50. Again, “Opes perdunt Christiani *ligitando*, Judæi conviviiis festorum, Mauri celebrandis nuptiis.” The passages to which Mr. Southey alludes are at pp. 17, 18, and 92, 99 of the work. Clenard did not much like the diet at Fez in Africa, and says, “Ego sum tam delicatus, ut malim perdicem unam, quàm *locustas viginti.*” His estimate of the morals of Spain and Portugal is not very high—“Mihi per omnem Hispaniam verè *πάνδημος* esse Venus apparet, non minus quam olim celebrabatur apud Thebanos maximè tamen in Lusitaniâ, ubi credo monstrum esset *κουρίδιος* sponsus.” He writes with real feeling and sorrow on the death of Erasmus, the news of which reached him in Spain, and on which he composed a poem. His name was “Clegnartz.”

P. 374. “Being in company with a gentleman who thought fit to maintain Dr. Berkeley's ingenious philosophy, that nothing exists but as perceived by some mind; when the gentleman was going away, Johnson said to him ‘Pray, Sir, don't leave us, for we may, perhaps, forget to think of you, and then you will cease to exist.’”

Dr. Johnson does not appear to have paid serious attention to Berkeley's curious and important theory; or to have studied this part of the philosophy of the human mind in the works of Berkeley and others, with a feeling of its due importance. Mr. Dugald Stewart observes, that no one, perhaps, ever distinguished himself in the study of the mental phenomena, who did not begin by doubting of the existence of matter. Perhaps Sir James Mackintosh is right when he says, “From the refinements of abstract speculation Johnson was withheld, partly, perhaps, by that repugnance to such subtleties which much experience often inspires, and partly also by a secret dread that they might disturb those prejudices in which his mind had found repose from the agitations of doubt.” Vide *Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 171.

VOL. VIII. p. 31. “The ‘Night Thoughts’ I esteem as a mass of the grandest and richest poetry that human genius has ever produced.” This is not a very discriminating criticism of Mr. Boswell's. The ‘Night Thoughts’ contain many very noble sentiments, sublime passages, and eloquent expositions of devotional feeling; many passages also false in taste, many turgid in expression, and many flat and feeble in diction. The structure of the blank verse is as unscientific and inharmonious as well can be. The constant *straining* after effect is Young's fault—the power of *condensation* is his excellence.

P. 25. “We find Blackmore's reputation generously cleared by Johnson from the *cloud of prejudice* which the malignity of contemporary wits had raised around it.” No one, it is said, is ever written down but by himself. Blackmore puffed the *clouds of prejudice* out of his own mouth, in every successive folio he published of dulness and absurdity. See extracts from his *Epics* in the *Gent. Mag. (Retrospective Review) New Series*, Vol. III. p. 51. We much doubt whether Johnson had ever taken the trouble to read these Prince Arthurs and Prince Alfreds, or whether he considered the incidents in the epic poem of Eliza, “of the devil being caught as a spy, having his head shaved and being shut up in the Isle of Wight,”—as invulnerable against “the malignity of contemporary wits.” The defence of Blackmore does as much credit to the taste and temper of Johnson as

the disparagement of Collins and Gray. They are alike not poetical portraits, but gross caricatures. It is a curious question why there should be so much more error and nonsense in *poetical* criticism, than in that on any other art. What would be thought of an article on the Parthenon, or the Resurrection of Lazarus, written in the style of Johnson's criticism on Milton and Gray?

P. 53. Harte's Gustavus Adolphus. "Poor man! he left London the day of the publication of his book, that he might be out of the way of the great praise he was to receive." "Harte's Life of Gustavus Adolphus, a wilderness which no human patience seems enabled to explore, is yet enlivened here and there with a cheerful spot where he tells us of some scalade or camisade, or speculates on troopers rendered bullet proof by magic. His chaotic records have, in fact, afforded to our novelist the raw materials of Dugald Dalgetty, a cavalier of the most singular equipment of character and manners, which, for many reasons, merit study and description." See Life of Schiller, p. 162. The following work appears to have been unknown to Harte, "Widekindi Historia Belli Suevo-Muscovitici Decennalis sub Carolo IX. et Gustavo Adolpho, 4to. Holmiæ, 1672." It does not appear in his list of the historians. Schiller entertained doubts respecting the death of Gustavus; but see Coxe's House of Austria, note, p. 789. "I spent a few hours at Bath with my friend *Mr. Harte*, Canon of Windsor, whose conversation on the subject of husbandry is as full of experience and as truly solid as his genuine native humour, extensive knowledge of mankind, and admirable philanthropy are pleasing and instructive." See Six Weeks Tour through England, by the Author of the Farmer's Letters, p. 153 (1768). As a specimen of Harte's strange rambling manner in his entertaining Essays on Husbandry, take the following, p. 139.

"Of the advantage of the Fur Trade I shall say nothing, as it is well known to every commercial man. Indeed, one great desideratum is here wanted, which is to kill the nits that breed in the skins, long after the animal is dead to which the skins belong. To get over the last inconvenience may not be difficult (if there were occasion, I think one might name a remedy). But to hinder France from being universal mistress and arbitress of fashions, language, &c. and *disgracing* furs as she has already done, is a work of labour, perseverance, and spirit. Too much time has elapsed: men wear her fetters with pride, and, as they fancy, with a becoming grace.

——— volentes

Per populos dat jura, viamque affectat.

"It was certainly an oversight at the peace of Aix-la-chapelle to give up the Roman language, which lay fair, neutral, and common to all Europe, and tacitly allow the French language to be the standard language of the Western World; and so much the rather, as it will generally appear from History, that the adopting a neighbouring language, paves the way to the introduction of a foreign power, sooner or later," &c.

P. 55. "A nobleman wrote a play, called, 'Love in a Hollow Tree.'—William, first Viscount Grimston.—B." This play was called "The Lawyer's Fortune, or Love in a Hollow Tree, a Comedy, revised and compared with the first edition in 1705.—1736." There were two different editions in the same year, with different frontispieces, one with the Elephant and one without. The play was written when the author was

only thirteen years old and at school. See Baker, Biog. Dram. ii 135 : and Swift's Miscellanies, vol. v. p. 16, (ed. Scott, vol. xiv. p. 341.)

“ The leaden crown devolves on thee,
Great Poet of the Hollow Tree.”

And see also vol. vi. p. 10. “ This, I am told, was the very motive that prevailed on the author of a play, called ‘ Love in a Hollow Tree,’ to do us the honour of a visit, presuming, with very good reason, that he was a writer of a superior class.” Again, vol. x. p. 171 : “ Madam, has your ladyship read the new play, written by a Lord ? It is called Love in a Hollow Tree.”—“ No, Colonel.”—“ Why then your ladyship has one pleasure to come.”—Polite Conversation, D. 1.—“ Bab, I will write on : Ogilby, Blackmore, and my Lord Grimstone have done the same before me.” Lord Orrery, *v.* Swift's Letters, vol. xiii. p. 326. See also the note to Dr. King's poem, called the Art of Cookery, and the Tatler, vol. i. p. 125. The edition above mentioned was privately printed, at the expense of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, at a time when Lord Grimstone was candidate for the borough of St. Alban's. It was bought up and suppressed by his lordship. No one has noticed the *two separate editions*. In act iii. sc. 1, there is an allusion to Pope.—“ Besides, one of the best poets is such a damnable bitter hater of the clergy and women, that he can scarcely say anything but he must mingle a little of his gall with it ; so that his very lampoons libel himself.”

P. 90. Of the Heroic Epistle, Mr. Croker says, “ there can be no doubt that it was the joint production of Mason and Walpole : Mason supplying the poetry, and Walpole the points.”—That Mason wrote the poetry, there can be no doubt ; but I do not know on what authority the *points* are attributed to Walpole. Mason, in the latter part of his life, was a very *sour* whig ; his dislike of Johnson boils over in his Life of Whitehead

P. 126. “ Novum frigus ” is not a very classical expression for a “ fresh cold : ” “ Nova febris accessio ” would have been better. Horace, indeed, has (Sat. i. 1. 8,) “ tentatum frigore corpus.”

P. 145. Viscount Montagu was not, as Mr. Croker says, drown Schaffhausen, which fall no one could have attempted with a boat, but at Lanterbrun, some miles lower down.

P. 146. “ Dr. John Jortin, a voluminous and respectable writer on general subjects, as well as an *eminent divine*.—Croker.” This is rather vague and unsatisfactory ; Jortin distinguished himself as a theologian and critic. For his character as a *Divine*, read what Rev. Prof. Rose says of him in his Divinity Lecture at Durham, 1824, p. 56 :—“ Jortin was one of the class called liberal and candid divines. There was a considerable class of those persons in the course of the last century,—to the singular injury of the church and the country : of this school came Jortin ; and to me he seems to unite every quality which ought to have forbidden his ever touching the pen of an historian. It would be enough to mention, when we consider the high moral qualities which an historian ought to possess, that there is nothing coarse and loathsome on which he does not dwell with the greatest pleasure, and that his language is throughout offensive and vulgar to the greatest degree. It might be enough, when we consider how large a grasp an historian ought to be able to take, that Jortin had but one commonplace view, which is repeated ten thousand times over, viz. that heretics were always right, or at least excellent people ; that they

who opposed them were always in the wrong, or at least bigots and tyrants, who put down argument by force. * * * One might, however, endure this with some forbearance, but there are a few graver charges behind. If Gibbon is a book likely to injure Christianity in a young mind, *Jortin will do him ten thousand times more harm*. Gibbon's insinuations are so covered and veiled, that it often requires a long sight and large view to understand all their malevolence and mischief; Jortin's sneer is open, plain, and perfectly intelligible. It is true that Jortin's sneer is not against Christianity itself, but against particular persons whom he chooses to think bad Christians; but how can Christianity itself escape in the mind of a young and careless reader, when the words which denote its highest and best qualities are always joined with conduct either disgraceful and odious, or ridiculous and contemptible? What notion can be formed by a young reader who finds in every page an account of *pious knavery*, and *godly knavery*, and *political godliness*, and *crazy piety*, and *frantic enthusiasm*; except this, that the profession of piety is usually made by hypocritical or weak men? This alone would be sufficient to condemn Jortin finally and hopelessly. He who could write all this as he does, could have no real notion what the Gospel really is, and consequently he cannot wish that others should know; but, besides this, there is not a holy or wholesome emotion that Jortin does not condemn. But, last of all, certainly not least, perhaps greatest, Jortin had no love for human nature. He had that knowledge of it which some call a knowledge of human nature; i. e. the knowledge which Voltaire and Rochefoucauld had—the knowledge of whatever is petty and mean and selfish—the shrewdness to perceive, and the humour to set it in a ridiculous light; but the depths of the heart neither he nor they ever could see. The moral depravity of the one, and the cold heart of the other, alike prevented them from seeing what strength the human heart, when purified and exalted by God's grace and spirit, has,—what it can do, and what it can endure;—from sympathising with its bold struggles and its patient endurance.—Such was *Jortin* as an historian, and I could hardly describe a good church historian better than by saying, *that he ought to be exactly what Jortin was not.*"

Now add the concurrent testimony of Mr. Evans, in his eloquent Biography of the Early Church, p. 7. (Theological Library.) "The spirit of Jortin's remarks on Ecclesiastical History *cannot be too severely condemned*. The flippancy and heartless sneer of Voltaire ill accord with the character of a Christian divine, and the unfeeling banter of Gibbon should not have found a precedent in the work of a Boylean Lecturer." See also Mr. Stebbing's History of the Church, vol. i. p. 236: "It is the fault almost uniformly committed by Jortin in his remarks on Ecclesiastical History, to lose sight of the use of traditions in this respect." Jortin was, however, a very good and accurate scholar, an ingenious critic, and a very elegant Latin poet. This is his true praise. Dr. Parr's elaborate character of him in the Warburtonian Tracts, like most of the Doctor's eulogies, is wanting in that moderation and accurate estimate of merits and defects, which could alone give it real value. Of the Life of Erasmus by Jortin, Mr. Coleridge thus writes: "Every scholar well read in the writings of Erasmus and his contemporaries, must have discovered that Jortin had neither collected sufficient nor the best materials for his work, and perhaps from that very cause he grew weary of his task before he had made a full use of the scanty materials which he had collected." Vide

Friend, vol. i. p. 226 ; see also on the same book, H. Walpole's *Letters to Lord Hertford*, p. 250, 252. As we bid farewell to Jortin, we take the opportunity of asking any of our learned readers,—*Who wrote the notes to Spenser, which were sent without name to the Editor of Jortin's Tracts (ed. 1790,) and which reach from p. 286 to p. 306 of the first volume?*

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON CERTAIN SUPPOSED DRUIDICAL REMAINS IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield, Dec. 1.*

IN many of your former Numbers, the attention of your readers has been drawn to the subject of Druidism, and the investigation of the numerous interesting relics usually ascribed to the Druids, in different parts of the Island. I am now induced to call their attention to some works of this kind in this part of the kingdom, which have survived the lapse of ages, though many have fallen under the destructive ravages of time, and the yet more destructive hand of violence. It must be regarded as highly desirable to rescue from oblivion the little that now remains of these primæval works, and if (as appears probable) they are doomed to further destruction, from agricultural innovation, or other causes, still let it be reserved for your pages to transmit to posterity some account of these memorials of the primitive faith of our forefathers. Another reason, also, which has influenced me in the selection of this subject, is the contiguity of (what was within the memory of man) a rocking-stone, in the neighbourhood of the site of the ancient Cambodunum, and which appears to me, in some measure, to account for the choice of such a spot for the establishment of a Roman town, as it is clearly shewn to have been one of the first objects of these conquerors to uproot the religion of the vanquished Britons ; for, so long as the Druids retained their influence, they had nothing to expect but continued revolt. Tacitus, in describing the conquest of Anglesey, says, “ the island fell, and a *garrison* was retained to keep it in subjection. The religious groves dedicated to superstition and barbarous rites were levelled to the ground. In these recesses the natives imbued their hands with the blood of their prisoners.” The rocking-stone in the neighbour-

hood of Huddersfield is surrounded by a large tract of moorland, which retains the British appellation of Chat or Coit or Wood Moss, affording a sufficient proof that this part of the country was part of an immense wood, and probably continued so till nearly the time of the Norman Conquest. Within the memory of man, immense trunks of trees have been found in this heathy tract. But before I proceed to the more immediate object of this essay, permit me to caution your readers against a mistake which has not unfrequently been made, in considering all bason-like cavities in rocks as the work of art, whereas such appearances have been seen where there is not the least vestige of Druidical occupancy. Every one, in the least conversant with Geology, has repeatedly noticed such partial excavations in rocks of a certain description, arising solely from a slight partial decomposition of the rock, and a gradual lodgement of water. Sometimes the whole surface of a rock from this cause will present a honeycomb appearance, or is worked into small basins.

The size and shapes of these cavities vary according to the nature of the rock ; but in the hardest rocks, there is reason to believe that, where once there is a breach in the surface capable of retaining water, decomposition proceeds, which may in the lapse of centuries produce circular or elliptical cavities, such as have been mistaken for the work of art. The moors bordering on the vale of Todmorden present to the view vast assemblages of massy rock, and among these we find one perhaps resembling a pillar, another a cromlech ; yet on a careful examination of these wild disorderly masses, it is impossible to doubt, that, with respect to many at least, they are the work of nature. It is easy to be led away by a warm imagination to conjure up

ideal phantasies ; but though it is exceedingly probable that this romantic spot was the resort of our Druidical ancestors, yet there is hardly a single rock that can with anything like *certainty* be pronounced the work of art. It is not improbable, I admit, that some of them may have undergone some artificial change, in which case the marks of the iron instrument are obliterated by the lapse of ages ; but, if that is the case, the workmanship was of a rude nature, such as might have been exercised in the infancy of society. The marks of the iron instrument are still visible in the knobs and cavities of the trilithons at Stonehenge.* Some perforations, that are said to have been visible in many of the stones at Todmorden, seem to countenance the position that they were designed for the performance of some superstitious rite. The pillar in the earliest times was a stone no larger than what a man might carry to its destined spot, as in Jacob's Bethel, and the Gilgal of Joshua; yet stones that one man could carry to any place, and another might carry away, we find *undisturbed for ages*. This shews that the practice was a general one, and of long standing. It indicates, too, the inviolable sanctity attached to such pillars. But in time the larger pillars came into use, as indicative of a higher degree of dignity. Thus the pillar near the oak at Shechem, in the vicinity of which the Israelites were assembled by Joshua, is noticed as *a great stone*;† and the altar erected by the tribe of Reuben and of Gad on the banks of Jordan, is said to be “a great altar to see to.” The groups of stones set up by the Israelites were twelve in number, according to the number of their tribes, whereas those of the Canaanites were not confined to that number. The pillars and altars erected by the Patriarchs were dedicated to the service of Jehovah, but those by the Canaanites were devoted to idol worship, and their altars erected to Baal. In this

island there are still standing rude pillars, some of stupendous size. There is one of this class at Rudstone, in this county. Whether it is so called from the colour of the stone, (for it bears no resemblance to a cross—Saxon, rod,) or what seems to me more probable, from the Hebrew word *רוה*, which signifies the same as Baal, i. e. a ruler, it is not possible to decide. But certain it is, that the Phœnician merchants who traded in this island, contributed to establish the worship of Baal, though it is extremely probable that the worship of the Sun was one of the earliest forms of idolatry in the infancy of most nations. The intercourse between Britain and Tyre, and the Tyrian colonies of Carthage and Tarsish, had continued during so many ages, that the religion of Britain acquired a gradual resemblance to that of Canaan. This supposition is strengthened by comparing the idolatrous rites of both countries, by their sepulchres, and by the fragments of the Punic language still extant. As, however, I shall revert to this portion of the subject in a future part of this essay, I will now proceed to notice other reputed seats of Druidical worship. The well-known Brimham Rocks, in this county, probably owe their extraordinary aspect to some convulsion of nature; but it is quite clear, that either the Druids, or some earlier occupants, availed themselves of these stupendous works of nature for the performance of their superstitious rites. In the Cannon Rocks (as they are called) there are various perforations, through which it is supposed the priests delivered their oracular responses. There are here, also, a great number of tumuli spread over the ground, resembling those at Stonehenge, which is not the case at Todmorden, and some of the immense rocks vibrate upon a pivot, like the logan stones of Cornwall. Mr. Hargrave, the historian of Knaresborough, mentions a Rock Idol, 46 feet in circumference, which rests on a

* From the circumstance of the stones at Stonehenge being wrought with a tool, (a defilement prohibited by the Hebrew Lawgiver, and never instanced in the Druidical remains,) does it not seem likely that Stonehenge is not of a like nature, or for the same object, as the rude unhewn rocks and pillars erected as places of worship in so many spots? Some of the Todmorden rocks resemble pillars of the latter description.

† Joshua, xxiv. 26.

pedestal of only one foot by two feet seven inches. Though no tree is to be seen within half a mile of the place, yet, on digging among these rocks, roots and trunks of oaks, and other trees, have been found. This circumstance harmonizes exactly with our views of Druidical worship, for it is asserted by Pliny, in speaking of the Druids, "*Jam per se roborum eligunt lucos, neque ulla sacra sine eâ fronde conficiunt.*"

The question whether those ancient oracles of stone, attributed to the Druids, were, or were not surrounded with woods and groves, has undergone much discussion; but, if Pliny's authority is to be relied upon, it is clear that the oak was an essential feature in all their religious ceremonies. It was an article in the Druidical creed, "That it was unlawful to build temples to the Gods, or to worship them within walls and under roofs." All their places of worship, therefore, were in the open air, and generally on eminences, from whence they had a full view of the heavenly bodies, to whom much of their adoration was directed. To prevent intrusion from unhallowed feet, they made choice of the deepest recesses of groves and woods for their sacred places; in this respect resembling the Hebrew Patriarchs, who seem to have entertained an almost equal veneration for the oak. We are told in the history of the Jewish Kings, that Josiah, zealous in the worship of the true God, went about to reform the Israelites, who had fallen into the idolatrous practices of their Canaanitish neighbours, that he destroyed the *groves, the temples, and the high places*, that were before Jerusalem, and on the right-hand of the Mount of Corruption, which King Solomon had built for Ashtoreth, the idol of the Sidonians, &c. &c.

The next example of reputed Druidical remains in this county, which I shall describe, is to be found in Sad-

dleworth. There is a lofty hill, called by the neighbouring people Pots and Pans. Upon its summit are abundance of craggy stones scattered up and down, which, when viewed from the East, look like the foundation or ruins of some stupendous fabric. One of these stones, or rather two of them, closely joined together, is called the Pancake. It has upon its surface four basins hollowed in the stone, the largest, being nearly in the centre, is capable of holding eight or ten gallons; but it is not possible to ascertain whether these hollows are artificial or natural. This stone is about seventy-six feet in circumference; another long uneven hole upon this stone is called Robin Hood's bed. A little westward of this is another stone, about twenty feet in height, and about fifty-six feet in circumference at the base, but much narrower at the top, from whence proceed irregular flutings or ridges down one side, of about two feet long, by some supposed the effect of time, and by others the workmanship of art. More westward, and nearer the valley of Greenfield, the ground is called Alderman's, and overlooks that valley, opposite to a large and high rock called Alphan. Upon the level of this ground is a fissure in the earth, about twelve or fourteen yards long, each end terminating in a cavernous hole in the rock, one of which is capable of admitting dogs, foxes, or sheep, the other large enough to receive men. Neither of these caverns has been thoroughly explored by any one within memory.* One person who went into the larger with a light, returned, after having gone down a sloping descent of about sixty yards. Tradition says, into the other hole, once went a dog in full chase after a fox, but neither of them ever returned. Similar stone basins have been found upon the common, some miles distant, and in their *neighbourhood a stone celt*. It was conjectured by the gentleman to whom I

* This is an extract from an account of these rocks written fifty years ago. Since that time demolition has been at work, and what time has spared has been wantonly injured. Many of these large and ponderous stones have been removed by crows and levers, for the purpose of trying how far they would tumble. Thus we find the hand of violence, uniting with the devouring teeth of time, determined scarcely to leave one stone upon another upon this once sacred ground.

am indebted for this account, that the large upright stone, about twenty feet in height, was an idol once here worshipped; around it are many very large stones, lying in all directions. Probably the form of the stone was not unlike the Phœnician pillars before alluded to. There were holes in the stone, that countenanced the supposition that it was used for the purpose of Pagan deception. At Mow Cop also is a rude upright pillar, called the Old Man at Mow, and believed by the country people to have been an idol, once the object of worship. It is needless to add that the British word *Maen* signifies a stone, and that the prefix "old, or elder," is merely a Saxon epithet to denote its antiquity. As for the large and high rock now called *Alphian*, I suppose it to be of Hebrew or Phœnician origin, viz. from אל *El* Deus, and פגל *Phagel* a hill, or a hill idol, dedicated to the worship of the Sun. For *Servius*, speaking of *Belus* the Phœnician, affirms, "all in those parts (about Phœnicia) worship the Sun, who in their language is called *Hel*;" and again he says, "God is called *Hal* in the Punic or Carthaginian tongue." The first day of May was a great annual festival observed by the Druids in honour of the Sun. On this day prodigious fires were kindled in all their sacred places, and on the tops of all their cairns, and many sacrifices were offered to that glorious luminary, which now began to shine upon them with great warmth and lustre. Of this festival, there are still some vestiges remaining both in Ireland and in the Highlands of Scotland, where the first of May is called *Beltein*, or the fire of *Bel*.

In various parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, there are large rocks, some of a curious shape, to which tradition has assigned extraordinary sanctity; but as mankind in all ages have been swayed with the love of the marvellous, it is probable that many of these traditions have no better foundations than the fears or superstitious credulity of the inhabitants. Yet, if we reject every instance of this sort where positive evidence is not attainable, such scepticism would invalidate the truth of many circumstances which we have been accustomed to regard as in-

dubitable facts. Among the number of these curious remains in this neighbourhood, I shall briefly record a few of the more prominent instances; and in doing so it is necessary to remind the reader, that the innovations of the last century have done more to destroy these venerable remains than twice ten hundred years before. I have already alluded to the celebrated rocking-stone which forms the boundary betwixt the two townships of *Golcar* and *Slathwaite*, and which has from the earliest ages given the name of *Holystone* to the adjacent moor. This stone is ten feet and a half long, containing nearly six cubits, druidical measure, nine feet four or five inches broad, containing nearly five cubits, and five feet three inches thick, answering to three cubits, or thereabout. Its weight is above 18 tons. Like other rocking-stones, it rests on so small a pedestal, that at one particular point it may be made to rock, though it sustained some damage many years ago from the wanton interference of some masons, who endeavoured to throw it from its centre, in order to discover the principle on which so large a weight was made to move. It is said also, that sometime during the last century, a large mass of this rock was broken off, and used for the purposes of masonry. There is a spring of water near this rock, and a passage underneath the rock, which, if cleared, is said to be large enough to admit the body of a man, through which the water flows, and where the timid hare sometimes flies for shelter. The earliest records relating to this district, give us to understand that this spot has been regarded as sacred, and the rock itself to have given name to the adjacent township (*Godleyscar*, corrupted into *Golcar*). How far this is true, some future investigations may probably elicit, but it is not improbable, that if this rock be (as is supposed) a Druidical remain, the first converts to Christianity in this part of the district may have received the rite of baptism at the contiguous spring; and, that before edifices of public worship were known in this district, the primitive Christians assembled here on stated occasions, to celebrate a more costly sacrifice than the blood of beasts, and to sing the

wonders of Redeeming love. * It has before been stated, that this rocking-stone is close to the site of the ancient Cambodunum. In digging for fence stone (in the *cald fields*, as they are called) a long range of foundations of buildings was lately laid bare, which were surrounded with charcoal and ashes; and among the ruins a large quantity of loose stones, that had undergone the action of fire, was discovered. I observed the same appearance on former occasions, when the ground was opened (as it often is for repairing the neighbouring fences), and the conviction is complete in my mind, that this once important town was destroyed by fire, probably either by the Saxons or the Danes. Though many Roman roads diverge from it, yet its destruction was so complete, that no record of it is to be found in Domesday Book. It may perhaps contribute to strengthen the probability, that the rocking-stone on Holystone Moor was a Druidical remain, when I state that, on exploring the soil below the foundations of the walls of the Roman town, I succeeded in discovering several *adder beads*, as they are called, glazed with blue, and furrowed in the sides. If these are (as they are reputed to be) Druidical amulets, such a fact would go far to shew, that this settlement was occupied by the Britons before the time of the Roman Conquest, and that it was the scene of Druidical rites and ceremonies. Following the tract of the Roman road, which passes through the township of the Backisland, we fall in with other rocky appearances, that are considered indicative of Druidical occupancy. Of this kind is a ring of stones, called the Wolf-fold. The stones of this circle are not erect, but lie in a confused heap, like the ruins of a building, and the largest may have been taken away. It is but a few yards in diameter, and

gives the name of Ringstone† Edge to the adjacent moor. I should be more disposed to ascribe a judicial than a religious character to these stones, if indeed they are Druidical. The judicial application of such circles corresponds with the practice recorded in Scripture. Samuel took a circuit yearly to Bethel, the pillar that Jacob erected to Gilgal, the *circle* that Joshua ordered to be made, and to Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all that place. Remains of such circles are found in Denmark, and one styled Dom or Doomrings. There is a circle of this sort in Oxfordshire, called Roll-right, or circle of justice. Not far from Ringstone Edge is a parcel of rocks, on a common called Whole or Holystone Moor. These stones, which were in general about five or six feet in height above ground, and about six feet in circumference, were perforated at about three feet from the ground by a round hole, sufficient to admit a common-sized hand. These were undoubtedly the work of art, and were (as has before been conjectured) connected with some idolatrous rites and ceremonies of primitive times. In Rishworth‡ (not far from the above) is a group of stones, laid seemingly one upon another to the height of several yards, which retains the name of Rocking-stone. Tradition says that it once would rock, but that quality is lost. Though the surrounding district is at the present day wild and waste, yet there is reason to believe that in early ages it was a place of some celebrity, for we find even yet remaining vestiges of the foundation of a large building, not far from the above rocking-stone, by a place called Castle Dean, an appellation which has induced some to suppose that it was at one time a place of strength. I do not find however any Roman road leading to it. It is more probable that it was a place of importance at a period an-

* As the Jews after their conversion to Christianity, in the days of the Apostles, still retained an attachment to their accustomed ceremonies, so we are told that the Britons after their conversion to Christianity still had a veneration for the pillar and the cromlech, and preferred performing their worship at those places, which accounts for the practice in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.

† Ringstone, in some old writings called Rinstone, from which it has been supposed to derive its name from its Runic origin; but it is quite clear that, in the earliest ages, a mystical importance was connected with this stone circle.

‡ Vide History of Halifax, Watson, Crabtree.

terior to the Roman Conquest, as the name by which this place is known is Bod or Booth-Dean, which are words of British origin. The word Dean may be a corruption from the British name for a wood, viz. Arden, as there is sufficient evidence that it once was woody, though there is not a tree or a bush to be seen at the present day, for the mosses hereabouts, that are cut into for fuel, are full of the remains of trunks of trees. As this interesting place, however, has not been examined with the attention it deserves, it is to be hoped that some future discoveries may tend to throw some light upon the question. The great variety of immense and curious rocks spread over the common, make it not impossible that it was a scene of idol worship, by the Druids or some early race of idolaters, in this part of the kingdom. I must not omit also to mention a rude stone pillar near six feet high in Sowerby, of which tradition gives various accounts. There is also in Warley what resembles an altar, the height of which on the west side is about three yards and a half. It is a huge piece of rock, with cavities resembling rock basons, whether artificial or natural is difficult to decide. At a short distance from it is a rocking-stone, thrown from its centre. Round the pedestal which supports it there is a passage, which from every appearance seems to have been formed by art. At the distance of about half a mile from this huge rock, are *or were* the remains of a cairn, which for centuries has been called by the country people the Sleepy Low; and, as usual, tradition has handed down its store of legendary wonders to account for the singular appearance which this district presents. There are many other remains of a similar description in various parts of the parishes of Halifax and Huddersfield well worthy of further investigation, as affording decisive vestiges of the ancient Britons, as well as marks of Druidical occupancy. Besides the very names of the hills and streams, in the sequestered parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, are such as to indicate

their Celtic origin; and indeed the numerous brass celts, arrow heads of flint, and battle-axes, discovered from time to time in this mountainous district, sufficiently point it out as the favourite resort of our primitive forefathers.

I have stated, in the course of this essay, some reasons that induce me to believe that the religion of the Ancient Britons borrowed some of its superstitions from the idolatrous Canaanites. Pliny states it as his opinion, that Druidism derived its origin from Persia, and there is certainly a striking resemblance in some of their ceremonies. But that the Britons worshipped the idols of the Old Testament, will, I think, appear evident from the prayer of Boadicea, Queen of the Britons, when she began the famous battle. She prayed thus “*O, Astarte, protectress of woman, I invoke thee!*” Now this goddess Astarte is the very same idol which King Solomon in his dotage and his wives worshipped, which idol the Holy Scriptures call Ashteroth, the abomination of the Sidonians. In Gibson’s Camden, we have Mogon,* the idol of the Brigantes, alluded to, on the authority of an altar found in Cumberland. Now we find the god Mogon one of the idols mentioned in the Old Testament, and thus the Brigantes (of whose territory Yorkshire was a part), worshipped the same idol that is mentioned in the book of Numbers. “The children of Reuben built Nebi and Baal Magon.” The idolatrous temple (of which remains are still extant) at Abury in Wiltshire, is considered by the most learned writers to have derived its name from a Hebrew word, signifying the material Heavens. Near this great temple, on an adjoining hill, was formerly a double circle of stones, which represented the head of the serpent, and the hill still retains the name of Hak-pen, i. e. *the Snake’s Head*. Every one knows that Bethel in the Old Testament signifies the House of God. It was first used by Jacob, “who took the stone that he had put for his pillows, and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil on the top

* Deo Mogonti, found inscribed on a Roman altar in one of the stations in the mountainous parts of Cumberland.

of it; and he called the name of that place Bethel."

This name was adopted by the Phœnicians, with a small dialectic change from Bethel to Bothel, of which there is an instance in Cornwall, for some pillars erected in that part of Britain by the Phœnician miners still retain the name of Bothel; and on account of an oak near the spot, the place is called Bothel-ac, a compound of the British name of the stones and the Saxon name for the oak.

The worship of Baal seems to have been introduced among the idolatrous Britons, if the learned Selden is right in his interpretation of the word Belisama found on a Roman altar in Whalley. He is in my opinion correct in deriving it from the Hebrew word *בעלת שמים*, which signifies Queen of Heaven, as it is translated in Jeremiah* and other parts of the Old Testament. Philo-Biblius informs us, that the Syrians and Canaanites lifted up their hands to *Baal Samen*, the lord of Heaven, under which title they worshipped the Sun, "*ουρανον Κυριον Βααλσαμην καλουντες.*" I have before endeavoured to explain the etymology of the name given to some supposed Druidical remains in Saddleworth, which, if correct, shews that the Sun was, under different names, more generally worshipped in Britain than any other of their numerous deities. The word Alphions, however, the name of the Saddleworth rocks in question, bears a strong resemblance to the epithet *Αλφειονια* given to Diana, when speaking of a grove watered by the Alpheus, which river Plutarch makes one of those who derived their race from the Sun.† At Castlestead in Cumberland, a small altar to Belatucader is another instance of the worship of Baal in Britain, for it is derived from the compounds Baal and Cadr, the latter a British word implying valiant, or invincible, meaning

therefore "the invincible or omnipotent Baal."‡ It appears from this altar, as well as that with the god Mogon inscribed on it, that the Romans were in the habit of adopting the deities of the conquered provinces, and altars were accordingly dedicated to several local deities. The remains of the Druidical rites were longest preserved from extirpation in the desert and mountainous parts of the country, and there we find those dedications by the Romans, which clearly express an adoption of the deities worshipped by the inhabitants. It is singular also that the worship of the Sun should have been so universally adopted, that the Romans themselves dedicated altars to Mithras, and to the Sun itself. We have an altar of this kind found in Cumberland, with this inscription: "*Deo soli Mithrae.*"§

Mithras was the well-known Persian name given to fire and the Sun. Thus it is evident that *fire rites* and worship of the Sun were adopted both by the native Britons and their conquerors. There are other innumerable proofs from the remains of altars, mounds of earth, stone pillars, &c. as well as from the names of hills, promontories, and rivers, which indicate an Oriental origin.

But I must hasten to a conclusion, after having drawn so largely on the patience of your readers. There is so much to attract the lover of researches into the events of past ages, especially of the primæval times of our own country, that the very difficulty that besets the subject seems only to awaken and increase curiosity. There is no historical record to guide us, nothing but the ancient remains of our country, whose infant state we are inquiring into; but in proportion as they are rude and void of every appearance of art, so much nearer do they conduct us to the primitive ages of the world. In the early ages of all

* Jeremiah, cap. vii. and xlv. et alibi.

† Alpheus, said to be one of the twelve principal and most ancient deities, called *συμβωμοι*, who are enumerated by the Scholiast upon Pindar.

‡ On the etymology of this and other names of the British deities included in the Helio-Arkite worship, we beg to refer to two communications by Sir Samuel R. Meyrick in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1828, Part i. pp. 7, 103.

§ *Μιθρας ὁ ἡλίου παρα Περσῶν*. Hesych.

nations, indeed, stone structures are to be found, even where Druidism never existed, and where the oak never grew, and they were the most early temples of human worship; and as they were the first objects of idolatry, so they were of the first departure from worship of the true God. The Jewish history is alone certain and to be fully depended upon, as far as it has been recorded in the sacred writings. And we have it from the pages of the Old Testament, that the Canaanites were idol worshippers, and were guilty of the grossest abominations. And though the voice of God, heard amidst thunders and lightnings, had interdicted the Israelites from the worship of graven images, yet how soon they violated that command, and how often they fell into the idolatrous practices of their surrounding nations! But it seems to have been almost peculiar to the system of Druidism, that, though it did not preclude the worship of many Gods, yet there is no instance (as far as I know) of any *sculptured* image to which they bent the knee. The British Priests had a code of laws, but whether they were acquainted with the Mosaic ordinances is not known, as they were not permitted to reduce their laws to writing.

When the Saxons made their first descent upon Britain, the island was divided between the Christian and the Druidical religion, though at this period the latter was predominant. Accustomed in their own country to rich temples and statues of their gods, they were struck with astonishment, not unmixed with scorn, to find in Britain no appearance of an image; no visible indication of a present deity. The Druids (according to Tacitus) resembled the Christians in this respect, in believing that God is invisible; and would be dishonoured by any attempt to personate him in a graven image. The Saxons, however, were unceasing in their efforts to extirpate both Druidism and Christianity, and to plant in their stead the military superstitions of their own country. And we are told by the venerable Bede,* that the Saxon Hen-

gist sacrificed the priests of Druidism and the bishops of Christianity on their own altars.

We learn, however, that the first Christian Missionaries found the people so deeply impressed with the peculiar sanctity of their ancient rocks, where their forefathers had been accustomed to assemble; that nothing could divert them from continuing the practice. They chose them, therefore, as the scene of their own exertions in the cause of truth; and at a village, which retains the name of Druids town (Drewton*) to this day, and where there is a gigantic upright stone, which is believed to have been a primitive rock idol, St. Augustine is said to have planted the sacred emblem of Christianity, and, like St. Paul in the Areopagus, to have preached the true religion to idolaters upon the altar of their own superstition.

But so deeply rooted were Druidical principles in the minds of the people, that they resisted the superior power and divine light of the Gospel for a long time, even after considerable progress had been made in the work of conversion. We find in the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, various edicts of emperors, and canons of councils, against the worship of the sun, moon, mountains, rivers, lakes, and trees. So late indeed as the eleventh century, in the reign of Canute, it was found necessary to make the following law against those heathenish superstitions. "We strictly discharge and forbid all our subjects to worship the Gods of the Gentiles, that is to say, the sun, moon, fires, rivers, fountains, hills or trees, and woods of any kind."

J. K. WALKER, M.D.

TO MR. C. J. LOUDON.

MY DEAR SIR, Jan. 2.

I was induced by some notice, I believe, in your valuable "*Arboretum*," to take down from my shelves my old books on Gardening and Agriculture; among others, the Tract called "*Samuel Hartlib his Legacie*, or an enlargement of the Discourse upon Hus-

* Bede, L. 1, c. 15.

* In the east riding of Yorkshire.

bandry," &c. in 4to. 1651;* and having found the work to be interesting, I am induced to send you a few extracts, with occasional observations on them: among other things of curiosity, I think the *high rental of land* at that period will surprise you, being in some cases more than it is at the present day. As I have extracted what I conceive to be most curious in the book; I have, for convenience sake, placed the subject under different numerals, instead of referring to the pages of the Work.

I. Gardening, though it be a wonderful improver of lands, as it plainly appears by this, that they give extraordinary rates for land, viz. from 40s. to 9*l.* per acre, and dig, and hoe, and dung their lands, which costeth very much; yet I suppose, there are many deficiencies in this calling,—1. because it is but of few years standing in England, and therefore not deeply rooted. About fifty years ago, (A. D. 1600), *about which time ingenuities first began to flourish in England*, this art of gardening began to creep into England,—into Sandwich, and Surrey, and Fulham, and other places. Some old men in Surrey, where it flourisheth very much at present, repeat *that they knew the first Gardeners that came into those parts* to plant cabbages, colicflowers, and to sow turneps, carrots, to sow raith, pease, rape, all which at this time were great rarities, we having few or none in England but what came from Holland and Flanders. These gardeners, with much ado, procured a plot of good ground, and gave no lesse than *eight pound per acre*; yet the gentleman was not content, fearing they would spoil his ground, *because they did use to dig it*: so ignorant were we of gardening in those days. Within these twenty years, a famous towne, within lesse than twenty miles of London, had not so much as a messe of pease but what came from Holland, where at present gardening flourisheth much. We have as yet divers things from beyond seas, which the gardeners may easily raise at home, though nothing nigh so much as formerly; for in Queen Elizabeth's time, we had not only our gardener's ware from Holland, but also cherries from Flanders, apples from France, saffron, licorish from

Spain, hops from the Low Countries;—and the Frenchman who wrote the *Treasure Politick*, saith it is one of our great deficiencies in England that hops will not grow, whereas now it is known that licorish, saffron, cherries, apples, pears, hops, cabbages of England, are the best in the world. Notwithstanding, yet we want many things, as, for example, we want onions, very many coming to England from Flanders and Spaine; madder for dyeing cometh from Zurick-sea by Zealand; we have red roses from France; anice-seed, fennell-seed, cummin, carraway, rice, from Italy; yea, sweet marjoram, barley and camomile seed, and virga aurea, though they grow in our hedges in England.

II. Sowe early, that your corne may be full *kerned*, before these mildews fall. I am informed, that an ingenious knight in Kent, (Sir John Culp,) did for curiosity sow wheat in all moneths of the year, and that the corne sown in July, did produce such an increase, that it is almost incredible. I am sure, in France, they usually sow before Michaelmas.

III. I say, that it is a great deficiency in England, that we have not more orchards planted. It is true, that in Kent, and about London, and also in Gloucestershire, Hereford, Worcester, there are many gallant orchards; but in other countries they are very rare and thinne; but if there were as many more, even in any country, they would be very profitable. I know in Kent, that some advance their ground from 5s. per acre to 5*l.* by this means; and if I should relate what I have heard by divers, concerning the profit of a cherry orchard about Sittenburne, in Kent, you would hardly believe me, yet I have heard it by so many, that I believe it to be true, viz. that an orchard of thirty acres of cherries produced in one year above 1,000*l.*; but now the trees are almost all dead. It was one of the first orchards planted in Kent. Mr. Camden reporteth, that the Earle of Leicester's gardiner, in Queen Elizabeth's time, first began to plant Flemish cherries in those parts, which in his time did spread into sixteen other parishes, and were at that time sold at greater rates than now, yet I know that 10*l.* or 15*l.* an acre hath been given for cherries, more than for pears, or apples.

IV. *Quinces*—of the which I cannot

* This work was written by Robert Child. See *Censura Literaria*, vol. ii. p. 227, and Walt. Harte's *Essays on Husbandry*, pp. 2, 22, 23, 129, part ii. p. 62; for an account of Hartlib, see *Cens. Liter.* vol. iii. p. 54; Evelyn's *Diary*, vol. i. p. 289; an account, written by himself, in *Kennet's Register*, 1728, p. 868; Warton's *Milton*, 1st edit. p. 116. The late Mr. Heber bought, at Mr. Bindley's sale, Hartlib's Letters to Dr. Worthington, MS., transcribed from a MS. in Emanuel College, Camb., by Isaac Reed, 1819.

but tell you, that a gentleman at Prike-well, in Essex, who had a tree from beyond sea, hath the best in England, and hath made above 30*l.* of a small piece of ground planted with them, as I have heard from his own wife's mouth. And the fact is, by our ill husbandry, that we have quinces from Flanders, *smalnuts* from Spain, pruins from France, and also walnuts and almonds from Italy, and chesnuts from Portugall. And now I cannot but digresse a little, to tell you a strange and true story, with my opinion of it. In divers places of Kent, as at and about Gravesend, in that county, and elsewhere, very many of the prime timbers of their old barns and houses are of *chesnut wood*, and yet there is scarce a chesnut tree* within twenty miles of that place, and the people altogether ignorant of such trees. This showeth that in former times these places did abound with such timber, for people were not so foolish surely in former times, to runne up and down the world to procure such huge massy timbers for barns and such buildings, when there were plenty of *oaks* and *elms* at their doors. This putteth into my minde the story of the *Moore logges*, which are found in divers parts of the North of England, in moors many foot deepe, which logs are long and blacke, and appear to be a kind of forest pine, and yet in these places people are altogether ignorant of these trees, the country not producing any of the species. The first story of Kent, which I know to be true, causeth me to wonder the lesse at the latter, for I see that a *species of wood may be destroyed totally in a place.*

V. It is probable that *vineyards* have formerly flourished in Englande, and that we are to blame that so little is attempted to revive them again. There are many places in Kent called by the name of vineyards, and the grounds of such a nature as it seemeth probable they have been

such. I hear further, by divers people of credit, *that by records it appeareth that the tithes of wine in Gloucestershire was in divers parishes considerably great*; but at length Gascony coming into the hands of the English, from whence cometh most of the strong French wine, called high country wine, and customs being small, wine was imported in England from thence, better and cheaper than we could make it; and it was thought convenient to discourage vineyards here, that the greater trade might be driven into Gascony, and many ships might find employment thereby.

VI. Sowing *hemp* and *flax* will be very beneficial to the owners of land; for men usually give in divers places 3*l.* per acre to sowe hemp and flax, as I have seen at Maidstone in Kent, which is the only placethat I know in England where *thread is made*; and, though nigh an hundred hands are employed about it, they make not enough for this nation, and yet get good profit.

VII. It is a common saying, that there are more *waste lands* in England than in all Europe besides, considering the quantity of land. I dare not say this is true, but hope, if it be so, that it will be mended, for of late much hath been done for the advancement of those kinds of land; yet, there are as yet great deficiencies. In the times of *papistry*, all in this island were either soldiers, or scholars. Scholars, by reason of the great honours, priviledges, and profits, (the third part of the kingdom belonging to them); and souldiers, because of the great warres with France, Scotland, Ireland, Wales; and in these times, gentlemen thought it an honour to be carelesse, and to have houses, furniture, diet, exercises, apparelle, yea, all things at home and abroad, souldier like,—musick, pictures, perfumes, sauces, (unless for good stomachs) were counted, perhaps unjustly, too effeminate. In Queen Elizabeth's days, ingenuities, curiosities, and

* The Romans probably introduced the chesnut tree (*castanea*) as a fruit tree in England; for in Italy, the art of grafting it, to produce finer fruit, was known and practised, as with us it was introduced by the late M. A. Knight. This was in the time of Tiberius, when the fruit had the name of *balanus* given to it. By the by, a gentleman in the Quarterly assures us that the *fagus* is the chesnut, when Virgil expressly informs us, in those verses that allude to grafting one kind of tree on another, that they grafted the *castanea* on the *fagus*, Georg. ii. 71.

Et steriles platani malos gessere valentes
Castaneæ fagos—

That a species of wood may be locally destroyed, as Hartlib says, is all but seen among the cedars of Lebanon. As the chesnut does not always ripen its seed, it is not so easily renewed as the oak or beech; one thing, however, is certain, that the *castanea* is seldom mentioned, in the list of trees, among the Latin poets, and the reason is not quite evident. See Gardeners' Mag. No. cvi. Jan. 1839, for a paper on this subject by Mr. Long.

good husbandry, began to take place, and then salt-marshes began to be fenced from the seas, and yet many were neglected, even to our dayes, as Hillhaven in Essex, Axtel-holme Isle in Yorkshire. Many thousand acres have lately been gained from the sea in Lincolnshire. Rum-sy-marsh in Kent, (as Cambden relateth,) is of some antiquity, where the land is usually let for 30s. per acre, and yet 1d. a week is constantly paid for the maintenance of the Wall through the whole levell, and now and then 2d., whereas ordinary *salts* (i. e. salt marshes) are accounted dear at 5s. or 6s. per acre.

VIII. Whether *commons* do not rather make poor, by causing idlenesse, than maintain them, and such poor who are trained up rather for the gallows or beggary than for the commonwealth service. Now it cometh to passe that there are fewest poore where there are fewest commons, as in Kent, where there is scarce eight commons in the county of a considerable bignesse.

IX. It is a great fault that generally through the island *woods* are destroyed : * so that we are in many places very much necessitated both for fuel, and also for timber for buildings, and other uses : so that if we had not coals from Newcastle, and boards from Norway, and plough staves and pipe staves from Prussia, we should be brought to great extremity, and many mechanics would be obliged to leave their calling. In the Welde of Kent and Sussex, which lies far from the river and the sea, and which formerly has been

nothing but woods, liberty is granted for men to grub what they please, for they cannot want firing for themselves ; and they are so seated that neither firewood nor timber can be transported elsewhere. I know a gentleman who proffered them good oak timber at 6s. 8d. per ton. About Tonbridge there is land, which formerly was wood, is now let for 30s. per acre.

X. The State hath done very well to pull down the iron works in the *Forest of Deane*, that the timber might be preserved for shipping ; which is *accounted the toughest in England*, and when it is dry, as hard as iron. The common people did use to say, that in Queen Elizabeth's days, *the Spaniard sent an ambassador purposely to get this wood destroyed* : how true this is, I know not.†

XI. Our *sheep* do not follow their shepherds as they do in all other countries, for the shepherd goeth before, and the sheepe follow like a pack of dogs. *This disobedience of our sheepe doth not happen to us, as the Papist Priests tell their simple flocks, because we have left their great shepherd the Pope*, but because we let our sheepe range night and day in our fields without a shepherd, which other countries dare not for fear of wolves, and other ravenous beasts, but are compelled to guard them all day with great dogs, and to bring them home at night, or watch them in their folds.

XII. We have not a systema, or compleat book of all the parts of agriculture. Till the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's

* There was a general complaint of the decay and waste of timber at this time. Roger Coke, in his "Detection," mentions the coast of Suffolk being denuded of it, which was once covered ; perhaps, it may possibly be accounted for by the population, at this time, increasing rapidly ; and by our building, instead of hiring, our own ships and trading vessels.

† Everything connected with the expedition of the Armada, proves that Philip the Second was well acquainted with the state and resources of England, and that he felt sure of victory if he once landed his troops. Indeed, it seems improbable that our raw and hasty levies could have successfully met the veteran troops of the Spaniard, and his experienced commanders. "Read," says Sir J. Mackintosh, "a curious little pamphlet, containing the opinions of Elizabeth's councillors, among whom were Lord Essex, Lord Burleigh, Sir W. Raleigh, in 1596, upon the probability of a Spanish invasion, and the means of resistance—*all are against fighting*. 'In a battle,' says Sir W. Raleigh, 'the invader can only lose men, the defender may lose a kingdom.'" "A book, (says Hartlib,) called the 'Treasure Politick,' saith, that in England, in Queen Elizabeth's days, we had not above 3 or 4,000 horse worth any thing for the war, and those only in noblemen's stables ; *which thing, perhaps, did the more encourage the Spaniard to invade us*." The Spanish invasion, however unfortunate it turned out to the Spaniard, was a well-planned and necessary part of Philip the Second's vast and ambitious designs, which his prodigious wealth enabled him to execute. Unluckily for him, Henry the Fourth, and Elizabeth, were on the thrones of France and England. Spain, at that time, was probably *more wealthy than all Europe besides* ; and had the sovereigns of France and England been Henry the Third and James the First, what success might not have crowned the mighty projects this gloomy and bigoted tyrant entertained of destroying heresy and liberty !

days, I suppose *that there was scarce a book wrote on this subject* : I never saw or heard of any. About that time Tusser made his verses, and Scot wrote about a hop garden, Gooze translated some things. Lately, divers treatises have been made by divers, as Sir Hugh Plattes, Gab. Plattes,* Markham,† Blith and Butler, who do well in divers things; but their books cannot be called compleat books, as you may perceive by divers particular things not mentioned in them, &c.

And now, Mr. Loudon, before I take leave of you, I beg to direct your attention to a passage in the last Quarterly Review, on your excellent and elaborate work, (p. 358,) in which the writer professes his belief that the Temple of Solomon was built of the Cedrus Deodora, or Himalaya cedar, and not of the cedar of Lebanon, for the following reason,—that the wood of the Lebanon cedar is worthless, and that of the Deodora is almost imperishable. Of the truth of this supposition I profess a most perfect disbelief and consider the facts erroneous, and the argument by which it is supported totally untenable. In the first place, what reason is there for believing that the Pinus Deodora grew on Lebanon, where the Pinus Cedrus is now found?—None. Secondly, can we suppose that having found the gigantic forests of Lebanon at hand, a different wood was imported from the farthest mountains of India?—This supposition is also groundless; for the Scriptures inform us, that from the mountains of Lebanon the cedar-wood was obtained which was used in the Temple that Solomon dedicated to the God of Israel. The Reviewer speaks of *discrepancies*; I suppose, he means discrepancies between the appearance of the cedar-tree and the description of the Bible: but I know none, unless, perhaps, that the cedars are called, in the poetical language of the Pro-

phets, “lofty,”—which may appropriately allude to their *situation* as much as to their *growth*; and then they would justly be called the lofty forests of Lebanon. But the Reviewer’s main argument seems to be, that a wood of *durable structure, which should shew no decay in centuries*, was the wood which the *wise King* would select for that august Temple, which was to be the abode of the Deity himself. Alas! for human reasonings, when applied to the Divine councils. No wood of imperishable structure was wanted for a fabric so soon doomed to fall. The very employment of this worthless material might be a symbol and type, among others, of the short time it was to be employed. Even while the Temple was building, thus spake God to the builder:—“I will cast off Israel out of the Land which I have given them, *and this House, which I have hallowed for my name, will I cast out of my sight: and at this House* which is high, every one that passeth by shall be astonished, and shall hiss, and they shall say, Why hath the Lord done thus unto this Land, *and to this House?*” Again, “*This House will I cast out of my sight, I will make it to be a proverb and by-word among all nations.*” ‡

The Prophet Jeremiah was commissioned to stand in the gate of the Temple, and proclaim to the assembled worshippers its *approaching destruction*. “I will do unto this House, which is called by my name, wherein ye trust, and unto the place which I gave to you, and to your forefathers, as I have done to Shiloh.” For this prediction he was arraigned before the High Priests, the Prophets, and all the Princes of the Land, v. Chap. xxvii. § If, then, the Quarterly Reviewer still maintains his opinion concerning the use of the Indian cedar in this Temple, he must support it by other arguments than those he has brought forward,

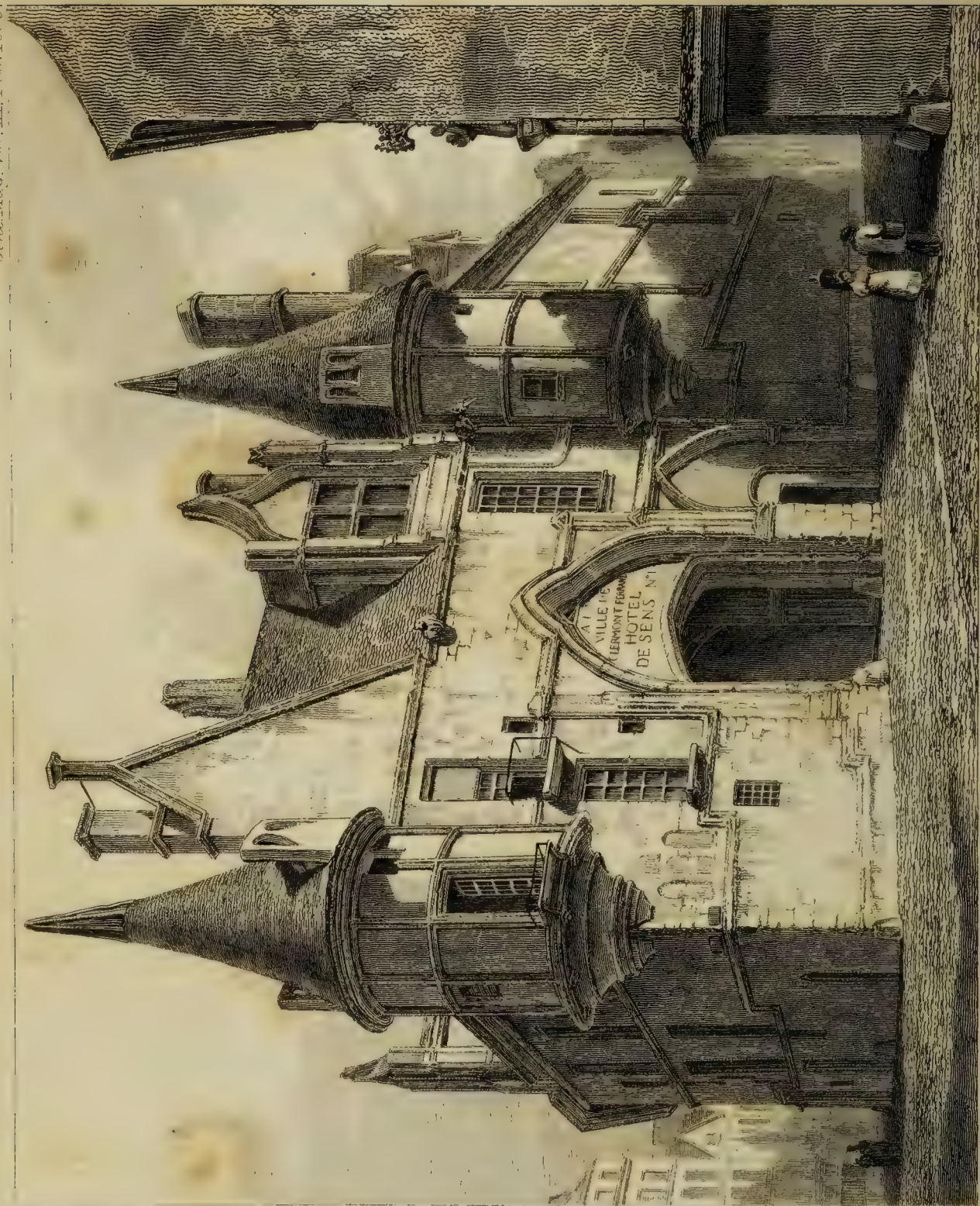
* This ingenious writer, one laments to hear, came to a most wretched end. “Such was the world’s base ingratitude, that let such a man *fall down dead in the street for want of food, without a shirt to his back!*”—See Hartlib, p. 127.

† Walter Harte thinks, that Gervase Markham was the first English writer “*who deserves to be called a hackney writer*”; all subjects seem to have been alike easy to him; yet, as his thefts were innumerable, he has now and then stolen some *very good things*.”—See Essays on Husbandry, p. ii. p. 32.

‡ 1 Kings, ix. 7, 8. 2 Chronicles, vii. 20.

§ See Davidson’s invaluable Sermons on Prophecy, p. 298-9.





G. Hollis del. & sc.

HOTEL DE SENS. PARIS.

and which only recoil, like the 'Engineer's Petar' on himself.* I shall now, my dear Sir, detain you no longer from your severer studies; but, as we are on our favourite topics, and have the old books of gardeners open before us, I may as well add, that you have heard me mention in conversation to you, that some people, among others particularly Mr. Johnson, the *κηποτύραννος*, or learned head gardener of Hampton-Court, is still obstinately incredulous as to the existence of the *misseltoe on the oak*, notwithstanding the positive declaration of the Poet Laureate, who himself beheld it, (see Mrs. Bray's Letters on the Tamar,) perhaps you will agree with me in thinking it good to remind this gentleman of a passage in Sir H. Platte's Garden of Eden, 1675, p. 56, on this subject,

and entreating him to try the experiment :

"By sitting upon a hill late in the evening, near a wood, in a few nights a fine duck will appear: mark where it lighteth, and then you shall find *an oak with a misseltoe thereon*, at the root wherof there is a Misle-Childe, whereof many strange things are conceived."

The same author gives notice in another page (63), how to water pentagons, pyramids, and *beasts made of wood and lead*; but, as all the statues at Hampton Court have been stolen and taken to Windsor, this prescription will not be necessary at present: I will not, however, detain you longer, as you are probably now sowing your "aniseeds and fenigreek," while the weather is open. I am, &c.
B——ll. J. M.

HOTEL DE SENS, AT PARIS.

(With a Plate).

AT the corner of the Rue du Figuier, in the part of Paris which is rendered peculiarly interesting to the antiquary by the remains of the ancient and splendid Monastery of the Celestins in its vicinity, and not far from the present Arsenal, stands the old Hôtel of the Archbishops of Sens, one of the most interesting specimens of the domestic architecture of the middle ages which has been preserved to the present day.

We can fix very nearly the date of the first erection of this building. In 1292, when was drawn up the "*Livre de la Taille de Paris*," recently published by the French Historical Commission, the site and immediate neighbourhood appears to have been occupied entirely by *bourgeois*. In 1309,

Etienne Regnaud, Archbishop of Sens, who had built it for his own residence, left his hotel by will to the Archbishops his successors, to be their residence in Paris.

During the time that King John, taken at the disastrous battle of Cressy, was prisoner in England, the dauphin (afterwards Charles V.) began the foundation of the famous Hôtel St. Paul. Between 1360 and 1365, Charles bought of different persons and at different times, the various hôtels, houses, gardens, &c. which covered the extensive site reaching from the Rue St. Antoine to the Seine, and from the Rue St. Paul to the *fossés* of the Arsenal and the Bastile. The Hôtel de Sens was sold to the King by the Archbishop William de Melun in 1365,

* Among other things, your sage Reviewer in the Quarterly, (p. 345), laments that the White Mulberry is not more grown in England, for the silk-worm; not reflecting, that the *white mulberry* is among the latest of trees in putting forth its foliage, and that *the worm would have burst the egg before there were any leaves for them to eat*. This reason, and the tenderness of the tree, are quite sufficient to put an end to this speculation, unless he proposes to force vegetation, (as Sir Hugh Platt advises, v. Garden of Eden, P. ii. p. 50.) by manuring "with shavings of horn, and powdered beefe-broth such as Mr. Flower useth by Bednal-Green, in forwarding of outlandish seedes. The shavings of horn will in time grow to a jelly, *when you may apply the same, without discovery of the secret*." Still we do not wish to discourage the Reviewer from his experiments, for, as the Eastern Proverb says, "*Wait, and the mulberry leaf will become satin*."

for the sum of eleven thousand five hundred francs. Charles V. united it to the domain of the crown.*

Charles does not seem to have altered in any great degree the face of the mass of buildings thus joined together, when he gave to the united assemblage the name of the Hôtel St. Paul, from the name of the adjoining church. On the contrary, the whole seems to have been a vast and confused mass of houses, and courts, and gardens; and we find each of the older hôtels still spoken of by their former names. Charles himself occupied the Hôtel de Sens, which we may therefore suppose to have been by far the most magnificent and capacious. An official document used by the different historians of Paris gives us a list of the rooms which he occupied there—they were, one or two halls, an antechamber, a wardrobe, a room of parade, another room where he slept (*la chambre où gît le roi*), and the “*chambre des nappes*.” There were also a chapel, one or two galleries, the “*grand chambre du retrait*,” the “*chambre de l’estude*,” a “*chambre des estuves*,” and one or two chambers called *chauffe-doux*, from the stoves with which they were warmed in winter. There were also a garden, a park, places for exercise, an aviary, a dove-cote, and a menagerie where were kept not only boars, but lions.

The Hôtel St. Paul became from this time a favourite residence of the kings of France, until, by degrees, its inconvenient and unhealthy position in the vicinity of the great ditches caused it to be neglected, and by the end of the fifteenth century it was already fallen into ruins. In 1516 Francis the First began to sell it in portions, particularly that part whose site is now occupied by the Arsenal, and by degrees the whole was thus disposed of. Of the vicissitudes through which from this time the Hôtel de Sens passed, very little is known. At present it is let to poor families, and part of it is used as a waggon office.

The structure is still in a good state of preservation, and is a perfect model of a noble mansion of the fifteenth century, to which period its architecture shows that the present erection belongs. Its strong outside is characteristic of the period when people sought security as well as comfort in their houses, and over the gateway, at the point of the arch, is a very singular opening, intended, no doubt, as a means of annoying those who might attempt to force the door from the outside. This gateway, flanked by two round overhanging turrets, is represented in our engraving. There are indications of some niches near the corner, which evidently were formerly the receptacles of a Rood with the Virgin and St. John. There was fighting in the street before this house at the revolution of 1830, and the masonry around the gateway showed some marks of injury.

Within, the Hôtel de Sens has a finely groined roof. The windows are very remarkable, and at the southwestern corner of the court there is a curious turret with a machicolated projection. We understand that there are strong hopes the French Government will be shortly induced to buy this interesting relic, with the Hôtel de Cluny, described in a recent number of our Magazine, and that of La Tremouille, of which we intend to give an account on an early occasion—and that they will be preserved and restored as so many national monuments of the first importance, and as studies for the architect and the antiquary.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY ABBAT'S,
KENSINGTON.

MR. URBAN,

MR. FAULKNER, in his History of Kensington, published in 1820, has described all the monuments and epitaphs which he found in the church. Since the publication of that work, however, many others have been erected, and it may not be useless to garner in your pages an account of

* Charles laid a tax upon the city of Paris to buy the different parcels which he thus joined together, and to pay the expenses connected with it. When his father, King John, returned out of captivity, he seized upon this tax and applied it to other purposes, and raised another in its place; so that the Parisians paid twice for the purchase of the Hôtel St. Paul, which was the cause of no little heartburnings afterwards.

such amongst them as appertain to *notable* individuals, or are likely to excite any degree of general interest.

The most prominent addition is a marble tablet affixed to a pillar on the north side of the east end of the centre aisle (or nave), surmounted by a beautifully executed bust from the studio of Chantrey.

The tablet bears this inscription :

In memory of
THOMAS RENNELL, B. D.
late Vicar of this parish,
the respect and affection of
the inhabitants of Kensington
have erected this bust.

The son of Thomas Rennell, D. D. Dean of Winchester, and Sarah, daughter of Sir W. Blackstone, his talents, acquirements, and virtues were not unworthy such progenitors. He was born in 1786, educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, ordained in 1810, collated to this vicarage in 1816. He deceased June 30th, 1824.

A subscription having been set on foot amongst the parishioners, for the purpose of raising some testimony of respect for Mr. Rennell, Chantrey was applied to for assistance as a personal friend of the Vicar, and he ultimately undertook the task of working a bust, and consented to receive for his labours whatever might happen to be subscribed. The bust, although chiefly from memory, is deemed an excellent likeness.

Against the second pillar from the west, on the south side of the church, is a small plain tablet inscribed,

To the memory of
JAMES MILL, Esq.
Author of

"History of British India,"
"Analysis of the Human Mind,"
And other works.

Born 8th April, 1773,
died 23rd June, 1836,
and buried near this place.

Mr. Mill resided in a house in Vicarage Row, Kensington, at present occupied by Sir David Wilkie.

Against the west wall, on the same side of the church, there is a tablet to Francis Colman, the inscription on which is recorded by Faulkner. Over this an urn, with drapery, and two shields at the foot of it have been added. Upon the urn is the following :

To the memory of GEORGE COLMAN, son of Francis Colman, patentee of the Royal Theatre, Haymarket, Translator of Terence, Author of the *Jealous Wife*, and of various other works of literary eminence. Died 14th of August, 1794, aged 62.

The southernmost shield is thus inscribed :

To the memory of GEORGE COLMAN the Younger, who succeeded his father as patentee of the Haymarket Theatre. He was pre-eminent as a dramatist, admired as a poet, and beloved as a man.

Colman, the Muse's child, the Drama's pride,
Whose works now waken joy, or grief impart,
Humour with pathos, wit with sense allied,
A playful fancy and a feeling heart,—
His task accomplish'd, and his circuit run,
Here finds at last his monumental bed.
Take, then departed shade, this lay, from one
Who loved thee living, and laments thee dead.

Born October 1st, 1762,
Died October 26th, 1836.

At the time of his death, Mr. Colman resided in Brompton-square. It is somewhat singular that more accomplished verses were not provided for the poet's monument.

The second shield is blank.

The most recently erected tablet in the church is a memorial of the kind-heartedness of our present amiable and accomplished Sovereign. It is affixed to the reveal of a window at the east end of the south aisle, and presents these lines :

Sacred to the memory of Mr. WILLIAM MASON, late coachman to her Majesty Queen Victoria, who died April 12th, 1838, aged 65, having served 48 years in the royal establishment. This tablet is erected by her Majesty's command, as a token of regard for the memory of an old and faithful servant.

In the churchyard lies John Charles Canning, son of the Right Hon. George Canning. He died on the 31st of March, 1820.

The Church has been recently repaired and decorated under the direction of the Messrs. Godwin, architects, at a total expense of 379*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* which included relaying the roof with lead, and some alterations in the vestry-room. The church was closed for the purpose on Monday, the 3rd of September, and was opened again on the 7th of October, 1838 ; on which occasion the present Rector, the Venerable Archdeacon Pott, preached an appropriate sermon in aid of the

two school-houses for infants, which are about to be built in the parish, under the direction of the before-mentioned architects. During the repairs, all marriages, excepting those for which special license had been obtained, were solemnised at the district church of St. Barnabas.

In concluding this brief memorandum in connection with the parish of St. Mary Abbat's, Kensington, I would remark, that the parish authorities uniformly spell "Abbat's" in their printed notices, &c. at this time, with two *t*'s thus, "Abbotts" of the meaning of which they are probably generally ignorant. This church, dedicated to St. Mary, was given, with sundry appurtenances, by Godfrey de Vere, in the year 1111, to the monastery of Abingdon in Berks, the Abbat of that establishment having restored him to health in the character of his physician; and from this circumstance it was afterwards called St. Mary Abbat's (in other words, St. Mary's belonging to the Abbat of Abingdon.)

Yours, &c. NOTA.

MR. URBAN, Bath, Dec. 18.

IN your very valuable periodical for November 1837, I observe that you

have obliged the public with an account of the elegant and tasteful rural seat of the present Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the neighbourhood of Banwell, Somerset; and with a description of its very interesting adjuncts. The writer of the communication, however, has omitted to mention an antiquarian article, which, in my opinion, forms one of the most interesting rarities among the manifold ones which present themselves to the visitor of Banwell Cottage. The article alluded to is an *ancient marble*, inserted in the wall at the eastern end of the fanciful but elegant little structure, named the *Osteon*. From a notice appended to it, this singular tablet appears to have been brought from Italy, many years ago, by the late Col. Stephens, of Camerton House, Somerset; to have been purchased at the sale of his collection, by the Rev. Richard Warner, Rector of Chelwood, Somerset; and presented by that gentleman to the present Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, Dr. George Henry Law. The marble is nearly three feet long, and nine or ten inches deep, of a grey clouded colour, of an oblong form, and bearing the following inscription.*

DEO MAGNO ETEATO BONO · VAL · VALENS · V · P ·
PRAEFECT · TEMPLVM MARDERIS DIOCLITIANI OBTRVNCATO
NE QVOD CAPVS · PVB · M · E · PVDEVLS ·

L. SEMPRONIVS PROCVLVS · VETERANVS · EX CLASSE MISENIS · MIL · ANN · XXVI ·
SIBI · ET · CONIVGI SVÆ ET LIBERTIS · LIBATABVSQ · POSTERISQ · EORVM ·

With respect to the collocation, form, and peculiarities of these letters, I would observe, that between the upper three lines and the lower two lines there is an *increased interval*, which seems to indicate that the two groups of lines form *two distinct inscriptions*. The stops, or *centurial marks*, as they are usually called, are *triangular* in both inscriptions; a form which, Horseley asserts, marks the age (or nearly so) when they were cut. The letters of the two lower lines are rather larger than those of the superior lines. The lower ex-

tremity of the letter G, in the word *Magno*, is curled considerably *inwards*; and the V, in that of *Eorum*, is formed by a perpendicular line, and a straight oblique one, meeting its centre at an angle of 60 degrees; singularities which may possibly throw more light on the æra of the inscribed marble, which appears to have been worked

* The first inscription would perhaps read, *Deo Magno Eteato* (or, possibly, for the second E is not unquestionable, *et Fato*, greeing with BONO, not an uncommon form of words) *Val. Valens*, &c.

after the Roman letters had been corrupted, by an admixture with the forms of those in use among the Northern nations of Europe.

That the lines embrace two distinct inscriptions, will, I think, admit of little doubt, as the two latter ones form of themselves a perfect sepulchral inscription; and as Gruter has many of a similar character, and one in almost the same words. Its author appears to have been Lucius Sempromius Proculus, a veteran of twenty-six years' standing, and serving in the fleet which Augustus originally had stationed at *Misenum*. "Of these Liburnians," says Gibbon, "he (Augustus) composed the two fleets of Ravenna and *Misenum*." v. i. 29. Lucius seems to have affixed the marble over the entrance of a sepulchre, destined to receive the ashes of *himself*, *his wife*, *his freed-men*, and *freed-women*, manumitted household slaves being generously considered by the Romans in the light of relations, and as members of the family to which they appertained.

But, though we may thus, satisfactorily I think, dispose of the *two lower lines*, the marble still presents a *crux criticorum*; the interpretation of which exceeds not only *my* ability, but has baffled the learning and sagacity of far more able classical anti-

quaries than myself; though, possibly, through the medium of your excellent periodical, a satisfactory rendering of it may be obtained, from some "second Daniel" among your many gifted readers. What shall we say, what *can* we say, of the three upper lines? Would it at all lessen the obscurity which involves them, to *suppose* that the marble, with its *upper inscription* only, might have been brought from Armenia, where we find the town of *Mardera*; that it there surmounted the portal of a temple dedicated to a *local deity*, named *Eteatus*, adopted by the the Romans into their comprehensive "muster roll" of divinities—a compliment which they paid, or, rather, a wise political rule which they observed, with respect to most of the kingdoms, provinces, and cities which they conquered; and that *Lucius Sem. Proc.* having, "by hook or by crook," become possessed of the tablet, and conceiving that its original appropriation imparted to it an additional "odour of sanctity," placed it, *more Romanorum*, on the front of his own family tomb? The notion has amused me, and will, probably, make your readers smile; but, *I* can bear the *laugh* if any one of them can and will *interpret* the *inscription*.

Yours, &c. VIATOR.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XXV.

LETTER OF SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.

THE splendid mansion of King's Weston near Bristol was erected by Edward Southwell, Esq. son of Sir Robert Southwell, the Secretary of State to King William the Third, and great-grandfather (in the direct paternal line) of the late Lord De Clifford.* His architect was the celebrated Sir John Vanbrugh,† and the following letter of the latter to Mr. Southwell, written while the works were in progress, is dated from the

architect's still more renowned performance, the palace of the Earls of Carlisle.

Castle Howard, Oct. 23rd, 1713.

SIR,—I acquainted you sometime since I had read with much pleasure the letter you enclosed to me, w^{ch} you had rec^d from Mrs. Henley. I am since obliged with yours from King's Weston of the 13th inst, being much pleased with the house being quite covered in so good season, for, if the weather is with you as in the North, your walls must have dried almost as fast as they went up, and there

* Since the death of Lord De Clifford, King's Weston has become the seat of William Miles, Esq. M.P. for East Somerset.

† We are very happy to add another to the letters of this lively writer, several of whose epistles to Tonson the bookseller were lately published in our vol. VI. pp. 27, 374, vol. VII. pp. 243, 479. EDIT.

being no great rains to soak them whilst they were open, the house will be dry a year the sooner for't. In my last I told you I wished you would not go up with the chimneys till I was with you on the spot, to make tryall of the heights, &c. with boards. I am glad to find you now of the same opinion, tho' you had not yet rec^d my letter; for I would fain have that part rightly hit off. I likewise think you in the right to clear off the scaffolds, tho' there be more difficulty in getting up the stone for the chimneys.

As to the objections you mention, I can only say I cannot think as they do, tho' it may be I am wrong. As to the Door being too little, if an alteration be thought necessary, I can show you how to do it; but of these particulars, 'tis better to talk than to write. I hope, however, at last, I shall see you as well pleased as the Lord of this place is: who has now within this week had a fair tryall of his dwelling, in what he most apprehended, which was cold. For, tho' we have now had as bitter storms as rain and wind can well compose, every room in the house is an oven, and in corridors of 200 ft long there is not air enough in motion to stir the flame of a candle. I hope to find the same comfort in your chatteau, when the North-west blows his hardest; so pray don't think you shall stand in need of a few poor trees to screen you. The post will be gone, if I say any thing now, than that I am most heartily your humble ser^t,

J. VANBRUGH.

*To Edward Southwell, Esq. at
King's Weston near Bristol.*

VERSES BY DR. STUKELEY. (in MS.)

THE SWEET WILLIAM.

The pride of France is Lilly White,
The Rose in June is Jacobite;
The prickly Thistle of the Scot
Is Northern Knighthood's badge and lot;
But since the Duke's* victorious blows,
The Lilly, Thistle, and the Rose,
All droop and fade, all die away;
Sweet William's flower now rules the day.
'Tis English growth, of beauteous hue,
Cloath'd, like our troops, in red and blue.
No plant with brighter lustre grows,
Except the Laurel on his brows,—
That everlasting wreath of Fame,
To guard and spread the hero's name.

Britons, the tarnish'd robe detest,
And stick Sweet William in your breast;

The factious Rose in pieces tear,
And this more charming nosegay wear;
Let this remain the loyal sign
Of Brunswick's valiant, virtuous line:
Sweet William be the British toast,
As William is Britannia's boast.
The soldier on his casque shall wear
Sweet William; on her breast the fair;
The flow'r shall nerve the warrior's arms,
And lustre add to maidens' charms.

St. George's Star with feebler rays
By this victorious flow'r shall blaze;
And Knights of Bath shall own their red,
Compar'd with William's purple, dead.
There is no red with this can vie,
But William's god-like modesty;
Who blushes to deserve the praise
Which rescu'd Britain fondly pays.
Then let this warlike sprig be worn,
On either white auspicious morn:
One gave great William birth, and one
Proclaims him George's martial son.
In happy order link'd we see
The hero's birth and victory; †
And April's happy ides shall bloom,
Yearly Sweet William's rich perfume.

Printed at Stamford, in Lincolnshire,
July 24th, 1746.

THE LAST LETTERS OF L. E. L.

THE following letters of the late Mrs. Maclean, which have appeared in the public newspapers, are, we think, worthy of preservation in a more permanent form, as the last memorials of a lady whose talents and whose fate have excited a very general admiration and sympathy. The first of them was communicated to the Times, in the following letter from Mrs. S. C. Hall.

SIR—As I find there are some painful surmises in reference to the melancholy death of Mrs. Maclean, I presume to request your insertion of the accompanying letter. It is probably one of the two she wrote the night before her decease; for, though without a date, it came to me as a "ship letter," and not by private hand, and I did not receive it until I had read the mournful intelligence in your paper. It is unnecessary to direct attention to its cheerful and healthy tone; to me it is evidence that for the first time during a life of labour, anxiety, and pain, for such hers undoubtedly was, her hopes of ease and happiness were strong and well grounded. A mysterious dispensation of Providence has deprived literature and society of one of its brightest ornaments.

* William Duke of Cumberland.

† The Duke was born on the 15th of April, and on the 16th gained the victory at Culloden.

She will be lamented by millions, to whose enjoyments she so largely contributed; but to her private friends the loss is one to which language can give no adequate expression.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obliged servant,

ANNA MARIA HALL.

*The Rosery, 12, Gloucester-road,
Old Brompton.*

“ My dearest Mrs. Hall,—I must send you one of my earliest epistles from the Tropics, and as a ship is just sailing, I will write, though it can only be a few hurried lines. I can tell you my whole voyage in three words—six weeks’ seasickness—but I am now as well as possible, and have been ever since I landed. The castle is a very noble building, and all the rooms large and cool, while some would be pretty even in England; that where I am writing is painted a deep blue, with some splendid engravings; indeed, fine prints seem quite a passion with the gentlemen here. Mr. Maclean’s library is fitted up with bookcases of African mahogany, and portraits of distinguished authors; I, however, never approach it without due preparation and humility, so crowded is it with scientific instruments, telescopes, chronometers, lavameters, gasometers, &c., none of which may be touched by hands profane. On three sides the batteries are dashed against by the waves; on the fourth is a splendid land view; the hills are covered to the top with what we should call weed, but is here called bush. This dense mass of green is varied by some large handsome white houses, belonging to different gentlemen; and on two of the heights are small forts built by Mr. Maclean. The cocoa-trees with their long fan-like leaves are very beautiful. The natives seem both obliging and intelligent, and look very picturesque with their fine dark figures, with pieces of the country cloth flung round them; they seem to have an excellent ear for music; the band plays all the old popular airs, which they have caught from some chance hearing. The servants are very tolerable, but they take so many to work. The prisoners do the scouring,—and fancy three men cleaning a room that an old woman in England would do in an hour! besides the soldier who stands by, his bayonet drawn in his hand. All my troubles have been of a housekeeping kind, and no one could begin on a more plentiful stock of ignorance than myself; however, like Sinbad the sailor in the cavern, I begin to see daylight. I have numbered and labelled my

keys,—their name is Legion,—and every morning I take my way to the store, give out flour, sugar, butter, &c., and am learning to scold if I see any dust, or miss the customary polish on the tables; I am actually getting the steward of the ship, who is my right hand, to teach me how to make pastry; I will report progress in the next; we live almost entirely on ducks and chickens; if a sheep be killed, it must be eaten the same day; the bread is very good, palm wine being used for yeast, and yams are an excellent substitute for potatoes. The fruit generally is too sweet for my liking, but the oranges and pine-apples are delicious. You cannot think the complete seclusion in which I live, but I have a great resource in writing, and I am very well and happy: but I think even more than I expected, if that be possible, of my English friends. It was almost like seeing something alive when I saw ‘The Buccanier’ and ‘The Outlaw’ side by side in Mr. Maclean’s library; I cannot tell you the pleasure it gave me. Do tell Mr. Hall that every day I find the Books of Gems greater treasures; I refer to them perpetually. I have been busy with what I hope you will like—essays from Sir Walter Scott’s works, to illustrate a set of Heath’s portraits; I believe they are to appear every fortnight next year. Give my kindest love to Mrs. Fielding and Mr. Hall, and believe me ever,

“ Your truly affectionate,

“ L. E. (LONDON*) MACLEAN.

“ I shall not forget the shells.”

The other letter was written by Mrs. Maclean on the very morning of her decease, and was produced by her husband at the inquest, as shewing her state of mind immediately before the fatal catastrophe.

“ *Cape Coast Castle, Oct. 15.*

“ My dearest Marie,—I cannot but write to you a brief account how I enact the part of a feminine Robinson Crusoe. I must say, in itself, the place is infinitely superior to all I ever dreamed of. The castle is a fine building—the rooms excellent. I do not suffer from heat; insects there are few or none, and I am in excellent health. The solitude, except an occasional dinner, is absolute; from

* “ You see how difficult it is to leave off an old custom.”

[The name had been written “ L. E. Landon;” but the word “ Landon ” was erased, and that of “ Maclean ” substituted.]

seven in the morning till seven when we dine, I never see Mr. Maclean, and rarely any one else. We were welcomed by a series of dinners, which I am glad are over—for it is very awkward to be the only lady—still the great kindness with which I have been treated, and the very pleasant manners of many of the gentlemen, made me feel it as little as possible. Last week we had a visit from Captain Castle of the *Pylades*. His story is very melancholy. He married six months before he left England, to one of the beautiful Miss Hill's, Sir John Hill's daughter, and she died just as he received orders to return home. We also had a visit from Colonel Bosch, the Dutch Governor, a most gentlemanly-like man. But fancy how awkward the next morning; I cannot induce Mr. Maclean to rise, and I have to make breakfast, and do the honours of adieu to him and his officers—white plumes, mustachios, and all. I think I never felt more embarrassed. I have not yet felt the want of society the least. I do not wish to form new friends, and never does a day pass without thinking most affectionately of my old ones. On three sides we are surrounded by the sea. I like the perpetual dash on the rocks:

one wave comes up after another, and is for ever dashed in pieces, like human hopes, that can only swell to be disappointed. We advance; up springs the shining froth of love or hope, 'a moment white, and gone for ever.' The land-view, with its cocoa and palm trees, is very striking—it is like a scene in the *Arabian Nights*. Of a night the beauty is very remarkable; the sea is of a silvery purple, and the moon deserves all that has been said in her favour. I have only once been out of the fort by daylight, and then was delighted. The salt lakes were first dyed a deep crimson by the setting sun, and as we returned they seemed a faint violet in the twilight, just broken by a thousand stars, while before us was the red beacon-light. The chance of sending this letter is a very sudden one, or I should have ventured to write to General Fagen, to whom I beg the very kindest regards. Dearest, do not forget me. Pray write to me, 'Mrs, George Maclean, Cape Coast Castle; care of Messrs. Forster and Smith, 5, New City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street.' Write about yourself; nothing else half so much interests your affectionate

"L. E. MACLEAN."

MR. WILBERFORCE AND THE LATE
REV. ARCHDEACON COXE.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Life of the late Mr. Wilberforce, published by his sons (vol. ii. p. 317), is the following passage, forming part of a letter addressed to his friend Mr. Banks.

"I have, at length, got through the 1st vol. of Coxe, the only one I carried about with me; and I must say I think you have formed too favourable a judgment both of the matter and execution of the work, though I quite agree with you in esteeming it as a valuable one, for want of a better, on account of the events he treats of. But my grand quarrel with *the man* is, that he writes like one of those knavish coxcomb parsons (I have known several of that stamp) who are so afraid of being thought tinctured with professional prejudices, and of carrying into their political speculations any of their religious persuasions, that they suppose all Statesmen to be a race of beings more devoid of common integrity than they really are, and defend measures, and reason on principles which would be disclaimed by them as altogether unjustifiable."

These remarks, when applied (as they necessarily must be from the

context) to the late Archdeacon Coxe, are so extremely unjust, that, in reverence to his memory, one of his relations feels it a sacred duty to step forward in vindication of his character, and to rescue it from the imputations which Mr. Wilberforce has here ungenerously cast upon it. It is fully admitted that an historian and a biographer is a public character, open to the criticism of all who think proper to attack him *as an author*, and the opinions of Mr. Wilberforce upon his *works*, however severe they might be, would not have excited a remark. A writer, praised and recommended by Johnson, and one whose reputation has been placed on so firm a basis as that of Mr. Coxe, cannot sink under the censure of any individual, however eminent and excellent he may be; but when he is alluded to as a "knavish and coxcomb parson," and as one who seems almost ashamed to avow his religious opinions, the aspersion must be met, and flatly contradicted. A more upright benevolent, simple-hearted man than Mr. Coxe never existed; coxcombry, or any thing but what was most straightforward and fearless in conduct and principle, was alien to

his character: he was so little of a courtier that he gave up his situation as tutor in a noble family, with all the prospects of preferment that such a charge opened to him, because his spirit would not brook the waywardness and imperiousness of one of its members, though he was to the last befriended by that family in every way most gratifying to his feelings.

His religion was practically evinced by the most active charity, and the most perfect resignation to years of absolute blindness; and so far from flinching from public opinion, his fault was too great carelessness of the effect of a manner somewhat blunt and rough, which *masked* but could not *hide* his kind and benevolent heart.

More it is needless to say. Those who may wish to know further as to the private life of this excellent man, whose labours have added so much to the literature of his country, will be gratified by the manly and impartial criticism on the Pelham Papers which appeared in the Quarterly Review, (vol. 50, p. 118,) and to which an interesting memoir of Mr. Coxe was appended. One extract from that article may be quoted.

“ Few have ever left life more rich in all that should accompany old age, public approbation, the affection and reverence of friends and kindred, the esteem of great men, and the gratitude of humble ones. It would be no common eulogy to say of so long and active a career, that it was accomplished without reproach; but this negative praise would ill express the fervid and generous quality of virtues that were not merely active, but had in them something of enthusiasm. An impatient aversion to base and disingenuous vices, and an ardent and indefatigable benevolence, were the strongest features of his character. The most vindictive man never followed up an injury more keenly than he pursued a scheme of kindness. Not only his pecuniary means, but his time, his labour, and his influence, were devoted to the offices of charity or friendship, with a frankness and singleness of heart which disclosed at once the most ingenuous mind and the warmest affections. If, as has been observed, he contributed but slightly to literature as a divine, he greatly adorned life as a Christian. Trained up from infancy in the faith and principles which that name implies, and not forgetful of them in his youth, he embraced them with a still firmer attachment when, by assuming the clerical office, he

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became bound not only to cultivate them in himself, but inculcate them upon others; and there were found after his decease some scattered memorials of his most secret thoughts, which proved that even Herbert, his pious predecessor at Bemerton, scarcely entered upon the sacred ministry with deeper awe, or more anxious self-examination.”

Yours, &c.

M. F.

MR. URBAN,

I ENTIRELY disbelieve the truth of a statement lately put forth in one of the Newspapers, *in re* Woolfrey,* that Prayers for the *soul* are now offered up in any protestant church. A prayer of hope for the dead is a totally different thing. The instance given was St. George's Chapel, at Windsor. That a service is performed on the Obit Sundays, according to an altered ritual, prepared in the time of Elizabeth, I believe to be the case; but the newspaper writer wishes to draw an inference that it is the *old* ritual of Edward the Fourth's days. I send you a copy of the Prayer used in the Estbury or Isbury Chapel, at Lambourne in Berkshire. This was altered to suit the opinions of the age in the days of Elizabeth, and contains, as you will observe, nothing on which to hang the doctrine of *purgatory*. I need not trouble you with any details of the Isbury Chapel and Almshouse. There is a meagre account in Lysons; and copies of the inscriptions (many of which are now lost), but without any description of the armorial bearings, are to be found in Ashmole.

Yours, &c.

A.

A Prayer to be said by the poor of the Almshouses of JOHN ISBURY, Esq. in Lambourne, Berks.

O Eternal God, who art nigh and plenteous in mercy to all that call upon Thee: we do bless and praise Thee for all thy mercies, wherewith, from our youth up, thou hast blessed us, both in things concerning this life, and that to come. We bless Thee for our creation after thine own image, when thou mightest have made us in the likeness of the meanest of thy creatures; for our redemption by the Death and Passion of thy dear Son, when thou mightest have left us (as we had plunged ourselves) in eternal perdition with the Devil and his

* See Sir Herbert Jenner's decision, p. 198.

angels; for our instruction under the Gospel of Christ, when thou mightest have left us to have lived and died in the place of ignorance and hour of darkness. We bless Thee for preserving us from our birth unto this present time; we acknowledge how just it had been with Thee, to have cut us off long ago, for the sins both of our youth and of our age. We praise Thee, that whereas thou hast manifested fearful and sudden judgments on others, taking them away in the midst of their days and in the midst of their sins, Thou hast, nevertheless, in much mercy borne with us, and forborne us a long time, notwithstanding our many and mighty sins. We bless Thee for the friends and benefactors which from time to time thou hast raised up unto us, and for the comfortable provision which by them Thou hast made for us: such is thy great goodness, that in the midst of judgment Thou dost remember mercy; although we are poor, yet Thou has not forsaken us; although we have forgotten Thee days without number, yet hast Thou not forgotten us, nor suffered others. We bless Thee in special, that now being old and grey-headed, Thou hast not left us, but plentifully provided for us in that society wherein we live; and praised be thy name for those persons, by whom this maintenance for the support of our age and for the more freedom in thy service hath been bestowed, and from time to time maintained and continued: in particular, we thank Thee for our ancient and charitable Founder, Mr. John Isbury, whose reward we hope is with Thee, and for our present supervisors, Mr. Warden, of New College, and Mr. Henry Hippeley, whom we beseech Thee to bless with all spiritual and temporal blessings, with grace here, and glory hereafter; make them, we pray Thee, careful to do their duties in their places, conscionable in discharging the trust reposed in them, wise and faithful in dispensing the charitable relief of our deceased founder and worthy benefactors; and finally, we humbly intreat for ourselves, that Thou wouldest give us a sanctified use of all thy mercies towards us, especially of that provision which in our latter days Thou hast made for us, and of that happy liberty which by the means for thy daily service we do enjoy. Having such time, and so much encouragement for Thy service, grant that we may improve this time of ours, and these mercies of thine, for the good of our own souls, and then for the good of others, whom in our prayers we are and ought to be continually mindful; help us to pray, not only with our lips, but with our hearts and spirits, for Thou art a spirit, and will be worshipped in spirit

and in truth: and seeing it is not good that the spirit be without faith, Lord give us, and increase in us, true faith, and saving knowledge, that we may pray, as with the spirit, so with the understanding also; give us grace to call to mind and repent of the sins of our youth, yea, all the offences of our lives past; enable us from henceforth so to carry ourselves, both towards Thee, and towards men in that society wherein Thou hast placed us, that we may be esteemed worthy those benefits Thou hast bestowed on us, and be capable of those mercies which Thou has provided for thine hereafter. Bless, O Lord, thy whole Church; comfort thine afflicted people; send forth painful and faithful labourers into thy harvest; grant thy Gospel a free passage; be favourable unto this kingdom wherein we live; pardon our manifold and grievous sins; withhold thy judgments; continue as all thine abundant favours hitherto vouchsafed to us, so especially the light of the Gospel; cleanse our hearts of all idolatry, superstition, and prophaneness; bless our gracious King George and all the Royal Family; bless the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council; bless all that are in and under authority, and all that love and fear Thee; accomplish the number of thine elect; prepare us and all thine for thy coming, and then, Lord Jesus, come quickly.

Oxford, Printed at the Clarendon Printing-House, 1750!

THE GAELIC NOT CELTIC.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 10.

IN the discussions which have lately appeared in your valuable Miscellany upon the origin of the early colonists of the British Islands, it has been the practice of some of the disputants to apply the term *Celtic* exclusively to the *Gaëlic* race and language; thus limiting this generic term to Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, to the exclusion of Wales and Cornwall, invariably speaking of the *Gaëlic* language as *the Celtic*, without admitting any cognate branch. When I first noticed this assumption I paid but little attention to it, attributing it altogether to some inadvertence on the part of the writer. But when I see the practice regularly and systematically persisted in, I cannot refrain from intimating my suspicions that an impartial investigation would prove that so far from being exclusively *the Celtic*, the *Gaëlic* language has no claim to that appellation at all, except-

ing as a conventional designation. And in order to bring this cause to an issue, let us ask the question, *why is the Gaëlic language called Celtic?* I believe the only answer that can be given to this is the following: the similarity of names points out the connexion. *Gaël* resembles *Gallus*; and as the Gauls were a Celtic race, therefore the Gaëlic is Celtic.

Now, admitting an original resemblance betwixt the two names, still this would establish nothing more than a bare possibility. But I will venture to maintain that this similarity of names is of but very modern origin. The word *Gaël* in its present form is not only modern, but absolutely of the most recent construction. In all works of any standing it is written *Gaoidheil* or with some corresponding letters, forming a word of two syllables with an aspirate *d* or *t* in the middle, utterly precluding its identity with *Gallia* and *Gallus*.

But it will be answered that although the word is written *Gaoidheil*, yet it is pronounced *Ga'el*, the *dh* being mute. I know that it is so pronounced, but I maintain that this pronunciation is a late corruption, and that originally it was pronounced in two syllables, with a consonant between. And in confirmation of this, I beg to refer to the form in which the word is found in the Latin; for there we have the words *Gathelus*, *Geythelos*, and *Gathel* so connected with the Gaëlic race that there can be no reasonable doubt that the real sound of the original *Gaoidheil* is intended to be expressed. And although it may be argued that the Irish in writing their native language, in its peculiar orthography, made some letters quiescent, yet it cannot be supposed that they extended this system to the Latin also, and inserted a *th* where it was not sounded.

But if this Latin authority is not sufficient to decide the question, in consequence of its being in a dead language, there is another that may be adduced in a language still spoken, and which has come down to us collaterally with the Gaëlic, and that is the Welsh; for the name by which the Welsh call the Irish is *Gwyddel*, or according to the English orthography *Gwithel*, the *dd* having the sound of the *th*, as in *whither*, *thither*, &c. And this is the structure of the word in

their most ancient compositions. Now unless the Irish themselves gave the word this sound at some period, I do not know how to account for the Welsh adopting it, as it is not likely that they took it from any written language either Latin or Irish. But as the intercourse between Wales and Ireland was pretty considerable in early times, and literature not sufficiently cultivated to influence such national appellations, I think it very probable that the Welsh *Gwithel* is the ancient and correct form of the Irish *Gaoidhel*. I use the term *Irish*, as the Gaëlic or Erse of the Highlands is but an offset from that language.

I may be asked how the Irish came to discard the intermediate consonant and change *Gaoidhel* into *Gael*. I answer, precisely in the same way the French changed *pater*, *mater*, and *frater* into *père*, *mère*, and *frère*. There was a tendency in the middle and later ages to soften down words by omitting consonants: the Irish partook of this, perhaps, in a greater degree than even the French. It is a well-known fact that if the Irish or Gaëlic were written as it is pronounced at the present day, its etymological structure would be completely destroyed, as its roots would be no longer distinguishable. This omitting of consonants is particularly observable in words derived from the Latin, of whose original form no doubt can be entertained.

As long as the Welsh and Gaëlic are classed as cognate languages, the term Celtic, when applied to both in common, may be as appropriate a generic designation as any other; but when this cognate relation is denied, then I cannot see with what propriety the Gaëlic can be exclusively designated *the Celtic*, unless some much better argument is adduced than the connexion betwixt *Gaoidhel* and *Gallia*.

A CYMRO.

[We have received a letter from another Correspondent who signs CYMRO, which we must defer to another month from want of space.]

MR. URBAN, *Brit. Mus. Jan. 15.*

AS the investigation of the affinities of languages has always been a favourite pursuit with me, I have paid particular attention to the communications of FIOR GHÆL in your Maga-

zine. But, though I readily bear testimony to the ability and varied knowledge displayed by the writer, I must frankly avow that my own researches have led me to form a different conclusion with respect to his leading position, viz. the non-affinity of the Gaëlic and Welsh. This conclusion I do not yet see cause to retract or modify. I do not profess to be very deeply versed either in Welsh or Gaëlic, but I am truly desirous of knowing more, being convinced that the study of those languages is highly important, both to the philologist and the historian of the human race. It is, therefore, with a sincere view of obtaining information, not from the mere itch of disputing, that I feel desirous to enter into an amicable discussion of the matter with FIOR GHAEAL, in the pages of your Miscellany, giving the reasons on which my present opinion is founded. If I find reason to believe that I have been in the wrong, I shall not hesitate to say so.

In order to clear the way for the discussion, I will make a single preliminary inquiry. It is asserted that a large proportion of the Welsh,—according to some authorities three-fourths, according to others fourteen-fifteenths,—is not Celtic at all. I therefore just beg to ask FIOR GHAEAL's opinion, as to this preponderating *non Celtic* portion of the language. Is it most nearly allied in vocabulary and structure to Latin, or Teutonic, or Slavonic, or Reinish? or, is it an anomalous tongue, altogether *sui generis*? My reasons for asking this question will appear hereafter.

In conclusion, I beg to express my

unqualified assent to FIOR GHAEAL's statements respecting the non-Semitic character of the Gaëlic languages. There is not, in my opinion, the smallest affinity between the two classes, and I cannot but feel surprized that any person of ordinary information should think otherwise.

Yours, &c.

R. G.

MR. URBAN,

Dorchester,
Dec. 18.

IN the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 658, we read "Her Cenwalh gefeagt æt *Peonnum* with Wealas, and hy geflymde oth *Pedridan*." This year Kenwal fought at *Penn* with the Welsh, and pursued them to the *Parret*; and Sir R. Hoare, I think, places this battle at *Penn Zellwood*, near *Stourhead*, between twenty and thirty miles from the *Parret*. Now, as I was lately on *Cheddington Hill*, near *Crewkerne*, but in *Dorsetshire*, where the *Parret* rises, and was overlooking the extensive plain which stretches from the foot of it, I saw a village by an isolated hill, (a British *Pen*,) about four miles to the right of the *Parret*; and on asking a gentleman of *Crewkerne*, with whom I was talking, the name of it, he said it was *Pen*, *Pen Hill*, and the village of *Pen Domer*, which, I conceive, was the *Pen* from which *Kenwal* followed the Welsh to the *Parret*, as, I think, a run of five-and-twenty miles, through bogs, woods, and streams, which must have been greater obstacles than the little incipient *Parret*, would have been rather too much, even for hardy Saxons, and nimble-footed Britons.

W. BARNES.

HEAVEN AND EARTH.

BY F. W. FABER, OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

THERE are no Shadows where there is no Sun;
There is no Beauty where there is no Shade;
And all things in two lines of glory run,
Darkness and light, ebon and gold, inlaid.
GOD comes among us through the shrouds of air;
And his dim track is like the silvery wake
Left by yon pinnace on the mountain lake,
Fading and re-appearing here and there.
The lamps and veils through heav'n and earth that move,
Go in and out, as jealous of their light,
Like sailing stars upon a misty night.
Death is the shade of coming life; and Love
Yearns for her dear ones in the holy tomb,
Because bright things are better seen in gloom!

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Canidia, or the Witches ; a Rhapsody, in five Parts. By R. D. 1683. 4to.

WE believe this extraordinary poem, which fills a quarto volume of six hundred pages, is very little known. The copy we possess belonged to the Marquis of Blandford, who gave three guineas for it. The author, R. D. was Doctor Robert Dixon, who was, perhaps, the same person mentioned by Anthony Wood, (*Fasti Oxon.* vol. ii. p. 782,) whom he considers to have been D.D. and Prebendary of Rochester, author of some Theological Treatises. That he was a divine may also be inferred from his motto, “*Neque Imperiale est libertatem dicendi negare, neque Sacerdotale est quod sentiat non dicere.*” The poem is written in what is commonly called Hudibrastic verse, though with much license and many anomalies. The reflections of which it consists are supposed to be made by Canidia the Witch, and form a wild, rambling, disjointed satire on men and things. There is very little poetical merit in the volume ; but there is no doubt, from a strong resemblance in expression between some lines in this poem and some of his, that Dean Swift had read it ; indeed it was decidedly in *his line*. The following is from the 2nd book :

“ But I knew, when I was maid,
A greater, better king betray’d.
A conquer’d king, in vile disguise
To his false Scottish subjects flies,
And they, for a gold inspection,
Send him to an *Independent* section ;
They send him to a gaol protection,
Then to a death-scaffold’s erection :
A Presbyterian projection,
And a damn’d natural infliction.

I’ll warrant ’em for this the worse
To lie under an everlasting curse.
Rouze up the rump-scuttle whores,
Ye lazy things, turn out of doors,
For I must lead ye another dance,
From fair Albion into France,
From the island of Fairies,
To Corvos, Floros, and Canaries,
There ’s good liquor, make a stand—
You must cross to Newfoundland, &c.

From the fourth part, on drésses :

“ They had their famous India plumes,
Top and top-gallants, rich perfumes,
Arabic odours of the best,
Snatch’d from the dying phoenix’ nest,
They had the perewick, the call,*
The monstrous tires, the devil and all.
Their black bags, buckram, bombast
 shapes,
Their doublets, and short jumps, like apes,
Choppins, galloches, samars, mantos,
And all the modes in the currantos,
Wanton aerial lawns, that hover,
And do immodest parts discover.
They had their muffles, fans, and vails,
Their masks, and busks, and fardingales,
Their gorgets, knots, points, and muffs,
Piccadillo-bands, and cart-wheel ruffs.
Pardon, kind reader, if at all
I some forget, or some miscall,
My ladies waiting-maid perhap
Me in these fopperies might trap,
Or her right-reverend usher carp
And shew how oft amiss I harp.
‘ In all these implements, good truth,
You do my lady wrong, forsooth.’

But let such parties know, I hit
In general at what’s fit.
They have their walking mates on ground,
Or horse and coach, the foysting hound,
The wanton, wily ape, that squats,
Chatters, and frolics in their laps ;
Their curious hands support the gay
Canary-bird, or popinjay.
They have the monkey, the musk-cat,
To make them laugh, to make them chat ;
Not a device, but they had caught,
And, as I think, our gallants taught.
They had the French, the Italian,
Spanish, Dutch, and Polonian
Postures to a hair ; courtesie
That does belong to lap or knee ;
They had the slovenly Dutch slop,
The past-board pad, or English crop,
The curtail’d cloak, and the French felt,
The Monmouth cap, the Zodiaque belt,
The Bilbo blade, and jynghing spur,
The monstrous boot, and cap of fur,
The antique trunk, scant hose, wide ruff,
The wounded doublet, and the buff, &c.

The Chaplain, in book V.

A trencher-chaplain I hate to behold,
Especially if learned and old.

T’ endure to see him, I’m not able,
Before the second course to rise from table ;

* The perriwig or peruke, and cawl.

To see him take away his plate,
And make a leg to the company, I hate ;
Scrape to his master for his good fare,
And basely stand beside his chair,
And beg to borrow his old blind mare
To ride to a country fair.

Master parson, have a care, [fair.
There's a waiting-woman sits next you,
If she chance to be coy, and you be gain-
said

My lady has a fair chamber maid ;
Court her, though she be a little demure,
To win her, in time, you shall be sure.
The poor soul waits every evening tide
With a warming pan at your bed side,
In so doing, she takes a pride,
Hoping one day to be your bride.
For this kind behaviour

You'll get your lord and ladie's favour
And truly something has some savour,
You shall have her by degrees [threes,
And with her a vicarage of the *children*
Besides a pair of gloves next fair ;
Then for to please her have a care,
Marry her, and you'll please 'em to a hair.

The Country Parson :—

"A *rusticate Parson* in habit and mind,
Is a scorn to the learned kind ;
He can thresh, and for need serve the hogs ;
But his chiefest delight is to follow the
dogs, [Martin,
Harpen and *Tarpen*, and *Tear-dog*, and
Thy dog, and my dog, there's the game
for certain ;

De vau, de vau, soho ! soho ! [they go :
O'er the hills, o'er the dales, they go,
Plays ye at trap-ball, cudgel, and leap-
frog,

Now and then kills a calf,* or a hog.
'Tis impossible this amphibious wight,
With learned men should play, least in
sight. [of chess,

Fitter in a blind ale-house, o'er a game
Or all-fours with tinkers, than a scholar's
mess : [lars,

These *parti-per-pale* mongrel-shab scho-
Smatterers, scepticks, have too many
followers. [Cleaver ;

For Divinity, he falls aboard of *Dod* and
For Logic, *Jack Seaton* gives him a
lever.

He's an oracle among the petty-foggers,
Hedgers, ditchers, thatchers, and plow-
joggers. [pledge,

Reward him with but half-a-crown
He'll you marry, yea, brother and sister,
under a hedge ;

A fair bride sets his teeth an edge.

He bears a special hatred 'gainst all
quakers,

And all rebellious undertakers,
And all factious Parliament makers.

At term time, mark what I say,
Coach your patron and matron to a play,
And wait upon 'em every day.
These are lay-patrons' pitiful tricks,
To eat up the poor vicar's pigs and chicks.
But there's something more than I'll chat
If you 'r presented to a rectory fat,
The young squire *gratis* you must teach,
Set him next the pulpit when you preach ;
Take heed of making a breach. [master,
You must go coursing with your young
Have a care he come to no disaster,
Be with him at every tunning,
Wait on him while he goes a gunning,
And on my lady, when she walks a sun-
ning. [cunning

To keep in with the servants you must be
If they owe you money, take heed of
dunning.

When your wife lays in, for joy
The lady will be godmother to your boy,
She'll send her many a dainty bit,
From the oven or the spit ;
All this you may do if you have wit.

He's a strong friend to the Crown,
They may preach him, and pray him,
but he shall drink them down.

His religion never stands at bay,
For he will always be *Vicar of Bray*.
What, do you think him such a widgeon,
As not to be of the King's religion ?
In all changes, come what will. [still.

He was a vicar before, and is a vicar
A papist, or a protestant, choose you
whether,

The pot trade and the priest trade with
him goes together ;

At every puppet-play, market, or fair,
The curate is sure to be there ;

At wakes, all-helps, sessions, sizes,
There flock black-coats of all prizes.

In Term-time parsons naturally fall
Into the Chequer Chamber, or West-
minster Hall.

And all the year long, great business,
frost or snow, [go.

Every week the parson must to London
'Tis danger and charges to plow the seas,
For learning, he'll stay at home and take
his ease ; [there,

Get into his study, take a catalogue
He is drinking at the *Rain-deer*.

Get him to his book, 'tis no good cheer,
You may as soon bring a stake to the bear.
There's a *Geneva bible*, and the *Whole*

Duty of Man,

Practice *piety* if he can,

All won't make him an honest man.

Yet he shall preach to ye, for life and
death,

* See Mr. Raine's explanation of this feat in our last number, p. 64.

Beside the cushion, dagger out of the sheath.

A *concordance*, a *common-place book*,
For Fathers and scholars you may go
look;

No crabbed critics, abtruse annotators,
Quodlibets, postillers, commentators,
Greek, nor Latin translators:
Mark him, he never took a hint,
From the vulgar Latin, or Septuagint;
He hates to see's self afoot in print;

Upon all true scholars he looks asquint.
But that his wits may be more refined,
He reads play-books of the best kind,
And all sorts of romances,
Leads all jiggs, and country dances;
At merry meetings, O, brave *garson*,
They are nothing without the Parson;
They fiddle with him night and day,
Still the bonny *Curate* carries the Bell
away, &c.

The two last lines of the following Distich are often quoted; whether they belong originally to the Author I cannot say.

Tom Coriat footed it ten thousand miles,
Besides way-bits and Kentish styles.

The King of France, with twenty thousand men,
Went up the hill,—and so came down agen.

The Witch's invocation :

Martin, the cryer, calls witches away,
The owls screech, the dogs bay,
Toads croak, and catamountains play;
Snatch flesh from the night raven's maws,
Wolves tear from the mad-dog's jaws,
Seize the ass out of the lion's paws.
Hienas, basilisks, mandrakes,
Vipers, adders, serpents, snakes;
Take horned poppy, cypress brooms,
Wild fig-tree, that grows on tombs,
Cast up dead ashes, sand,
The moon and stars you may command;

Darkness, Devils, Heaven, and Hell,
Must be subject to your spell.
I call you once, I call you twice,
Headlong ye come, if I call you thrice.
Make your cross-dances, hip to hip,
Back to back, heel to heel trip:
Charm all the sorts of deadly drugs,
Carry the devil by the lugs,
Sting 'em with insects and bugs,
In cradles suck children's breath,
And gripe the old nurses to death.

These specimens may suffice to give a notion of the style of this Poem, consisting of more than 15,000 lines, which must have proceeded from the idle hours of a whimsical, splenetic, rambling mind. It is, however, worth rescuing from oblivion; and the future Editors of *Hudibras* will rank it as one of the Poems in the *School of Butler*.

B——ll, Jan. 15.

J. M.

How the Goode Wif thought hir Doughter. 1838. Small 4to. pp. xi.

THIS is a poem of thirty-five stanzas, now printed for the first time. It has been found in a MS. formerly belonging to Dr. Adam Clarke, and now to C. W. Loscombe, esq. Sir Frederick Madden, in the preface, states that

“It seems to have been composed in imitation of the moral piece printed by Ritson, intitled, ‘*How the wise Man taught his Son*,’ and may be ascribed to the same period, the reign of Henry VI. The locality of its composition is not so easy to determine. It contains some traces of a northern dialect, such as the pronunciation of *cherche* and *riche*, which rhyme to *werche* and *wike*, as also the forms *awheynte*, *whemyth*, &c. but the copy in the MS. was in all probability transcribed by a native of one of the midland counties. There are in it some interesting allusions to the manners and customs of the time, and the proverbial turn given to each stanza strongly marks its popular character. One expression would seem to require illustration,—*Aftir the wrenne hathe veynes, men schalle late hir blode*,—but the researches made for this purpose have not proved successful. Could this phrase be found still in existence, it might perhaps afford reasonable grounds for localising the poem.”

The copy in Mr. Loscombe's MS. was at first presumed to be unique, but subsequently a more recent copy has been discovered in the MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. R. 3. 20, containing, however, so many variations as to form almost a

different text. We will now give a specimen of this curious poem, and we think the early verses display its spirit and vivid allusions as well as any :

The goode Wif thaught hir Doughter sele tyme and ofte gode woman for to be.

Doughter 3if thou wilt ben a wif and wiseliche werche
 Loke that thou love welle God and holy cherche
 Go to cherche when thou mygthe lette for no reyne
 Alle the day thou farest the bette then thou hast God yseyne¹
Wele thryveth that God loveth my dere childe

Blethely 3eve thi tythys and thin offerynges bothe
 The pore man at thi dore be thou [to] hem nogthe lothe
 3eve hem blethely of thi good and be thou nogthe to harde
 Seldam is the house pore there God is stywarde
Tresour he hathe that pouere fedithe my leue childe.

The while thou sittest in chirche thi bedys schalt thou bidde
 Make thou none jangelynge withe frend ne withe sibbe²
 Laughe none to shorne³ nethir olde ne 3onge
 Be of a good berynge and of a good tonge
In thi gode berynge begynnythe thi worschipe my dere childe

3if any man bidde the worschipe and wille wedde the
 Avysely answer hym scorne hym noghte what he be
 Schewe it to thin frendis and for-hele it noght
 Sitte bi hym ne stande ther synne may be wroght
A slaundree that is reised is evelle to felle my leue childe

What man the wedde schalle befor God with a rynge
 Honoure hym and wurchipe him and bowe ouere all thinge
 Mekely hym answer and noght to haterlynge
 And so thou schalt slake his mode⁴ and be his derlynge
Fayre wordes wratthe slakithe my dere childe.

We should copy nearly the whole poem, if we were to take every verse in which there is something either interesting, as illustrating ancient manners, or quaint and amusing in the phraseology, as,

Laughe thou noght to lowde ne 3ane⁵ thou noght to wyde
Lawchen thou maight⁶ and faire mought⁷ make my dere childe.
 Be noght of many wordes swere thou nought to grete.

From which it appears that ladies were not, in the good old times, expected to "swear not at all." Again,

Goe thou noght to market thi borelle for to selle
 Ne goe thou noght to taverne thi wurchipe to felle.⁸

In the Glossary affixed, "borelle" is explained as "coarse cloth," but we believe it is here synonymous with hood.

Goe thou noght to wrastelynge no schetynge at the cokke⁹
 As it were a strumpet or a gegelotte
 Wone¹⁰ at home doughter and kepe thin owin wike¹¹
 And so thou schalt my leue child sone waxe riche
Mery is owne thinge to kepe my dere childe.

* * * * *

And 3if thou love thin childryn loke thou holde hem lowe
 3if any of hem do amys curse hem nought ne blowe¹²
 But take a smerte rodde and bete hem alle by rowe
 Tylle thei crye mercy and be here gylte aknowe.¹³
Leue childe lore behoueth my leue childe.

After this excellent piece of Busbeian advice, we take leave of "The Goode Wif," with many thanks to Mr. Loscombe.

¹ Seen.

² Stranger or acquaintance.

³ Read schorne (scorn).

⁴ Mood, or passion.

⁵ Yawn.

⁶ Laugh you may.

⁷ Mouth.

⁸ To ruin thy reputation.

⁹ Cock-throwing.

¹⁰ Dwell.

¹¹ Dwelling.

¹² Scold.

¹³ Their guilt be acknowledged.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of the British Possessions in the East Indies. By R. M. Martin, Esq. (*British Colonial Library.*)

THE author has comprised much interesting and valuable information in a small compass. He has commenced with an account of the rise and progress of the British power in India, the conquest of the territories under the presidency of Bengal, with the wars with Scindiah, Holkar, and the Burmese conquests; then follows an account of the Madras presidency, and the wars with Hyder and Tippoo;—the Bombay presidency, and the Mahratta confederacy; concluding with the stipendiary princes, and the subsidiary states. The civil and political history being thus closed, the author enters into the subject of the *physical* aspect of India, its geography, rivers, mountains, and geology, climate, and natural productions; he then gives a short statistical view of the population, and the character and distinguishing features of the people, their appearance and stature; and, lastly, enumerates the varieties of languages used in India, with their filiation. The work is very well written, and very interesting; though the nature of it, as an abridgment, has prevented the author entering, as we could have wished, more into the details of the policy of our different statesmen and governors, and of the brilliant and scientific campaigns of our commanders. We should have contented ourselves with thus giving our opinion of the work, as specimens from it would not serve to display its merits, which consist in the general distribution, management, and arrangement of the materials, affording much information in a small compass, and adjusting the quantity to the importance of the subject; but we have been too much interested in the account of the *Jugglers*, not to lay before our readers some specimens of their unaccountable dexterity; which, appearing like the fables of a dream, or visions of the fancy, are real and authentic, and, therefore, form a curious chapter in the history of the human

mind and its achievements. We no more pretend to account for these marvellous performances than the writers who have witnessed and recorded them; but we may remark, that undoubtedly they are based on this fact, *that the power of muscular movement in the limbs can be acquired, of such quickness, that the eye is far too slow to keep pace with it: this being the case, and as an image remains on the retina after the body has been removed, the eye, under such celerity of change presented to it, has not the capacity of such accurate vision as will enable it to detect the imposition.* But such marvellous quickness can only arise from the greatest possible flexibility of limbs allowing such rapid and invisible movement; and, accordingly, such feats are only performed by the natives of the East, the stiff and muscular make of the European body not allowing anything like a near approach to the power required. We shall now transcribe some of these details.

“ One of the men, taking a large earthen vessel with a capacious mouth, filled it with water, and turned it upside down, when all the water flowed out, but the moment it was placed with the mouth upwards, it always became full. He then emptied it, allowing any one to inspect it who chose. This being done, he desired that one of the party would fill it. His request was obeyed. Still, when he reversed the jar, not a drop of water flowed, and upon turning it, to our astonishment, it was empty. These, and similar deceptions, were several times repeated; and so skilfully were they managed, that although any of us that chose were allowed to upset the vessel when full, which I did many times, upon reversing it, no water was to be seen, and yet no appearance of any having escaped. I examined the jar carefully when empty, but detected nothing which could lead to a discovery of the mystery. I was allowed to retain and fill it myself, still, upon taking it up, all was void within: yet the ground around it was perfectly dry; so that how the water had disappeared, and where it had been conveyed, were problems which none of us were able to expound. The vessel employed by the juggler upon this occasion was the common earthenware of the

country, very roughly made ; and in order to convince us that it had not been especially constructed for the purpose of aiding his clever deceptions, he permitted it to be broken in our presence. The fragments were then handed round for the inspection of his Highness, and the party present with him. The next thing done was still more extraordinary ; a large basket was produced, under which was put a lean, hungry Pariah bitch. After the lapse of about a minute the basket was removed, and she appeared with a litter of seven puppies. These were again covered, and upon raising the magic basket, a *goat* was presented to our view. This was succeeded by a *pig* in the full vigour of existence, but which, after being covered for the usual time, appeared with its throat cut. It was, however, shortly restored to life under the mystical shade of the wicker covering. What rendered these sudden changes so extraordinary was, that no one stood near the basket but the juggler, who raised and covered the animals with it. When he concluded his exploits, there was nothing to be seen under it, and what became of the different animals which figured in this singular deception, was a question that puzzled all. A man now took a small bag of brass balls, which he threw one by one into the air, to the number of thirty-five. *None of them appeared to return*. When he had discharged the last, there was a pause of at least a minute. He then made a variety of motions with his hands, at the same time grunting forth a sort of barbarous chant. In a few seconds the balls were seen to fall, one by one, until the whole of them were replaced in the bag : this was repeated at least half-a-dozen times. No one was allowed to come near him while this interesting juggle was performed. A gaunt-looking Hindoo next stepped forward, and declared he would swallow a snake : opening a box, he produced a Cobra di Capello not less than five feet long, and as big as an infant's wrist. He stood however apart, at some distance from us, and, like his predecessor, would not allow any one to approach him, so that the deception became no longer equivocal. He then, as it appeared to us, took the snake, and putting its tail into his mouth, gradually lowered it into his stomach, until nothing but the head appeared to project from between his lips, when, with a sudden gulp, he seemed to complete the disgusting process of deglutition, and to secure the odious reptile within his body. After the expiration of a few seconds he opened his mouth, and gradually drew forth the snake, which he replaced in the box. The next thing that

engaged our attention was a feat of dexterity altogether astonishing. An elderly woman, the upper part of whose body was entirely uncovered, presented herself to our notice, and taking a bamboo, twenty feet high, placed it upright upon a flat stone, and then without any support, climbed to the top of it with surprising agility. Having done this, she stood upon one leg on the point of the bamboo, balancing it all the while. Round her waist she had a girdle, to which was fastened an iron socket. Springing from her upright position on the bamboo, she threw herself horizontally forward with such exact precision that the top of the iron pole entered the socket of her iron zone, and in this position she spun herself round with a velocity that made me giddy to look at, the bamboo appearing all the while as if it were supported by some preternatural agency. She turned her legs backward until her heels touched her shoulders, and grasping the ankles in her hands, continued her rotation so rapidly that the outline of her body was lost to the eye, and she looked like a revolving ball. Having performed other feats equally extraordinary, she slid down the elastic shaft, and raising it in the air, balanced it on her chin, then on her hip, and finally projected it to a distance from her without the application of her hands. The next performer spread upon the ground a cloth, about the size of a sheet. After a while it seemed to be gradually raised ; upon taking it up, there appeared three pine-apples growing under it, which were cut and presented to the spectators. This is considered a common juggle, and yet it is perfectly inexplicable. A man, who in 1828 seated himself in the air without any apparent support, excited as much interest and curiosity as the automaton chess player who astonished all Europe a few years ago. Drawings were exhibited in all the India papers, and various conjectures formed respecting the secret of his art, but no very satisfactory discovery was made of the means by which he effected an apparent impossibility. The bodies of the Madras jugglers are so lithe and supple as to resemble those of serpents rather than men. An artist of this kind will hold a ladder upright on the ground, and wind himself in and out through the rings, until he reaches the top, descending in the same manner, keeping the ladder, which has no support whatever, in a perpendicular position. Some of the most accomplished tumblers will spring over an enormous elephant, or five camels abreast. Swallowing the sword is a common operation, even by those who are not considered to be the most expert ;

and they have various other exploits with naked weapons of a most frightful nature: a woman—for females are quite equal to men in these kind of feats—will dip the point of a sword in some black pigment; the hilt is then fixed firmly in the ground, and after a few whirls in the air, the artiste takes off a portion of the pigment with *her eyelid*! A sword and four daggers are placed in the ground, with their edges and points upwards, at such a distance from each other as to admit a man's head between them. The operator then plants a scimeter firmly in the ground, sits down behind it, and at a bound throws himself over the scimeter, pitching his head exactly in the centre, between the daggers, and, turning over, clears them and the sword. Walking over the naked edges of sabres seems to be perfectly easy, and some of these people will stick a sword in the ground, and step upon the point in crossing over it. A more agreeable display of the lightness and activity which would enable the performers to tread over flowers without bending them, is shown upon a piece of thin linen cloth stretched out slightly in the hands of four persons, which is traversed without ruffling it, or being forced from the grasp of the holders. The lifting of heavy weights with the eyelids is another very disgusting exhibition. Some of the optical deceptions are exceedingly curious and ingenious. I am to this day puzzled to guess how plants and flowers can be *instantaneously* produced from seeds. I have witnessed juggling feats in Bengal, and other parts of India, equally as extraordinary as the foregoing, and equally difficult to account for."

We will now give a description of similar dexterity, united with extraordinary courage.

"The contempt which most, if not all of the different races in India, manifest for the fear of death, is remarkable. It may be said that *fanaticism* is the leading cause; but it should be remembered, that wherever a British officer leads, his Sepoy troops will follow; and numerous instances have occurred, where the Hindoo artillerymen have been cut down at their guns, rather than desert them. The gallant manner in which the natives will, single-handed, and armed only with a knife, attack the most ferocious tiger, for a trifling reward, has been often described, and needs no recapitulation. But their agility and bravery in voluntarily encountering a formidable shark in his native element, for the sake of a few shillings, is not so well known. An illustration of this fact, as it occurred when I was at Calcutta, in 1830, may be here given.

The boat was in its progress down the Hoogly, when a huge shark was seen swimming round it; a Hindoo prepared to attack it, on receiving a small reward for his dexterity. Holding the rope, in which he had made a sort of running knot, in one hand, and stretching out the other arm, as if already in the act of swimming, he stood in an attitude truly picturesque, waiting the re-appearance of the shark. At about six or eight yards from the boat, the animal rose near the surface, when the native instantly plunged into the water, a short distance from the very jaws of the monster. The shark immediately turned round, and swam slowly towards the man, who in his turn, nothing daunted, struck out the arm that was at liberty, and approached the foe. When within a foot or two of the shark, the native dived beneath him, the animal going down almost at the same instant. The bold assailant in this frightful contest, soon re-appeared on the opposite side of the shark, swimming fearlessly with the hand he had at liberty, and holding the rope behind his back with the other. The shark, which had also, by this time, made his appearance again, immediately swam towards him, and while the animal was apparently in the act of lifting himself over the lower part of the native's body, that he might seize upon his prey, the man, making a strong effort, threw himself up perpendicularly, and went down with his feet foremost, the shark following him so simultaneously that we were fully impressed with the idea that they had gone down grappling together. As far as could be judged, they remained nearly twenty seconds out of sight, while we stood in breathless anxiety, and, it may be added, horror, waiting the result of this fearful encounter. Suddenly the native made his appearance, holding up both his hands over his head, and calling out, with a voice that proclaimed the victory he had won while underneath the waves, *Tan, tan!* the people in the boat were all prepared, the rope was instantly drawn tight, and the struggling victim, lashing the water in his wrath, was dragged on the shore, and despatched. This truly intrepid man received only a cut on the left arm, apparently from the fin of his formidable adversary."

"The Rev. H. Caunter relates the following instance of physical courage to which he was an eye-witness, at an entertainment given by the Rajah of Coorg:—a man entered the arena, armed only with a Coorg knife, and clothed in short trousers, which barely covered his hips, and extended half way down the thighs. The instrument, which he wielded in his right hand, was a heavy blade, something like

the coulter of a plough, about two feet long, and full three inches wide, gradually diminishing towards the handle, with which it formed a right angle. This knife is used with great dexterity by the Coorgs, being swung round in the hand before the blow is inflicted, and then brought into contact with the object intended to be struck, with a force and effect truly astounding. The champion who now presented himself before the Rajah, was about to be opposed to a tiger, which he volunteered to encounter almost naked, and armed only with the weapon I have described. He was rather tall, with a slight figure, but his chest was deep, his arms long and muscular; his legs were thin, yet the action of the muscles was perceptible at every movement, whilst the freedom of his gait, and the few contortions he performed preparatory to the hazardous enterprize into which he was about to engage, showed that he possessed uncommon activity, combined with no ordinary degree of strength. The expression of his countenance was absolutely sublime when he gave the signal for the tiger to be let loose;—it was the very concentration of moral energy;—the index of a high and settled resolution. His body glistened with the oil which was rubbed over it, in order to promote the elasticity of his limbs. He raised his arm for several moments above his head, when he made the motion to admit his enemy into the arena. The bars of a large cage were instantly lifted from above, a huge royal tiger sprang forward, and stood before the Coorg, waving his tail slowly backward and forward, erecting the hair upon it, and uttering a suppressed howl. The animal first looked at the man, then at the gallery where the Rajah and his court were seated to see the sports, but did not appear at all easy in its present state of freedom; it was evidently confounded at the novelty of its position. After a short survey, it turned suddenly round, and bounded into its cage, from which the keeper, who stood above, beyond the reach of mischief, tried to force it, but in vain. The bars were then dropped, and several crackers fastened to its tail, which projected through one of the intervals. A lighted match was put into the hand of the Coorg, the bars were again raised, and the crackers ignited. The tiger now darted into the arena with a terrible yell, and while the crackers were exploding, it leaped, turned, and writhed as if in a state of frantic excitement. It at length crouched in a corner, gnarling as a cat does when alarmed. Meanwhile its retreat had been cut off by securing the cage. During the explosion of the crackers the Coorg stood

watching his enemy, and, at length, advanced towards it with a slow, but firm step. The tiger raised itself, and retreated, the fur on its back being erect, and its tail apparently dilated to twice the usual size. It was not at all disposed to commence hostilities; but its resolute foe was not to be evaded. Fixing his eyes intently on the deadly creature, he advanced with the same measured step, the tiger retreating as before, but still presenting its front to the enemy. The Coorg now stopped suddenly: then, moving slowly backward, the tiger raised itself to its full height, curved its back to the necessary segment for a spring, and lashed its tail, evidently meditating mischief. The man continued to retire, and as soon as he was at so great a distance that the fixed expression of his eye was no longer distinguishable, the ferocious brute made a sudden bound forward, crouched, and sprang with a short sharp growl. Its adversary, fully prepared for this, leaped actively on one side, and as the tiger reached the ground, swung round his heavy knife, and brought it, with irresistible force, upon the animal's hind-leg, just above the joint. The bone was instantly severed, and the tiger effectually prevented from making a second spring. The wounded beast roared, but turning suddenly on the Coorg, who had by this time retired several yards, advanced fiercely upon him, its wounded leg hanging in the skin, showing that it was broken. The tiger, now excited to a pitch of reckless rage, rushed forward upon its three legs towards its adversary, who stood with his heavy knife upraised, coolly awaiting the encounter. As soon as the savage creature was within his reach, he brought down the ponderous weapon upon its head with a force which nothing could resist, laid open the skull from ear to ear, and the vanquished foe fell dead at his feet. He then coolly wiped the knife on the animal's hide, made a dignified salaam to the Rajah, and retired amid the loud acclamations of the spectators."

These illustrations of calm collected courage, founded on a firm reliance on skill and presence of mind, are worth preserving in the chapter of human character, as showing, in a remarkable manner, the victory of the mind over brutal force, however superior.

A Treatise on the Greek Expletive Particles. By Edward Stephens, M.A. Exeter Coll., Oxford.

THE design of this work, as its author sets out with informing his readers, "is not to advance what is new,

but, rather, by gathering together and remodelling what others have written, to render the subject as little repulsive as its nature will admit." After a careful perusal, we feel much confidence in asserting that he has completely attained his object, as well in the general design and method of the Treatise, as in the mode in which he has handled the separate parts. He commences with showing the help that Expletives are to the Greek language, considered both as a means of oral and of written communication, and thus explains the grand principle on which their use depends. After defining the meaning of the term expletive, in all its common acceptations, he shews, that, in the best writers, each has its proper meaning, and that, although the sense might sometimes be complete without them, they give additional energy and perspicuity: doubtless, when judiciously employed, they are, at all times, of the greatest service in composition. Aristotle says, "that a good style of writing should be intelligible without punctuation." In a language so copious in explanatory monosyllables as the Greek, we can conceive that writing might be perfect enough to stand such a test, though we are of opinion that it would be far less easy in our mother tongue. Indeed, the words $\delta\epsilon$, $\delta\eta$, $\gamma\epsilon$, $\mu\epsilon\nu$, and a few other of the Greek Particles, in almost every instance, might be made to answer the purpose of stops, inverted commas, and more often still, of italics, or other marks of emphasis. Of this our author seems well aware, and accordingly, in translating the different passages which he quotes as examples, he sometimes contents himself with marking a word as emphatic, and thus avoids the use of such a periphrasis as "you must observe," "indeed," and others; and sometimes he supplies their place by a peculiar turn of the sentence. By the way, we believe that the origin of the error that these Particles are redundant, consists in the difficulty found by translators in giving corresponding expressions: so also Mr. Stephens very justly remarked, that the old grammarians concluded there was no meaning conveyed, because they saw none.

The chief part of his book, however, consists in very judicious and perspi-

cuious explanations of each of the particles. His observations are sufficiently copious to elucidate; though too concise, and, which is rare with writers on points of grammar, too simple to fatigue the student. The next part consists of an explanation of all the Particles in the first Iliad: this answers two purposes; first, to prove that the rules laid down are applicable to an author in which a great many (supposed) Expletives occur; and, secondly, to enable the student to ascertain whether he is fully master of the instruction conveyed.

The Appendix enters into the Etymology of the Particles. We allow that our author's views are as consistent and as probable as anything else we have ever seen on the same subject; though we must beg leave to suspend, for the present, our acquiescence in the truth of such niceties. He tells us, that " $\delta\epsilon$ is another form of $\delta\nu$, the radical syllable of $\delta\nu\sigma$," and according to this origin would signify, "in the second place," "on the other hand," or "something else," like $\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha$, or like *but* in English, which was originally the imperative of the Anglo-Saxon verb signifying "to add." In his notes he refers us to Horne Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*. We conjectured before that this gentleman's notions were running in his head; and are equally sceptical about the views of Mr. Stephens's authority, as about those of himself, so far, at least, as Etymology is concerned. The immutable part of every language are the prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs, and all that can be called expletive. The words that we can most safely pronounce to be roots, are the names of sensible objects. And it is worthy of observation, that, although new things daily add new nouns to our vocabulary, still every one must feel it impossible to introduce a single expletive of any kind. How then can we believe that they were so philosophically created during the infancy of Language—a time at which there must have been the same kind of impediment to reasoning, as there was to calculation during the infancy of Arithmetic?

Whatever opinion we may entertain of Mr. Stephens's views of Etymology, which are merely added in the Appen-

dix, and form no part of the work itself, we feel that we cannot too strongly recommend his Treatise to all students who desire to gain a clear notion of the use of particles, and fully to appreciate the beauties of the Greek language.

Memorials of the Right Reverend Father in God Myles Coverdale, sometime Lord Bishop of Exeter, who first translated the whole Bible into English; together with divers matters relating to the promulgation of the Bible in the reign of King Henry the Eighth. London, 1838.

MR. BAGSTER, the enterprising Polyglott Bible publisher, who, two years ago, favoured us with a life of Tyndale, and a reprint of his New Testament, has now presented us with a memoir of Coverdale, and a reprint of his Bible, the first complete edition of the Holy Scriptures ever published in the English tongue.

The period in which Coverdale flourished is one of the most interesting to those who delight to trace the steps by which our present established religion was gradually brought about, and finally settled; and the life of a man so intimately connected with its different incidents it cannot fail to be gratifying to peruse. In the volume before us, the scanty and scattered materials that exist of the life of Coverdale are apparently well put together; and the author has judiciously termed it "Memorials," for the matter is scarcely sufficient to justify its being called "a Life."

Coverdale, it seems, was, in early life, a monk of the Augustine order, and brought up at Cambridge, where he had the good fortune of being placed under Dr. Barnes, a clever man, and one well affected to the reformed doctrines, which were then spreading in Germany. Coverdale was an apt scholar, and pursued his studies to much advantage, till, unfortunately, about the year 1526, Dr. Barnes was informed against for heresy, brought up to London, and compelled to abjure; "Fox, and they, persuading him rather to abjure than to burn, because (they said) he should do more good in time to come, and with divers other persuasions which were mighty in the

sight of reason and foolish flesh." Soon after this, Coverdale laid aside his habit of a monk, and assumed that of a secular priest; and, having abandoned his convent and order, went about preaching at different places, and converting those whom he met from the Roman Catholic doctrines. It was not long before he also was informed against for heresy, and was obliged to flee the country. He did not hesitate where to go, for, owing to his knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, he was already favourably esteemed by Tyndale, who was then engaged in a translation of the Pentateuch. He, therefore, proceeded to Antwerp, where Tyndale then was, and there assisted him in his work. In 1535 he published his own translation of the whole Bible.

"Many and various are the suppositions (says the author of the bibliographical description prefixed to the reprint of the Bible) as to where it was printed. Some say Zurich, others Frankfort; and indeed most of the principal cities in Germany, in their turn, come in for a share of the honour. The only circumstances from which any satisfactory conclusion could be drawn, would be the resemblance existing between the type or wood-cuts used in it, and those in any work of which the printer is known. Proof, of the latter description, exists in favour of Frankfort, where some works were printed in the years 1533, 1539, and 1551, by Christian Egenolph, in which similar wood-cuts appear; but, on very close examination, although seemingly precisely alike, they will be found to be different wood-cuts, copies of each other; so that this proof is of very little value, even independent of the fact, that other books, printed at other places, are to be found, which have some of the wood-cuts in them, apparently the same as those used in the Bible. Then, as to the resemblance of the type, which was, indeed, what induced Mr. Wanley to conclude it was printed at Zurich, it appears to be no better criterion than that of the wood-cuts, since somewhat similar type is to be found in books printed at several different places. The only satisfactory proof that could be relied on, would be, tracing, in the work of some known printer, *precisely the same* type as that used in this edition. Meantime, we should be content to allow Zurich to enjoy the honour, so long generally ascribed to it, of having put forth this volume; at least, until such time as its rivals shall have brought forward some

stronger proof of their claims than any hitherto adduced. Indeed, it seems to be somewhat in favour of the title of Zurich, that the only other edition of this Bible, printed abroad (in 1550), was printed at that place, in the house of Christopher Forshower, or Froschover, in a similar type, only smaller and sharper. Although this circumstance is indeed urged by some as first giving rise to the report that the present edition had likewise been printed there."

Concerning the point, whether this edition was or not sanctioned by the King's authority, our author thus sums up a rather lengthy dissertation on the arguments for and against:—

"On the whole, the following would appear to be the real circumstances of the case: that Coverdale was encouraged to print the Bible by some of those about the court, who had influence with Queen Anne; that a few copies only were at first circulated, in order that the King's license might be procured, and the rest printed with the words stating such license in the title page; that they were submitted for the King's perusal, who consulted the Bishops on the subject; that they told him there were many errors in them; but that he, influenced and persuaded by the Queen, and finding, even by the Bishops' confessions, that there were no heresies maintained in them, gave orders that injunctions should be made, commanding them to be set up in the churches; that in the mean while, and before these injunctions were publicly issued, Queen Anne fell under the King's displeasure; that the Bible having thus lost its chief supporter, those around the King ventured to represent the danger of issuing a translation that was full of errors; that the King, easily swayed by his humour, and having no one to uphold his original intention, allowed the injunctions to be altered; that thus Coverdale's translation was suffered to fall to the ground, being neither prohibited nor sanctioned; and that the remainder were issued from the press with the substitution of Queen Jane instead of Queen Anne, both because it might have prejudiced the sale, the mention of the King's 'dearest iust wyfe, and most vertuous Pryncesse, Quene Anne,' and because that Queen Jane might thereby be induced to interest herself in its support."

The fall of Cromwell, and the consequent decline of the Reformed party, towards the latter part of Henry's reign, prevented Coverdale from returning to England till the accession

of Edward the Sixth; but he passed not his time inactively, for we find him, in 1538, busily engaged in editing another edition of the Bible, besides an edition of the New Testament in Latin and English, which he set forth, "specially to induce and instructe such as can but Englishe, and are not learned in the Latin, that in cōparynge these two textes together, they maye the better vnderstonde the one by y^e other."

He was afterwards presented by the Duke of Deux Ponts to the benefice of Bergzabern, a town in his Duchy, which office, we are told, he was well qualified for by his knowledge of the German language. He divided his time between the cares of his office and the publishing of several tracts, which he translated from the German, until the accession of King Edward, and the favourable prospects of the Reformed party, invited his return to England.

The first we hear of him in England is his attending Lord Russell in the expedition against the rebels in the West of England; and he gained so much popularity on that trying occasion, that when a successor to the see of Exeter was afterwards looked for, he was thought to be the most fitting person. During the time of his occupancy of this see, he was, we are told,

"After the rate of his livings, a great keeper of hospitalitie, verie sober in diet, godlie in life, freendlie to the godly, liberrall to the poore, and curteous to all men; void of pride, full of humilitie, abhorring couetousnes, and an enimie to all wickednesse, and wicked men; whose companies he shunned, and whom he would in no wise shrowd. or haue in his house and companie."

But when Mary came to the throne he had like to have been hardly dealt with, if Christian King of Denmark had not written two very strong letters in his favour to the Queen, demanding his liberation as a personal favour. And this he was led to do through the solicitation of Dr. J. Macchabæus Alpinus, whose wife's sister Coverdale had married. This lady, we are told, was "a most sober, chaste, and godlie matrone," and conducted matters in that sort, that "his house and houshold were like another church, in which was exercised

all godlinesse and vertue." After staying some time in Denmark he went to Germany, where the Duke of Deux Ponts reinstated him in his former benefice of Bergzabern. From thence he afterwards proceeded to Geneva, where a new edition of the Bible was bringing out, and where his assistance was much wanted.

On his return to England, on the accession of Elizabeth, he had imbibed certain opinions of the Reformers, respecting habits and ceremonies, which prevented him from resuming his bishoprick, which our author conceives was offered to him; but we find him inducted to the living of St. Magnus, close to London Bridge, in 1563, which he, however, vacated in 1566, when a more strict uniformity was exacted from the London clergymen. He died in February, 1569, at the advanced age of 81 years, "and was honourably buried in St. Bartholomew's church, behind the Exchange, on the 19th of that month. His body was attended to the grave by vast crowds of people, who admired and loved him." Our author thus concludes :

"We have now, as far as our scanty materials would allow, endeavoured to trace the principal events of the Life of Coverdale; and we cannot conclude without expressing our admiration of his character. Living in difficult and changeable times, his conduct and his writings were moderate, firm, and consistent throughout. Actuated by the purest sense of duty, principle, religion, he never allowed himself to be carried away by the prevailing spirit of fanaticism. It is impossible to read much of his writings without being touched by the unaffected tone of benevolence in which they are expressed. As one of our early reformers he ought to stand high in our estimation, particularly for the zeal which he always shewed in setting forth the Bible in the English tongue. But what we think ought to make us more particularly esteem Coverdale, is his freedom from that stern, gloomy spirit of religion, bordering more or less on fanaticism, which unfortunately characterised most of the leading Reformers of that day. We have only to regret that the materials handed down to us, though diligently sought after, have not been sufficient to give more than this, at best, very imperfect account of so celebrated and excellent a man."

With this extract we shall close our notice of this work, observing merely that the most singular feature in it is a very full bibliographical account of the different editions of Coverdale's books,—a thing that we do not remember to have seen attempted in any similar work. The portrait of Coverdale attached to the volume is a very clever and well executed engraving; but we should amazingly like to know from what authentic source it was taken, for we have in vain searched for any known original of that picture.

The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution; the Treatise of J. L. De Lolme, LL.D., with an Historical and Legal Introduction and Notes. By A. J. Stephens, M. A., F. R. S., Barrister-at-Law. London, 2 vols. 8vo. 1838.

THE able and respectable publisher of these very pretty volumes sent us a copy of them, and it was our full intention to devote a considerable space in our Magazine to their consideration; but, alas, for human intentions! a singular accident has prevented us. Nothing of the same kind ever occurred to us before, nor, as far as we can learn, have any of our editorial brethren ever been subjected to such a sad mischance.

The book was lying for a good while upon our table, awaiting its turn, and, to tell the truth, we were longing, in a very simple sort of way, for the time when we should be able to surrender ourselves to the certain enjoyment of its perusal. Often, when puzzled and pestered by the trash which it is the hard fortune of all our tribe to encounter, we took up the first volume of "Stephens on the Constitution," and, glancing our eye along the range of names at the bottoms of the pages,—names of the highest note and authority, the very fathers of English Historical Literature,—we derived we cannot tell how much consolation from the thought—"Well, this must be a good book at any event!"

At length the time we had so anxiously looked forward to arrived. The winds whistled, and the rain fell, but we cared not; the easiest of our easy chairs was wheeled towards our library

table; our Arnott's stove was regulated to produce the temperature of 65°—which we beg to remark is the warmth best suited to the critical habit of body; a sinumbra lamp shed its mild light around us, and everything betokened harmony, comfort, and enjoyment. We sank into our chair, defying wind and weather, bending our mind to our task, and invoking our wit to devise, and our pen to write the praises of Mr. Stephens's book. But, "alas!" as we said before, "alas, for human intentions!"

We had just begun to consider the nature of the important subject.—The names of those who had preceded Mr. Stephens had flitted through our mind, and we were in the act of enumerating them upon our fingers, thus—"Hume, Henry, Hallam, Palgrave, Allen, Lingard, Turner,"—and so on, when our attention was attracted by what seemed a rattling noise outside the door of the apartment, as if several persons had met at the head of the staircase, and were going through those customary "nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles," by means of which mankind arrive at a determination of the often knotty point of precedence. After another moment the door was opened—no, we are not quite certain as to whether the door was opened or not,—but, after another moment, the worthies we had been enumerating stood before us. It is the glory, and the chief source of happiness of Sylvanus Urban, that he has been contemporary, and acquainted with them all. We rose, therefore, to do the honours of our humble study, and bestow upon them such tokens of recognition as were appropriate to men long known and respected. Slight greeting seemed to satisfy them. They advanced to the table, and surrounded it, whilst we, half conscious of the indecorum we were committing, but overpowered—we know not how—sank back into our chair. All Editors of Magazines are simple, easy men, soon overcome, and we trust, therefore, that our seeming want of courtesy will be forgiven. There was something in the looks of our visitors which, we will not say terrified, but which awed us—and that's the truth.

The gentlemen, themselves, had business on hand, and pursued it with

undivided attention. After a moment's pause, and inspection of the books around, one of the number, a tall, big-boned, coarse, hard-featured, North-country man, wearing a bush wig, dressed in black, with a Geneva cloak and bands, and whom there was no difficulty in recognizing as Dr. Robert Henry, leaning over the table, and stretching his long arms on either side of him, as if to keep back the throng, exclaimed, in a tone of singular harshness, "Here it is! Now, let each man tak his ain." As he spoke, he laid his huge shrivelled hand upon our Stephens—the book we had so doated upon. In an instant, with a quickness altogether indescribable, he snatched it up, and began tearing out passage after passage, and page after page. The outrage gave us courage, and we arose and remonstrated in earnest terms, but the Doctor, scarcely deigning to raise his head, replied calmly, "Dinna fash yoursell! I'm just taking my ain:" and still he plied his task.

"But, Sir! Sir!" we exclaimed, as he tore out a page appended to which were many learned references, "That cannot be yours. Look at the references—Wilkins—Spelman—Madox—"

The Doctor paused, and looked at us—we shall never forget his look—and in a gibbering tone, something between the growl of a dog and the screech of a parrot, answered emphatically, "Hout man! hout! It's a' my ain."

Thus uncivilly repulsed, we remained an unnoticed and silent spectator of the progress of the devastation. David Hume, indeed, raising his eyebrows, and peering out at his little eyes, once addressed us in a bland manner, and with something of courtly elegance, and his words were evidently intended to be consolatory, but his weak voice was insufficient to overpower the hubbub which arose from the reiterated cries of "That's mine—that's mine." Southey, the Laureate, marched off with we know not how much; Lingard, Dr. Short, and Mr. Perceval, each of them, with as much more; the Edinburgh Reviewer, and Sharon Turner, made free with many long passages; Sir Henry Ellis seized eagerly upon a long note full of references, at p. 31; but Mr. Hallam outdid them all. Laying violent hands

upon sentence after sentence—nay, upon page after page—he, again and again, crammed the fragments into his pockets, and, after they were filled, bore off his hands full in triumph.

When each had taken what he termed “his own,” he made way for others to succeed him. Some tore with violence, as if in anger; some calmly, as if the act were one of retributive justice: not Cæsar’s mantle was more rent by all the three-and-twenty wounds, than our Stephens by these ruthless historians. At length, a person whom we did not know approached the table. With an air of ferocity, and uttering all the while a sort of chuckle, he seized the book, and tore, —“Oh, what a tear was that!”—the sound still grates upon our ears. Agonized and amazed beyond expression, we threw ourselves back in our chair, closing our eyes, and wringing our hands in anguish. In another moment every thing was silent—that tear was the last. We looked up. All our visitors had disappeared, save one, who, throwing down before us our “revered and martyred” Stephens, exclaimed, in scornful triumph, “There! Now to your review! What remains is the author’s own.” And what did remain? A thing of “shreds and patches;” the prefatory matter; the heads of sections; a good many beginnings of sentences; a host of “buts,” and “ifs,” and “ors,” and “ands;” several strong remarks upon the villainy of patriots; and some specimens of the Queen’s English which, coming from a Master of Arts, and a Fellow of the Royal Society, are not a little extraordinary. To review such trumpery fragments is out of the question.

A Final Defence of the Rights of Patronage in Deans and Chapters, &c.
By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, &c.

This animated and interesting Pamphlet has appeared in answer to some part of the Bishop of Gloucester’s charge, delivered at Chippenham, in which, as one of the members of the Church Commission, the Bishop vindicates the proceedings of the Board, in their different enactments, and particularly in those which tend to an alteration in the patronage of the livings previously in the gift of the Deans and

Chapters of the Cathedrals. Mr. Bowles pays the most ample tribute of respect, in which we trust and believe all Churchmen join, to the personal character of the learned and excellent Bishop, and feelingly laments the great affliction under which he is suffering, and which he has most touchingly alluded to in his Charge. Standing then clear of all unkind feelings, and with all respect to the Bishop as his diocesan, Mr. Bowles falls tooth and nail on the proceedings of the Commission, and the defence which the Bishop has set up for it; and, we confess, we think much of his argument unanswerable. We consider, as he does, (and as many of the Bishops do,) that the Commission was unconstitutional in its nature, and unjust in its enactments; we are sure that its proceedings are generally unsatisfactory; we believe that some of its own members repudiate their own, or rather the proceedings of the *few who acted*; and we are sure that most of the evils produced, and the alarm excited, would have been avoided, had the Commission been composed, as it should have been, of the different orders of the Church: though the Bishop of London affirms, in his late Charge, *that the Clergy cannot care more for themselves than the Bishops care for them!* Taking this for our text, we now turn to Mr. Bowles’s Commentary, from which we shall make an extract or two, as space permits, but recommending the perusal of the whole to all interested in the preservation of the laws and charters, and rights and property, of our venerable Church,—a Church, as it was founded in piety, so it has been hitherto preserved inviolate by law; but, as Dr. Wordsworth says, “if Bishops help to pull down their own Church, its fall is certain.” Let us begin with a single example.

We will take the alterations in the Cathedral Chapter of Salisbury. It is proposed to reduce six Canonries to four, “stripping four minor Canons of their estates, swamping the Prebendaries, as of *little* use, and among these, the Precentor, as of *no use at all*; the Precentor, next to the Dean in dignity, having the best endowed stall in the Cathedral.” Now Mr. Bowles observes, on this measure, that

“six Canons, allowing for age and infirmity and sickness, with Church twice every day, are not more than barely sufficient to keep up the regular duty of the Choir.” This of itself is, we should think, a valid reason against the projected reduction; and other reasons, as strong, have been advanced in the different petitions of the Chapters to the Board of Commissioners; all which serve to prove, that if this violent alteration in the structure of Cathedral Chapters is to take place, breaking through the laws of property, and defeating the intentions of the founders and benefactors of the Church, it cannot be said that it is a reform conceded in compliance with the general wishes of the community, or against which no solid objection can be advanced.

But, not only is the number of dignitaries to be diminished, but the patronage of certain livings, which belonged to the Chapters, are, for the future, to be bestowed upon the Bishop of the diocese. Now this was proposed on the plea “that the Bishops were most fit to administer all patronage, although, as original patrons, the Deans and Chapters had privileges and rights as old as the founders, and as sacred as those of all the Bishops on the Bench.”

The question then before us is this :—It is desirable that clergymen, whose lives have been passed in the service of the Church, or who have distinguished themselves by the usefulness of their ministry, and the piety of their character, should obtain a due reward of their services, which, if unconnected and unfriended, they may fail of receiving. The preferments to which they may be advanced, excepting that portion in private hands, are in the possession of the Crown, the Bishops, and the Cathedral Chapters; a very small proportion belonging to the latter. Now, the proposition of the Church Commission is, to take the livings from the Deans and Chapters, and bestow them on the Bishops, that they may *by them* be distributed

among the Clergy. Putting aside the right of depriving these bodies of their property, we look at the subject, first, in this point of view :—“Have the livings in the gift of the Bishops been so distributed, before they claim additional ones for the increase of their patronage?” Mr. Bowles says, for answer to this, look to the sees of Winchester, Ely, and, we may add, in Bishop Tomline’s time, that of Lincoln. Secondly, has the large body of Church preferments in the gift of the Crown been reserved for the advancement of the meritorious and necessitous Clergy? And would it not, with the addition of the Bishops’ patronage, amply supply of itself, the demands which could be made on it, without the necessity of robbing the Chapters of the comparatively small share that belongs to them? The Church Commission consists of certain Bishops and certain Lay-Commissioners. How the livings in gift of the Bishops *have been* bestowed we need not now stop to inquire; but we must observe, that those very Lay-Commissioners, whom the Bishop of Gloucester calls “impartial judges,” are themselves the patrons* of all the Crown livings, which Crown livings have been and are bestowed by them mainly for political purposes, or given to private friends; so that a tacit acknowledgment must be forced from them, that, while they are *abusing* the purposes for which their own patronage was given to them, they are taking that of others under the plea of *rightly using it*. Until all the livings in the gift of the Crown, and those that belong to the Bishops, are found insufficient to reward the deserving Clergy, it is clear that no invasion should, in common decency, be made on the patronage of the Chapters, even had the law and the power of transferring the property been on their side, which is decidedly against them. Nor can we see any reason which should take the preferment from the Chapters and give it to the Bishops, which would not equally apply, or

* Though the Crown livings are in the gift of the Premier and the Chancellor; yet, under the present Ministry, it is a perfect scramble among the whole who shall have the patronage of them. Mr. S. Rice lately gave the living of *Hitcham*, worth 1000*l.* a-year, as the reward of *electioneering* services.

even in a stronger manner, to the Crown patronage. The Bishops, it is said, are better judges of the proper application of their preferment than the Chapters; *à fortiori*, they are better judges than the Lord Chancellor, or First Lord of the Treasury, who, in fact, know nothing about the matter. But we must return to Mr. Bowles, who, speaking on this branch of the subject, says,—

“But what will the reader think when he hears all this fair show for the Clergy, who were to be rewarded by the Bishops putting their hands into the pockets of the Deans and Chapters, was an *after thought*. * * It was proposed (that what?) that Cathedral livings should be given to *parochial Clergymen* who had *served five years*. Were then these Cathedral livings to be given by Cathedral members? Oh, no! the Bishops were the best judges on whom to bestow preferments, (witness ye Sparkes of Ely, ye Smiths, ye Tomlins of Winchester,)—but by this will all the vast Episcopal revenue be taken care of; and when it is found that these Clergymen, who have served five years, are to have some support, that support is taken out of the small patronage of Deans and Chapters by those who would not violate any rights or privileges of these Cathedral Chapters.”

Mr. Bowles then adds, that

“the Chapter has never been accused of bestowing any preferments but from the purest motives; and, as to themselves, have no opportunity of giving any preferment to their own relatives, except when *one* living falls to their turn once in about *ten* years! Then, and then only, they have an opportunity of giving a beloved son in orders *one* living; or, if they have no son, of rewarding the services of a valuable and meritorious curate.”

But now comes out the most curious aspect of this motley subject: for, it appears

“that this poor plea of giving to the poor was an *after thought*; that it was first thought proper to lay hands on the preferment of the Chapters without any restriction or condition; and that the stratum to give those livings to Clergymen who had been employed, without preferment, for five years, *was resorted to by Episcopal generosity, in consequence of the powerful protests of the Chapters*. What burning language is sufficient to expose this conduct!”

Mr. Bowles acquits the Bench of Bishops of any participation with this measure. He says, “Every Bishop on the Bench would have died rather than availed himself of such injustice, except *that one Bishop and his three coadjutors, who are at the bottom of this bad, base business*.” He then refutes the opinion that the Bishops are better judges of the character of the Clergy than the Chapters. “You must suppose (he says) *some* Clergymen better judges than even Bishops—a Canon of the character of his own curate.” So far from agreeing in the assertion that, in all instances, the Bishops should be the only fountains of honour and profit, Mr. Bowles thinks the very reverse would be the best for the Church,—if the Cathedral Churches had *more*, and the Bishops had *less*; for, he contends, that they are not only *not the best*, but the *worst* judges of the merits of the Clergy. As for the lay-lords agreeing in this spoliation, it appears that Lord J. Russell complained he had been made an *utensil* of; Lord Melbourne, like Gallio, cared for none of these things; Lord Holland, we believe, shakes his head; and Mr. Spring Rice was so interested about the structure and welfare of the Church, that he began his speech on Church-rates (which speech was to move that the product of these suppressed stalls was to go to ease the Dissenters of their payments) by professing that he *had no hostility to the Church!!* How would George the Third have liked such a Chancellor of the Exchequer! How would Lord Chatham have withered him with his eagle eye, and crushed him with the eagle’s talon! Besides what we have mentioned, it appears that “at Salisbury, two Canonries being suppressed, the *remaining four are in the disposal of the Bishop*, the right of electing them being like all the livings wrested from the Chapters, for the Bishops alone to bestow.” Amidst the feelings of sorrow and despondence which the acts of this Commission has produced, one gleam of consolation has at last broke forth—there is an internal division—the Ministers and the Bishops have *split*—the Commission has ceased to act. Since the last journey, on Church-rate business, in which Mr. S. Rice was engineer, the Bishops have ceased to travel

with it, and there seems some probability of an explosion of the engine, and a dissolution of the firm.*

A brief Account of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of Sir Samuel Morland, Master of Mechanics to Charles the Second. Cambridge, 8vo.

The biography of Sir Samuel Morland had been entirely neglected until the composition of an article in Chalmers's Dictionary; and his scientific labours have never been properly stated to the present time. He was bred under Secretary Thurlow, and became Clerk of the Signet to the Protector; but seems to have soon, if not always, cherished an attachment for royalty, and he became a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles the Second, and his "Master of Mechanics." We will not, however, enter further into his personal and known biography, except to notice the close of his career, of which one paragraph of Evelyn's Diary affords an interesting though melancholy picture.

"25 Oct. 1695. The Archbishop [Tennison] and myself went to Hammersmith to visit Sir Samuel Morland, who was entirely blind; a very mortifying sight. He shewed us his invention of writing, which was very ingenious, also his wooden calendar, which instructed him all by feeling; and other pretty and useful inventions of mills, pumps, &c. and the pump he had erected that serves water to his garden, and to passengers, with an inscription, and brings from a filthy part of the Thames near it a most perfect and pure water. He had newly buried £200 worth of music books, being, as he said, love songs and vanity. He plays himself psalms and religious hymns on the theorbo."

The principal object of the present author, a gentleman of Trinity College, Cambridge, is to direct the

notice of posterity to Morland's writings and mechanical inventions. It appears from a series of correspondence with Dr. Pell, now in the British Museum, of which our author has given a full account in his Appendix, that so early as 1666 Sir Samuel had intended to publish a work on the quadrature of curvilinear spaces; and about the same period he invented his arithmetical machines, the operations of which were conducted by means of dial plates and small indices, moveable with a steel pin. Many writers have asserted that he invented the fire-engine, but his machine was preceded by others for the same purpose. We are, however, certainly indebted to Morland for the speaking-trumpet, an account of which he published at London, in 1671, under the title of "A description of the Tubastentorophonica, an instrument of excellent use, as well by sea as by land." But the principal objects of Sir Samuel's study were water-engines, pumps, &c. which he carried to a high degree of perfection. His pumps brought water from Blackmore Park, near Winkfield, to the top of Windsor Castle. His treatise on Hydrostatics was published by his son two years after his death. There is also among the Harleian MSS. a treatise of his on this subject, written in French, and addressed to Louis XIV. in which, at p. 35, he discusses the powers of water converted into vapour, in a way which, says our author,

"evidently indicates a knowledge of the subject, and we may, I think, fairly presume that he was probably the first who actually constructed a steam-engine, although his allusion to the force of steam being sufficient to burst a cannon appears to intimate that he was not

* The manner in which the Whig Ministry shift their posts is most amusing: Lord John Russell brings in the Reform Bill—his Constitutional History of England is quoted, in which he *pronounces directly* against Parliamentary Reform. What is to be done? He makes the question over to Sir J. Hobhouse. Again, Lord J. R. declares that the Church shall *not* pay out of its funds the rates to support its edifices.—The Dissenters rage;—the Ministry are alarmed;—and Mr. S. Rice brings in a bill to make Church property available for that purpose: which motion of his, if carried, would literally do away with the chief purpose of the Commission,—increasing small livings, and building additional Churches. What did the *people* want, when they cried out for Church Reform? not a new arrangement of Dioceses, which they do not care sixpence about—nor the transference of Cathedral property, which they never advocated—but an improvement in the situation of the Parochial Clergy, *which they have not got*, and a more equal distribution of the revenues of the Church.

a stranger to the volume which the Marquis of Worcester had published some years previously. To his great credit also, let it not be forgotten that he has correctly stated the increase of volume which water occupies in a state of vapour, which must have been the result of experiment. His researches, however, seem to have had little influence on the progress of the practical application of steam."

Sir Samuel Morland was also the author of several miscellaneous treatises; particularly a History of the Evangelical Churches of Piedmont, 1658; the Doctrine of Interest, both simple and compound, 1679, a praiseworthy little volume; the Count of Pagan's method of delineating Fortifications in Venn's Military and Maritime Discipline, 1672; and lastly, "The Urim of Conscience," a kind of moral essay, a singular work, composed during his blindness.

Morland is also said to have written a work on the Articles of War, and a treatise on the Barometer, which was answered by Lord North; but these our author has not seen. The invention of the capstan to heave anchors has been attributed to him; but he must be considered rather an improver than the inventor of that machine, and the same remark will apply to various other performances which have at different times been attributed to him.

Appended to this essay is a brief treatise on the numeration of Algorism, from a MS. of the 11th century, printed by the author, as being the earliest in English that he has met with. The writer's first example is

"——1000. the cifre in the ritht side was first wryte and yit be tokeneth no-thinge no the secunde no the thridde but thei maken that figure of .1. the more signyficatyf that comith after hem by as moche as he born oute of his first place where he schuld yf he stode ther tokene but one. And there he stondith now in the ferye [*lege.ferthe**] place he tokeneth a thousand as by this rewle. In the first place he tokeneth but hymself. In the secunde place he tokeneth ten times hymself. In the thridde place he tokeneth

an hundred tymes himself. In the ferthe place he tokeneth a thousand tymes himself. In the fitye [*lege fittthe*] place he tokeneth ten thousand tymes hymself. In the seve[n]th place he tokeneth ten hundred thousand tymes hymselfe," &c.

Our author has made some further remarks on other early treatises on Algorism, or the arithmetic of the Arabs; and this leads us to another work, which we shall now proceed to notice.

Rara Mathematica; or, a Collection of Treatises on the Mathematics and subjects connected with them, from Ancient Inedited Manuscripts. Nos. I. and II. Cambridge, 8vo.

WE heartily congratulate our readers on the taste which has arisen, and is evidently extending itself, for the publication of documents illustrative, not only of the literature, but of the knowledge of the Middle Ages. The history of science and art, during a long period, has been a complete blank; but it will be no longer so,—we shall find it filled with a host of names whose acquired knowledge, and gigantic powers of mind, may stand beside the brightest stars of a more enlightened age. We shall learn too the successive steps by which science has attained its present position; and how often shall we discover that the boasted discoveries of later times had been known centuries before.

The work whose title we have given above merits our especial praise. It is, we believe, edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq. of Jesus College, Cambridge. The first two numbers contain no less than thirteen tracts on various subjects connected with the Mathematics, most, if not all, written in England, and earlier than the year 1600, and they give us a very favourable opinion of the whole. Among the earlier pieces are the treatises in Latin of Johannes de Sacro Bosco de Arithmetica, the curious Latin Poem on the same subject, by John of Norfolk, In Artem Progressionis Summula, and the Prefaces of Daniel de Merlai, and of the later Latin work of John Robyns on Comets. We have in Early English an old popular method of

* The *y* is the Saxon *th*, of which the editor seems to have been unaware, as he probably was of a contraction in 'sevêthe.'

measuring the altitudes of inaccessible objects, a short treatise on arithmetical notation, a treatise on the mensuration of heights and distances, a preface to an Almanac for the year 1430, and several curious tables. To these must be added William Bourne's treatise on Optic Glasses, written in 1580, and a series of proposals for new inventions, written in the same age. Several of these treatises are curious, in showing how the popular forms of science, such as the enunciations of arithmetical rules, and the questions which are still given in common books to exercise the ingenuity of students, are of an extreme antiquity; and the prefaces to larger works (which are here given separately) afford us interesting notices of the lives of the authors, or of the state of contemporary science. We will only add, that the book is very well and carefully edited.

We are glad to understand that its Editor, Mr. Halliwell, is preparing for publication a History of the Mathematical Sciences in England from the earliest period to the end of the sixteenth century.

Early Mysteries and other Latin Poems of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries, edited from the original Manuscripts in the British Museum, and the Libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, and Vienna. By Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. xl. 136.

THE interest which is taken in the relics of the Ancient Drama, has been fully demonstrated in the reception given to the Towneley Mysteries, published by the Surtees Society. There is probably no other species of composition which is so highly illustrative of the manners of our ancestors, certainly none that unfolds so completely the varieties and peculiarities of their colloquial language. When we set before our readers, in our Magazine for Dec. 1836, our observations on the Towneley and Digby Mysteries, we gave some account, with specimens, of the very curious Latin Miracle Plays which form the first portion of the volume now before us. It will not now be necessary for us to go over

the same ground, but we beg to refer our readers to that number, and at the same time to congratulate them, that these productions, hitherto unknown to English literature, are now made accessible at a reasonable cost. The MS. in which they are preserved is in the library of the City of Orleans, and they have not hitherto been published, except in a small edition for the *Bibliophiles Français*, the Parisian Roxburghers. Mr. Wright remarks,

“These dramas are, I have no doubt, of the twelfth century, and are exceedingly valuable illustrations of the history of the Stage at that remote period. They afford us by far the earliest specimen of a series of consequent plays founded on subjects of Scripture history, and are doubtlessly the first drafts of what afterwards produced such collections as the Towneley, the Coventry, and the Chester Mysteries. There are here and there a few stage directions, which throw much light upon the mode in which they were represented in the monasteries, where the scene of action seems, by the mention of different parts of the building, to have extended over the whole church, even to the porch.”

Mr. Wright refers to passages like the following, which occurs at the beginning of the *Interfectio Puerorum* :

“Ad Interfectionem Puerorum, induantur Innocentes stolis albis, et gaudentes per monasterium orent Dominum dicentes, Quam gloriosum, &c.”

And afterwards :

“Ad vocem Angeli surgentes Pueri intrent chorum.”

It appears most probable to us, from the brevity of these mysteries, and from the simplicity of their diction, that they were enacted by juvenile scholars; and that they are the performances with which the choristers of large churches were permitted to amuse themselves and others on their occasional holidays. Among some notices of the performances of church plays collected by Dr. Hoffman in his recent publication “*Fundgruben für Geschichte Deutscher Sprache und Literatur*,” Breslau, 1837, and quoted by Mr. Wright in his preface, it is mentioned that the annals of Corbei record the performance of a comedy on Joseph by their *junior* brethren, which was not entirely approved of

by their superiors ;” * and at Eisenach in 1322, the monks and *their scholars* performed “ a fair play of the five prudent and five foolish Virgins.” It is true that, from time to time, various efforts were made to suppress the exercise of this indulgence by ecclesiastics of any grade ; and Pope Gregory, so early as 1210, prohibited church plays to all the ecclesiastics,—diaconi, presbyteri, ac subdiaconi ; but at the same time it is well known that there were certain seasons at which even the stricter monastic orders relaxed their discipline, and commemorated their *Saturnalia*, or gaudy-days, with a license which increased rather than diminished in the lapse of ages. There is no question that the church, previously to the dawn of the Reformation, was continually falling at once into greater superstition, and into more coarse profaneness. In a Latin play of Mary Magdalene published by Dr. Hoffman, the Latin dialogue is interspersed with songs in the vernacular German ; and a similar mixture of French occurs in the plays of Hilarius, recently published at Paris, by M. Champollion-Figeac,† and in the *Mystery of the Wise and Foolish Virgins*, which is published in the volume before us, from a MS. in the Royal Library at Paris.

After these curious specimens of the dramatic style of Middle-Age Latinity, Mr. Wright has given two compositions in the narrative elegiac verse (a favourite measure at the period,) in the *Comœdia Babionis* and the *Geta* of Vitalis Blesensis, which form a link of connexion between the Classical and Middle-Age literature ; some remarkable satirical rhymes on the people of Norfolk, written by a monk of Peterborough, and answered in the same style by John of St. Omer ; and, lastly, some sprightly and often graceful songs, from a MS. in the Arundel collection, which afford a very favourable idea of the lyric poetry of our clerical forefathers.

The *Babio* and *Geta* are in parts well written ; and the latter is curious,

as showing the manner in which the plays of Plautus were converted into *fabliaux*. The *Geta* was evidently very popular, as is proved by the number of MSS. mentioned in the preface. It has been before printed by Angelo Maio at Rome, and by Osann at Darmstadt, but hitherto not in this country. The name of the author is now ascertained to have been Vitalis of Blois, and it appears from various circumstances mentioned by Mr. Wright, that he flourished about the middle of the twelfth century. In confirmation of this date, and at the same time of its great popularity, we can add another testimony from the *Laborinthus* of Eberhardus, who flourished in 1212, and who thus mentions the *Geta* among the famous poems of former times :

“ Laudit Geta gemens quia captus Mercuriali
Arte Jovem lectus Amphitrionis habet.”
Leiser, p. 826.

We subjoin a brief but fair specimen of this composition :

“ Birria carpit iter, lento pede claudus ;
iniquas
Atque graves queritur asperitate vias.
Imputat ille viæ, quod sit piger : ‘ heu michi ! ’ dixit,
‘ Auferet ecce meos hæc via dura pedes.
Ad mala natus ego crucior, dum cuncta quiescunt ;
Væ tibi ! femineo quisquis adacte jugo !
Femina vult sudare suos didicitque jubere ;
Poena tenet famulos, innovat illa cutem.
Mœchus ut introeat, mentitur adesse maritum ;
Ne videas mœchos, Birria, pulsus abis.
Jam redeo, quæram quid agat, deprensa timebit, [minas.
Supprimet illa (timens verbera) verba,
Sic ait, atque redit ; dubitat, deliberat, hæret.
Sic iterum secum : ‘ non sapienter ago.
Crimina dant animos, odium deprensa fovebit : [erit.
Birria, quicquid agat, semper iniquus
Credulus uxori vir erit ; mala femina ; ficto
Crimine dampnabor ; sic cruce visa luam.’
Impositum repetatur iter,” &c. &c.

The libel on the men of Norfolk, entitled, “ *Anonymi Petroburgensis Descriptio Norfolciensium*,” is scurrilous in the extreme, and the writer must have defeated his aim, if it was malicious, by his absurd extravagance. He commences by saying, that when

* “ Juniores fratres in Heresburg sacram habuere comœdiam de Josepho vendito et exaltato, quod vero reliqui ordinis nostri prælati malè interpretati sunt.”

† See our November number, p. 502.

Cæsar commanded a survey of all the provinces, one of his emissaries returning, reported—

“ Audi me, domine, transivi maria,
Terrarum omnium lustravi spacia,
Sed tam detestabilis non est provincia,
Ut verum fateor, sicut Norfokia.

Est terra sterilis, et gens vilissima,
Plena versutiis, fallax et invida,
Et nationibus cunctis contraria;
Hoc ejus indicant mores et opera.

Quod terra mala sit patet ad oculum,
In qua si seminas electum triticum,
Metes zizania, aut certe lolium;
Hæc duo retinent ibi dominium.

Credo quod Sathanas, cum primo
corruit,

Terram Norfokiæ cadendo polluit,
Et bonis omnibus eam destituit,
Nam semper postea frumento caruit.

Panem de lolio rodunt et ruminant,
Spicam frumenti pro dæmone reputant,
Quam si percipere per campos valeant,
Illam diabolum esse denunciant.”

He then relates several extravagant anecdotes of the stupidity of the men of Norfolk, as the following :

“ Vir de Norfokia pergens itinere,
Casu reperiens equino stercore
Magnum scarbocium, qui statim psallere
Applaudens incipit pro tali volucre :—

‘ O pulcra volucris ! quid de te faciam ?
Licet me mordeas, non te proiciam.’
Dicitque sæpius ob hanc lætitiā,
Ha ! þu mi swete brid ! ego te comedam.”

In campo rusticus earucam dirigit,
Et casu nimium bufonem repperit,
Caput arripiens, mox firmum efficit
Sub suo cingulo donec araverit.

Postquam perfecerat, ad domum ambulat,

Vicino proximo fortassis obviat,
Bufonem intuens statim interrogat,
‘ *W. hore godsip*, quid hoc est ?’ et ille
recitat, [hic iterat.

‘ Quid, hoc est ? perdix est.’ ‘ Perdix !’
‘ Perdix est, utique nullus hoc dubitat.’
‘ Cur pedem obtinet tam latum ?’ sciscitat.
Dicit quod pedibus plus it quam equitat.

‘ Cur habet insuper ventrem latissimum ?’

‘ Eo quod avis est et pinguis nimium.’

Et rogat insuper cur caret pennulis.
Dicit quod pullus est, et valde juvenis.
‘ Hanc ergo volucrem prandere possumus.’
‘ Quid dicis, asine ? cibus est regius.’

If any of our readers should fail to be gratified with this old-English buf-foonery, perhaps they will be better pleased with the following monkish drinking-song, which has probably

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resounded in many a refectory now in ruins :

“ Ave ! color vini clari,
Dulcis potus, non amari
Tua nos inebriari
digneris potentia.

O ! quam felix creatura,
Quam produxit vitis pura,
Omnis mensa sit segura

in tua presentia !

O ! quam placens in colore !

O ! quam fragrans in odore !

O ! quam sapidum in ore !

dulce linguæ vinculum !

Felix venter quem intrabis !

Felix guttur quod rigabis !

Felix os quod tu lavabis !

et beata labia !

Ergo vinum collaudemus,

Potatores exaltemus,

Non potantes confundamus

in æterna supplicia.”

The Old English Versions of the Gesta Romanorum, edited for the first time from Manuscripts in the British Museum and University Library, Cambridge; with an Introduction and Notes, by Sir Frederick Madden, K. H. &c. Printed for the Roxburghe Club. London, MDCCCXXXVIII. 4to.

“ OF the value of the work before us,” says Sir F. Madden, in his able and interesting introduction to it, “ in illustrating the incorporation of Eastern Fable and Classical Stories with the feudal institutions of Europe, no one can doubt who has studied its pages; and it is entitled to a more than usual share of consideration, as the only instance of a compilation formed in the retirement of a cloister, which has mediately or immediately furnished to Boccaccio his tale of the *Two Friends*, to Gower and Chaucer their history of *Constance*, to Shakspeare his *Merchant of Venice*, to Parnell his *Hermit*, to Walpole his *Mysterious Mother*, and to Schiller his tale of *Fridolin*.”

And the truth of the proposition here advanced as to the value and influence of the work is clearly shown by the fact, that the questions, Who was the author of the *Gesta Romanorum*? and at what time was it compiled? have frequently engaged the attention, not only of the writers of

this country, but also of those of the Continent, and the names of Tyrwhitt, Warton, Douce, Dunlop, Swan, Eschenburg, and Grimm,—all of whom have made these inquiries the subject of their researches, sufficiently attest their interest and importance in illustrating the History of Fiction.

Sir F. Madden having been commissioned by the members of the Roxburghe Club to edit for them the Old English versions of this Collection, of which the popularity is so great and the history so obscure, has prefixed to the work a concise statement of such results as have yet been arrived at, as far as they can be ascertained by a comparison of the writers who have preceded him, accompanied by such lights as his own reading has enabled him to supply.

As the impression of this work is limited by the regulations of the Club to a very few copies, we think our readers will be gratified by a notice of this Introduction, though such notice be brief as the posey of a ring.

After showing that the form of the *Gesta Romanorum*, and the mode of instruction by means of tales, apologues, and traditions, accompanied by allegorical forms of exposition, were not the invention of the compiler of this Collection, but had already been popular in Europe for a considerable period, of which we have instances in the Latin *Bestiarium*, and other compositions of the twelfth century, he proceeds to prove, by a remarkable example which has hitherto remained unnoticed, that allegorical interpretation did not arise in the convents of the monks, but came to them, with much of their literature, from the East.

“The celebrated work containing the Fables of Bidpai, was brought from India into Persia about the year 510, and was translated into Pehlvi at the command of Khosrow Nouschirévan by a physician named Barzouyeh. To this version six prefatory chapters were added by Buzurdjmihr, the minister of Chosrow, in one of which, to illustrate some moral reflections on the heedless pursuits of mankind, is introduced the apologue of the man who, flying from a furious beast, descends into a pit, where, suspended from the branch of a tree, and resting his feet on the heads of four serpents, he is so captivated by the sight of some honey, as

to disregard the operations of two rats, who gnaw the root of the tree, until he falls into the abyss, only to be swallowed by the jaws of a dragon already extended to receive him. Then follows the *morality*: the pit is the world; the four serpents are the humours which compose the human body; the rats are day and night, the succession of which consumes our life; the honey is the enjoyment of the senses; and the dragon death. With very slight alterations, this morality is literally the same that occurs in the Latin printed editions of the *Gesta*, cap. 168; and it is only by the addition of the *ladder*, interpreted *penance*, that we recognize an addition of the monkish writer, to make the story applicable to the Christian system of theology. Here then is a clear proof that these apologues, when they passed into Europe, became probably the original patterns of a mode of exposition which subsequently was carried to such excess as to incur the sarcasm of Erasmus, and the censure of Luther.”

The period when the *Gesta* was composed, is the next point to be considered. Tyrwhitt assigned it to the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth centuries. Warton and Douce agreed in attributing it to the first half of the fourteenth century; and Sir F. Madden shows, by an authority unknown to those writers, that in England it must have been popular previous to 1349,—in which year died Robert Holkot, a celebrated theological writer of the Dominican order, whose work, entitled “*Moralitates*,” consists of forty-seven stories with *moralties*, much in the style of the *Gesta*, from which several of the stories are borrowed, with scarcely a verbal alteration. The editor’s opinion, that the *Gesta* was written some years previous to the *Decameron*, so as to allow of its becoming sufficiently popular in Italy for Boccaccio to have borrowed its stories, is by no means so tenable, inasmuch as the sources from which the stories common both to the *Gesta* and the *Decameron* were derived, the *Disciplina Clericalis*, was equally as accessible to Boccaccio as to the author of the *Gesta*.

And now comes the question,—was Pierre Bercheur the author? Warton entertained the opinion that he was so; but in this he was opposed by Douce, who contended that the work was compiled by a German, on what

has always appeared to us very unsatisfactory grounds, viz. the introduction of a German proverb, and of some German names of dogs in the printed editions. Sir F. Madden coincides with Warton, and expressly declares, after a tolerably minute examination of the three bulky tomes in which the writings of Berchorius are contained, that the internal evidence is decidedly in favour of Warton's argument. No one can indeed arise from a perusal of the two works, without being forcibly struck by the surprising coincidence of style, method, and plan of both. The authors quoted by the compiler of the *Gesta* are also cited by Berchorius, and the same stories are familiar to both. Besides those pointed out by Warton, there are several more, of which the most remarkable is the "wild tale" of the intractable elephant, killed by two virgins, who cut off his head, and make *purple* of his blood, which occurs in cap. 115 of the printed *Gesta*, and in the Dictionary of Berchorius, v. *Adulatio*, p. 109, tom. iii. ed. 1631. Another coincidence, which escaped Warton, deserves notice here. In the *Gesta*, cap. 160, is a legend of a lady possessed by a devil in the diocese of Valence in Dauphiny, on the confines of Provence, and in the *Reductorium Morale* of Berchorius, lib. xiv. cap. 44, we find a story of a haunted castle placed in the same locality; both of which tales might easily have been learnt by him when preceptor to the novices at Cluny.

No MS. of the printed *Gesta* is known to exist; a fact which at first sight appears very extraordinary. But when we remember that in the title of one of the earliest editions, it is expressly stated to be composed of "*historie collecte ex Gestis Romanorum et quibusdam aliis libris*," and that another is entitled "*Historie notabilis atque magis principales, collecte ex Gestis Romanorum et quibusdam aliis notabilibus Gestis*;" and that MSS. of the *Gesta* do exist in various libraries on the Continent; the apparent difficulty is removed, and it is obvious that the original editor either made a selection from the different MSS. which were before him, or made use of one that was imperfect, and added stories which never formed part of the original work.

The editor then proceeds to the consideration of the *Anglo-Latin Gesta*, as he designates that imitation of the original work which was compiled in this country, apparently in the reign of Richard the Second. Its construction resembles that of the original *Gesta*, from which a great many of the stories have been retained; but these are always newly written, and sometimes materially altered. The moralizations are uniformly different, and the proper names generally changed. Tyrwhitt and Warton have both confounded this MS. work with the printed work, an error first pointed out by Douce, who suggested that the *Anglo-Latin Gesta* might have been written by John Bromyard, an English theologian, who flourished about 1390, the author of the *Summa Predicantium*, a voluminous digest of divinity, arranged under alphabetical heads, for the use of preachers, and illustrated by innumerable stories from various sources, many being indeed taken from the continental *Gesta*.

This *Anglo-Latin Gesta* is the immediate original of the Old English translation (made in all probability in the reign of Henry the Sixth), which are now published for the first time in the handsome volume before us. Of these translations only three MSS. are known at present to exist, two of which are preserved in the British Museum, and the third in the University Library at Cambridge; and the present edition is made from a careful collation of the several copies, the various readings being noted at the foot of the page, and the tales being occasionally illustrated by such notes as the judgment of the editor dictated.

The English editions of the *Gesta* form the subject of the remainder of Sir F. Madden's introduction, which is a valuable contribution to the history of the Middle Age Literature, and is rendered very complete by means of two Appendices. No. I. consisting of a Comparative Table, showing where the Stories of the *Anglo-Latin Gesta* occur. No. II. A Notice of the Stories of the *Anglo-Latin Text*, which are omitted in the English versions.

Westminster Improvements. A brief Account of Ancient and Modern Westminster, with Observations on former Plans of Improvement, and on the Object and Prospects of the Westminster Improvement Company. By one of the Architects. 8vo. pp. 58.

MR. BARDWELL, the ingenious projector and indefatigable supporter of the plans for the improvement of the densely populated, and in some degree filthy and degraded district, which occupies that part of Westminster lying southward of the Park, has produced the present pamphlet, with the view of soliciting further attention to the plans of improvement which originated with him, and which he states to have cost him the labour of at least fifty days in each year for upwards of six years to mature and prepare. We are happy to see the scheme has at length attracted the notice of the influential and intelligent in the land; and, aided by the sanction of the Ministers of the Crown, we may now expect that it will be carried out to the full extent which its utility demands.

The author makes out a good case for his improvements on several grounds; the more important of which are,—the necessity of raising the entire surface of the site of the proposed improvements;—the importance of draining the tract, which, in its present state, with its level below high-water mark, is impracticable; and, lastly, the removal of dens of misery, pent up in “narrow streets, and in close and insalubrious lanes, courts, and alleys, where squalid misery and poverty struggle with filth and wretchedness, where vice reigns unchecked,” and disease triumphant. The ground, when cleared, is proposed to be occupied by streets, squares, and piazzas of splendid houses. All these objects can only be attained either by the direct intervention of Government or by the united efforts of capitalists acting in a joint-stock company: the latter plan appears to be most in accordance with the free commercial spirit of the land.

Mr. Bardwell entertains the highest confidence in the success of the undertaking; and as this confidence is founded on experience and constant application to his subject: as his plans

have been matured and his calculations made upon an intimate knowledge of the nature of the property required to be taken, aided by great local knowledge and a persevering spirit unawed by difficulty and unchecked by disappointments, we may entertain the firmest hopes that the objects of the company will be carried into effect with success and satisfaction, and that the energies displayed by Mr. Bardwell will be crowned with that honour and reward which they so richly deserve.

Independently of the matters immediately relating to the company, Mr. Bardwell has compressed into this tract a great body of interesting topographical information on the site and buildings of the ancient city of Westminster, which will be valuable and amusing to those who are not immediately interested in the objects of the Westminster Improvement Company.

A new Series of Designs for Ornamental Cottages and Villas. By P. F. Robinson. 4to.

WE derive at all times great pleasure when we receive another volume from a gentleman, who has been so long and eminently distinguished as an architect of an useful and pleasing class of edifices, in which picturesque beauty is combined with the requisites of ease and comfort. Mr. Robinson possesses the happy talent of adding to his knowledge of construction, and the more immediate objects of his profession, the taste and skill of the artist; hence, in all the examples he has produced in that pleasing branch of his science, *Rural Architecture*, he has bestowed so many ornaments on the hamlets and villages of our country; the national Old English character of his designs, and the comforts and elegances which the object and destination of his buildings require, are proofs, not only of sound judgment, but of an enlightened mind. The peasant who, after the labours of the day, hides himself in a miserable hovel, with walls of mud and roof of straw, must view himself as a degraded being, and feel that both himself and his habitation are regarded as incumbrances, which are to be tole-

rated on the plea of necessity; how different does he feel and act, when he sees that, however humble his dwelling may be, his comforts have been studied, and even some feature of luxury has found a place in the ornaments which have been bestowed on his dwelling: he may truly feel that he in them possesses a value in the scale of existence, and cannot fail to look upon the man of science, who has turned his attention and talents to so excellent an object, as a benefactor to mankind.

It is gratifying to see that the taste which Mr. Robinson so ably encourages, is becoming popular, and receives the patronage which it deserves.

“The improvement which has taken place, during the last ten years, in rural architecture, is very evident; and it is pleasing to observe the interest which this humble but attractive pursuit excites. When good effects can be produced at a moderate expense, and the scenery of our native country embellished by improving the condition of the peasantry, the work may be considered truly national.”

The volume contains fifty-six engravings, executed in lithography, of the classes of buildings which are to be found in every rural village, from the manor-house of the squire to the cottage of his ploughman. The first division comprises the humbler class of buildings, and shows the smithy, the school-house, the gate-cottage, farmhouse, mill, and labourers' cottages. The second division shows the villas in various forms and combinations; the whole of the designs being made in the Old English style, the Gothic and

Tudor windows, with the simple porch, and that excellent feature of an old house, the massive chimney, all show that the best style of cottage building has been adopted. It is pleasing to see the smallness of the outlay, necessary for the erection of these very interesting buildings: the smithy, with its out-buildings, Mr. Robinson states may be erected for 350*l.* A school-house for 180 children, with dwelling for a master, &c. for 420*l.* and cottages at 150*l.* The villas, which comprise those accessories which the comforts and luxuries of genteel life demand, are executed upon equally low estimates. The designs being in all cases accompanied with plans and scales, their execution could be easily effected by any gentleman who might have a taste for decorative architecture; and on this account we feel certain that the volume, in common with the other works of Mr. Robinson, will form one of the most valuable accessories to the shelves of the country gentleman's library.

Proverbial Philosophy; a Book of Thoughts and Arguments, originally treated. By M. F. Tupper, esq. 2d Edit. 1838.

THIS work contains much sound reflection, moral and religious maxims of the highest importance, elegant figures and allusions, sound and serious observations of life, all expressed in most appropriate and well-selected language. In order to give our readers a clear knowledge of the nature of the book, and the manner in which it is written, we will transcribe one entire chapter on the subject.

OF SORROW.

I said, I will seek out Sorrow, and minister the balm of Pity:
 So I sought her in the house of Mourning; but Peace followed in her train.
 Then I marked her brooding silently in the gloomy cavern of Regret;
 But a sunbeam of heavenly Hope gleam'd on her folded wing.
 So I turn'd to the cabin of the poor, where Famine dwelt with Disease:
 But the bed of the sick was smooth'd, and the ploughman whistled at his labour.
 So I stopt, and mus'd within myself, to remark where Sorrow dwelt,
 For I sought to see her alone, uncomforted, uncompanioned.
 I went to the prison, but Penitence was there, and promise of better times.
 I listened at the madman's cell; but it echoed with deluded laughter.
 Then I turn'd me to the rich and noble; I noted the sons of Fashion;
 A smile was on the languid cheek, that had no commerce with the heart;
 Unhallowed thoughts, like fires, gleam'd from the window of the eye;
 And Sorrow lived with those whose pleasures add unto their sins.

His infancy wanted not guilt ; his life was continued evil :
 He drew in pride with his mother's milk, and a father's lips taught him cursing.
 I marked him as the wayward boy ; I traced him in the dissolute youth :
 I saw him betray the innocent, and sacrifice affection to his lust :
 I saw him the companion of knaves, and the squanderer of ill-got gain.
 I heard him curse his own misery, while he hugged the chain that gall'd him ;
 For well had experience declared the bitterness of guilty pleasure ;
 But habit, with its iron net, involved him in its folds.
 Behind him lour'd the thunder storm, which the caldron of wickedness had brew'd ;
 Before him was the smooth steep cliff, whose base is ruin and despair ;
 So he rush'd madly on, and tried to forget his being.
 The noisy revel, and the low debauch, and fierce excitement of play,
 With dreary interchange of palling pleasures, fill'd the dull round of existence.
 Memory was to him as a foe, and he flew for false solace to the wine-cup,
 And shunn'd his enemy at even,—but she rent him like a giant in the morning.
 I turn'd aside to weep ; I lost him a little while ;
 I look'd, and years had passed ; he was hoar with the winter of age.
 And what was now his hope ? where was the balm of his sadness ?
 The memory of the past was guilt ; the feeling of the present, remorse.
 Then he set his affections on gold ; he worshipp'd the shrine of Mammon ;
 And to lay richer gifts before his idol, he starv'd his own bowels.
 So the youth spent in profligacy ended in the gripings of want.
 The miser grudged himself herbs, to take deeper vengeance of the prodigal.
 And I said, This is sorrow—but Pity cannot reach it ;
 This is to be wretched indeed,—to be guilty without repentance.

Sermons preached before the University of Oxford in 1836 and 1837. By C. A. Heurtley, A.M.—These sermons are worthy of the pulpit where they were preached and the learned audience to whom they were addressed. The two first, on “The Christian Sorrows and Consolations,” and “On the Duty of Prayer,” are written with great force of persuasion, solidity of argument, and with the spirit of a pure and pious mind. The third sermon, called “The Rechabites,” is on the important subject of “obedience to the Church in matters of order ;” a subject in the present day ill understood ; the consequence of which has been division among the members of the same faith, and great impediments to the general usefulness of the Church itself, thus weakened by the divisions of her children. The fourth discourse, “On Submission to the Church's Authority in Controversies of Faith,” is connected in subject with the former ; the author's object being to draw attention to the deference due from us to the authority of our own Church—the Church of England ; and this leads to some sound and excellent observations on the proper method to be pursued in theological studies. Gladly do we witness the publication of these discourses, and earnestly do we wish to impress our readers with the importance of the subject ; and the candid and Christian manner, as well as the accurate and solid reasoning, will recommend their diligent perusal to all who may be induced by our recommendation to open their

pages. The author has favoured us with an extract from Bishop Hall in one of his notes, with which we shall conclude, it being a summary of the conclusions to be drawn by those who agree with our view of the subject. “Let me advise to walk ever in the beaten road of the Church, not to run into simple paradoxes ; and if you meet, at any time, with private conceits that seem more probable, suspect them and yourself ; and if they constrain you to assent, yet smother them in your breast, and do not dare to vent them out, either by your hand or tongue, to trouble the common peace. *It is a miserable praise to be a witty disturber.*”

Opinions of Learned and Eminent Men on the Truth, Style, and Importance of the Holy Bible. Rodd.—This very pleasing and praiseworthy volume we understand to be the work of Mr. Horace Rodd, a gentleman well-known for his proficiency in literature and the fine arts. It is a work at once honourable to his piety and his attainments. He has, through his very extensive reading, collected a “cloud of witnesses” to bear their testimony to the authenticity and value of the Word of God ; and when we consider that great part of these writers is not taken from those who are professionally interested in its support, or those who, from the peculiar nature and application of their studies, and complexion of their lives, have acquired a bias of mind favourable to the belief of its truth, but consists of per-

sons of every variety of character and every line of study,—of men engaged in the practical business of life,—of those who, having previously disbelieved, have found their doubts removed by a more diligent and anxious search after truth,—of those who, having devoted their attention to secular pursuits, or the investigation of objects of science, have turned at a later period of life to the contemplation of the Divine Revelation, and the evidences on which it is supported,—seeing the diversity of the witnesses, and the accumulated weight of their testimony, we have a right to assert that, to the full conviction of the understanding and faculties given to man, the Bible is the Word of Truth.

We shall only add, that we are glad to see the author bring forward the testimony of Dean Swift, among others; because it will serve as an antidote to the poison which Voltaire spits out of that great man's mouth against religion, when he says, (v. *Mélanges Littéraires*, T. 11. Letter v.) “Rabelais fut Curé de Meudon, et Swift fut Doyen de la Cathédrale de Dublin,—tous deux lancèrent plus de sarcasmes contre le Christianisme que Molière n'en a prodigué contre la médecine; et tous deux vécurent et moururent paisibles, tandis que d'autres hommes ont été persécutés, poursuivis, mis à la mort, pour quelques paroles équivoques. Swift était bien moins savant que Rabelais, mais son esprit était plus fin et plus délié: c'est le Rabelais de bon compagnie. Les Lords Oxford et Bolingbroke firent donner le meilleur bénéfice d'Irlande après l'archevêché à celui qui avait couverte la religion Chrétienne de ridicule; et Abadie, qui avait écrit en faveur de cette religion un livre auquel on prodiguait les éloges, n'eut qu'un malheureux petit bénéfice de village. Mais il est à remarquer, que tous deux sont morts fous.” To all this it may be observed,—first, that the “Tale of the Tub” did stand in the way of Swift's preferment, that the Queen would not hear of his being made a bishop, and that the ministers were glad to compound for an Irish deanery;—secondly, that it was not next in value to the archbishoprick;—and, thirdly, it was given to Swift simply as the reward of his *political* services, and as the tribute of private friendship.

Lives of Banditti and Robbers. By C. M'Farlane.—We do not think this subject to be well adapted to the Family Library, unless the family should consist of a few gouty old bachelors, and weather-beaten maiden aunts; but the young and the susceptible

should not be introduced into such scenes as will act strongly on their passions and feelings; their young affections must not be violently seized, nor their tender sensibility prematurely forced from its sacred fountain,—the *ἱερὴ πηγή* of the human heart. There is one thing to be said on the favourable side, that the perusal of this volume will disenchant the Bandit of his romantic and chivalrous character; and leave him a poor, fearful, guilty, half-starved, wretched ruffian, flying in terror from the very shadow of that society he has outraged, and at length delivered up to justice by some of the guilty confederates in whom he trusted.

SCHLOSS'S *English Bijou Almanack* for 1839, *Poetically Illustrated* by L.E.L. —“In honour of the departed,” as it is well put in a very pretty note to ourselves from the publisher, we beg to announce that Mr. Schloss has continued the series of his “tiny publication,” by a *Bijou* for 1839. His portraits, which are accompanied by the poetry of the late departed Muse, are the Duchess of Kent, Lady Blessington, Pasta, Wellington, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Beethoven: but the most appropriate quotation to make on this occasion is the poetess's

FAREWELL.

My little fairy chronicle,
The prettiest of my tasks, farewell!
Ere other eyes shall meet this line,
Far other records will be mine:
How many miles of trackless sea
Will roll between my land and me!

I said thine elfin almanack
Should call all pleasant hours back;
Amid those pleasant hours will none
Think kindly on what I have done?
Then, fairy page, I leave with thee
Some memory of my songs and me.

The *Bijou Almanack* contained last year a portrait of L.E.L. herself; and Mr. Schloss has now some large-paper impressions at the service of his friends.

Spiritual Life Delineated, with the Exposure of some of the popular Errors of the Day. By the Rev. T. Watson, B.A.—The plan of this work is by way of dialogue: the interlocutions being adapted to the subjects; and these treating of the main doctrines of Religion, and the duties of a Christian life. We think the plan of dialogue has many advantages, especially when addressed to persons of limited knowledge and moderate education: it falls in with their usual plan of communication, and adapts itself to their habits of thinking, better than a longer

and more uninterrupted chain of reasoning would; a quicker, livelier effect is produced; and the argument, through the opposing question and answer, is advanced and dissected with greater readiness. We see nothing in the doctrines of this work to object to, and in the spirit and feeling every thing to commend.

The Christian's Daily Treasury; consisting of Texts of Scripture, with poetical Extracts. By a Lady. 1838.—A very pious design; very fairly executed. The poetry is simple, unaffected, and truly pious. The reflections, such as will be approved by every truly Christian mind. We have no doubt of the success of the undertaking.

Medical Portrait Gallery. By T. J. Pettigrew, F. R. S. &c.—Twelve Parts, forming the First Portion of this Work, having now appeared, it is incumbent on us to add our testimony to its value and importance. The Portraits, as specimens of art, are excellent, the best originals having been diligently sought for, and liberally communicated. The memoirs are very judiciously written.

The period embraces all recorded time from *Æsculapius* to the present day; but we must own that the contemporary biography is to us the most interesting portion.

Of the early writers on Medicine, we have memoirs of Caius and Linacre. Of foreign eminent physicians, Albinus, Haller, Malpighi, Morgagni, Ruysch, and Vesalius. Of eminent doctors now no more, memoirs will be found of Abernethy, Akenside, X. Bichat, Baillie, J. Cooke, the two celebrated brothers W. and J. Hunter, Huxham, Jenner, James Johnstone, Mead, Radcliffe, Sir J. Pringle, and Wilson.

The lives and writings of the following living ornaments of the profession are properly recorded: Sirs B. Brodie, A. Carlisle, C. Clarke, A. Cooper, and H. Halford; Doctors Baron, Blundell, Bright, Clutterbuck, and Wardrop; Mr. Lawrence, &c. &c.

Enough of the private history of each individual is introduced to make the narrative interesting, and the writings of each are examined with candour and judgment. As the work proceeds, much of the history of the healing art is developed, and the important improvements in it are attributed to their respective owners.

The author naturally feels on tender ground in forming his judgment on living practitioners; but he appears to us to have steered a steady course, avoiding censure as much as possible, and not over-

loading his narrative with fulsome panegyric. From his own long-continued practice of his profession, and extended intercourse with his medical brethren, the office of Biographer could not easily have fallen into better hands. We consider the work as generally interesting, but more particularly to the profession, and heartily wish it deserved success.

Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa. By Andrew Smith, M.D. Part 1. 4to.—This work, which is published under the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, is the fruit of an expedition into the interior of South Africa, made in the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, by an Association formed for that special object, at the Cape of Good Hope. Dr. Smith was the director of the expedition, which consisted of thirty-four persons, and was absent from the Cape for nineteen months, during which it penetrated as far 23° 28' south latitude, and returned laden with a variety of curious and important specimens in Natural History. There is certainly no other part of the world of which the natural riches are so little known: and we are happy to find that the zeal of the gentlemen who originated the expedition has been so properly appreciated by Lord Glenelg, as to induce him to recommend a public grant; which enables the Society to publish the result of its labours, without infringing on the funds, raised solely for the purposes of discovery. The materials for the work will consist of pictorial illustrations, of between three and four hundred subjects of the animal kingdom, comprising, first and principally, unknown animals; secondly, animals known, but not yet figured; and, lastly, such as have been imperfectly figured, but of which the Society is in possession of accurate drawings. The Entomological portion of the work has been undertaken by W. S. Macleay, esq.; the other parts by Dr. Smith, who will add a summary of African Zoology, and an inquiry into the geographical ranges of species in that quarter of the globe. The work will be arranged in five divisions, viz. Mammalia, Aves, Pisces, Reptilia, and Invertebratæ. The first part contains two species of rhinoceros, four beautiful birds, three reptilia, (a tortoise, a lizard, and a snake,) and one fish (a shark): in all eight plates, which are exceedingly well drawn, in lithography, and very beautifully coloured. The work will extend to about thirty-four parts; so that altogether it will form a work of great magnificence, and highly creditable to the science, taste, and liberality of old England.

FINE ARTS.

CARVINGS IN WOOD.

Two very curious and very elaborate carvings, in walnut-tree wood, of the alto-relief class, have just been brought to this country. They were formerly in the possession of the Emperor Napoleon, whose eagerness to possess the rarest gems of art was much more than commensurate with his respect for *meum* and *tuum*. These carvings are each about five or six feet in length, and about three or four in height or width. One of them represents the victory of Constantine over Mexentius. The design is from Julian Romano, and is known to artists. It contains upwards of 200 figures of combatants, horse and foot, mingled and grouped with great pictorial effect, and carved with extraordinary boldness and accuracy: the finish of the armour, costume, and minute details is very delicate. The second tablet is after a design by Rubens; some of the figures after Leonardo da Vinci. The subject is the scriptural battle in which Joshua commanded the sun to stand still. This carving is in higher relief than its companion; it contains fewer figures, and most of them are equestrian. It is full of spirit, and cut with great freedom of hand. These carvings, which certainly surpass anything that is generally to be seen in this country, are by an Italian artist, Simon Cognoulli, and bear date 1761. Upon the downfall of Napoleon they were returned to their original locality, the Castle of Salms. They are now in the possession of Mr. Farrar, of Wardour-street, who has just purchased them from the representative of the family to which they belonged, in consequence of the demise of the head of it, and the necessity of a *distributio bonorum* by the laws of Germany.

THE DAGUEROTYPE.

A very extraordinary and important invention has been made by M. Daguerre, one of the painters of the Diorama. It is a method of fixing the images which are represented at the back of a camera-obscura; so that these images are not the temporary reflection of objects, but their fixed and durable impress, which may be removed from the presence of those objects like a picture, and will multiply impressions as an engraving.

M. Daguerre requires a plate of polished metal; he places it in his appara-

tus, and, in three minutes, if there is a bright summer sun, and a few more, if autumn or winter weaken the power of its beams, he takes it out, covered with a charming design, representing the object towards which the apparatus was turned. Nothing remains but a short chemical operation, and the design, which has been obtained in so few moments, remains unalterably fixed, so that the hottest sun cannot destroy it.

The invention has been submitted to M. Arago, and he has made a report upon it to the Academy of Sciences, from which the following are extracts:

"In the camera-obscura the image is perfectly defined when the lens is achromatic; the same precision is seen in the images obtained by M. Daguerre, which represent all objects with a degree of perfection which no designer, however skilful, can equal, and finished, in all the details, in a manner that exceeds belief. It is the light which forms the image, on a plate covered with a particular coating. The length of time required to execute this operation is, in our climate, and in ordinary weather, eight or ten minutes; but, under a pure sky, like that of Egypt, two, perhaps one minute, might suffice to execute the most complex design.

"M. Daguerre has found a substance infinitely more sensible to the light than the chlorure of silver, which is altered in an inverse manner, that is to say, which leaves on the several parts of the plate, corresponding to the several parts of the object, dark tints for the shadowy, half tints for the lighter parts, and no tint whatever for the parts that are quite luminous. When this action of the light on the different parts of the plate has produced the desired effect, M. Daguerre stops it at once, and the design, which he withdraws from the camera-obscura, may be exposed to the full light of day without undergoing any alteration.

"If we consider M. Daguerre's discovery with respect to the utility which it may have in the sciences, it is evident that so sensible a re-agent as that which he has found, may enable us to make photometrical experiments, which have hitherto been reputed impossible. Such," said M. Arago, "are experiments on the light of the moon; which the Academy had deemed of sufficient importance for it to appoint a committee, composed of M. de Laplace, M. Malus, and myself, to make them. The light of the moon is

known to be 300,000 times weaker than that of the sun; yet we did not despair of obtaining some sensible effects, by means of a lens of very large dimensions. We made use of a very large lens, brought from Austria; and having placed some chlorure of silver in the focus,* that being the most sensible re-agent known, not the slightest discolouration was perceptible. It occurred to me, that M. Daguerre might have more success with his new re-agent; and, in fact, he obtained, in twenty minutes, on his dark ground, a white image of the moon, with a lens far less powerful than ours."

M. Biot has also added his testimony to the value of this discovery to the philosopher; and the celebrated artist, M. Paul Delaroche, has expressed his opinions that views taken in this manner, though destitute of colour, may give useful hints to the most skilful painters, in the manner of expressing by light and shade, not only the relief of objects, but the local tint; the same bas-relief in plaster and in marble will be differently represented in the two designs, and one can tell, at the first glance, which is the image of the plaster. The smallest folds of drapery are perceptible, as are the lines of a landscape invisible to the naked eye. With the aid of a glass we bring the distances near. In the mass of buildings, of accessories, of imperceptible traits, which compose a view of Paris taken from the Pont des Arts, we distinguish the smallest details; we count the paving stones; we see the humidity caused by the rain; we read the inscription on a shop sign. The effect becomes more astonishing if a microscope is employed. An insect of the size of a pea, the garden spider, enormously magnified by a solar microscope, is reflected in the same dimensions by the marvellous mirror, and with the most minute accuracy. It is manifest how useful M. Daguerre's discovery will be in the study of natural history. In one instance three views of the same monument are taken; one in the morning, one at noon, and the other in the evening; and nobody will mistake the effect of the morning for that of the evening, though the sun's altitude, and, consequently, the relative lengths of the shadows, are the same in both.

Saracenic and Norman Remains to illustrate the Normans in Sicily. By H. Gally Knight, Esq. Folio.—These illustrations consist of a series of engravings executed in lithography by C. Hulmandell, on a folio size, from drawings by George Moore, esq. an architect who accompanied Mr. Knight in his

tour. Some of the subjects are delicately tinted, and their fidelity of detail and beauty of execution will render them worthy of the choicest portfolio.

The Saracenic buildings in the island of Sicily, which display the pointed arch in great perfection, at first sight would appear to support the view of the history of the pointed arch, which Mr. Knight advocated in his very pleasing work. The invention of this peculiar feature in architecture he ascribes to the Saracens, and the era in which it flourished he considers to have extended from A. D. 832 to 1037. *La Cuba*, a palace or castle, shows a large Norman-looking keep, with blank arches worked in the masonry, without impost, and inclosing within them one or more tiers of lancet arches, all of which are obtusely pointed, and so much resemble the English architecture of the early part of the thirteenth century, that we should have had no difficulty in assigning the structure to that period, if we had been called upon to judge of its age by the architectural features.

The pavilion in the gardens of this palace, shews a pointed Norman arch, surmounted by a Byzantine dome, and does not appear to be of a date much earlier than the other example. When it is recollected that the Saracens were protected in Sicily during the whole of the Norman dynasty, we see no reason to give to a building of so finished a character as that before us, an earlier date than the first half of the thirteenth century, a period in which, in the absence of all historical record, and with its architecture alone as a guide, we should judge its regular and elegantly formed pointed arches should be placed; and we are confirmed in this view of the age of the structure by example of the hall of *La Ziza*, another palatial structure, in which the arch is the segment of a circle, and the columns, which are good imitations of the Corinthian order, are crowned by an entablature. This structure only exhibits the pointed form in the cells of the peculiar corbelling which characterises the architecture of the Mahomedans, and where it is the result evidently of necessity rather than design.

The cathedral of Cefala, if it be the same building which was begun in 1132, by King Roger, would exhibit a very early example of the pointed style. From the architectural character of the nave, independent of the mere form of this arch, we should judge that the edifice had been reconstructed at some subsequent period; and as there is evidence of the universal practice of building cathedrals in the pointed style long before their decay ren-

dered such a work an act of necessity, we must pause before we give to a building which we should assign to the middle of the thirteenth century, a date so early as that of the original foundation of the church.

The illustrations are highly valuable as displaying views of buildings scarcely known in this country; and it is to be sincerely hoped that the rich collection of architectural treasures which the island contains, will be more generally visited by the scientific traveller, and the means of attaining a more correct knowledge of the dates and re-construction of these edifices will be sought for and obtained.

Every purchaser of Mr. Knight's volume should not fail to possess himself of these valuable illustrations.

Views of Cathedrals, Churches, &c. in Northern France, by W. Gooding Colman, Architect. Part IV. Large 4to.— There has been a visible improvement in the progress of Mr. Colman's work, which

has evidently arisen from his having acquired a more perfect mastery over the operations necessary to successful lithography. In this the concluding portion of his present publication, he has given some highly beautiful and picturesque views: the Pont St. Michel at Paris, backed by the church of Notre Dame; the west front of the cathedral of Rheims; the picturesque town of Longwy, on the banks of the Chiers, in the ancient duchy of Lorraine; and the interior of the cathedral of Seez, a very fine specimen of early Pointed architecture. To these is added an amended plate of the cathedral at Rouen, viewed from the south, as a substitute for a plate in the first Part which was not satisfactory. An excellent title-page is formed by a view of the Fountain de la Crosse at Rouen, which still retains a very fine canopy of Pointed architecture, adorned with what the French have denominated *flamboyant* tracery. Mr. Colman's prints will now form a very beautiful volume; or, distributed in a portfolio of foreign views, will be not the least attractive in the collection.

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The Royal Anthem, and Who Composed it? To which will be appended, Memoirs of the Composer's Family, by a Last Descendant.

LITERATURE AND ART.—According to the Supplement to *Bent's Monthly Literary Advertiser*, for 1838, which contains alphabetical lists of the new books and engravings published in London during last year, there appears an increase of new publications; the number of books amounting to 1550 (1850 volumes), exclusive of new editions, pamphlets, or periodicals, being 170 more than in 1827. The number of engravings is 87 (including 35 portraits), 16 of which are engraved in the line manner, 41 in mezzotint, 14 in aquatint, and 16 in chalk, lithography, &c.

From the annual report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, it appears that 95,649 Bibles, 87,496 Testaments, 191,723 Prayer Books, 10,069 Psalters, 145,479 bound books, 2,222,652 tracts, have been sold this year, making a total circulation of Scriptural publications of 2,753,608. The income on the year amounts to 83,163*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, while the expenditure is stated at 85,140*l.* 3*s.* The number of schools in connection with the Society are 6,068 Sunday schools, containing 438,280 scholars; 10,152 Sunday and day-schools, in which are 514,450 scholars; and 704 infant schools, containing 43,730 scholars. Total schools, 16,224; and total number of scholars 996,460.

PRIZE ESSAYS.—The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have adjudged the 100*l.* prize offered for the best essay "On the obligation of man as regards the brute creation," to the manuscript No. 15, signed Q. Y. Z., and upon opening the letter which accompanied that manuscript it was ascertained that the successful candidate was the Rev.

John Styles, D.D. Thirty-four essays were sent in, some of them exceedingly voluminous.

The London Temperance Committee have announced to Ralph Grindrod, esq. surgeon, of Manchester, that they have awarded to him for the best essay on Temperance, the prize of 100 guineas.

The Warneford prize of 40*l.* at the Birmingham Royal School of Medicine, for the best essay "On the valvular structure of the Veins, anatomically and physiologically considered, with a view to exemplify or set forth by instance or example the wisdom, power, and goodness of God, as revealed and declared in Holy Writ," has been awarded to Mr. Wm. Roden, and was publicly recited before Lord Calthorpe and the other patrons on the 21st Dec. The subject for the present year is "Aortic Circulation."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

We have to correct an error in the subjects issued by the Vice-Chancellor for this year's Epigrams. They are as follow:—For the LATIN EPIGRAM,—Οὐχ ἑλκοποιὰ γίνεται τὰ σήματα. For the GREEK EPIGRAM, Φωνᾶντα συνετοῖσιν.

The Hulsean prize has been adjudged to D. Moore, of Catharine-hall, for his essay on the subject, "That a Revelation contains mysteries is no solid argument against its truth."

The Rev. Theyre Smith, of Queen's college, is appointed Hulsean Lecturer.

THE WESTMINSTER PLAY.

PROLOGUS IN PHORMIONEM, 1838.

Quem nos præterito ludum intermissimus anno,

Dum patriæ luctus dulce vetabat opus,
Hunc iterum tractare juvat: nobisque theatri
Annua consueto tempore cura redit.

Interea summas sensit res Anglia verti,
Virgineamque iterum sceptrâ decere manum.
Id quibus auspiciis, quoque accidet omine,
testis

Sit vestrum fido in pectore quisque sibi.
Testis et ille dies, quo nuper in æde sacratâ
Regia gemmatum frons diadema tulit.
Vidimus huc alacri studio concurrere quot
quot

Heroas gremio maximus orbis alit.
Quin etiam audiimus strepitus, populique fa-
ventis

Clamorem insolitis surgere ad astra modis.
Ergo ut, fortunæ felicia dona fatentes,
Fundimus ardenti simplicitate preces,
Ut pietas, et casta fides, atque optima regnet
Justitia et toto quicquid in orbe boni est;
Fas etiam solitum nobis sperare favorem,
Fas sit amatorem jura fovere Larum.
Utque almam usque adeo memori sub corde
tenemus,

Quæ posuit nobis hæc loca cara, manum;
Sic, patriæ adjutrix, Victoria præsit alumni
In seros annos, altera Eliza, suis.

EPILOGUS IN PHORMIONEM, 1838.

Enter Demipho and Chremes from the House.

D. Hoc benè succedet—mercatum Sunion ivit Phormio, et ante dies quinque redire nequit.

C. Oh utinam pereat! *D.* Quid jam Nausistrata? *C.* Facta est

Mitis et alterius conjugis haud egeo:
Sufficit una seni—gaudent mea nata tuusque
Natus—nulla mihi est causa timoris.

(*Enter Phormio.*) Ohe!

Phormio adest. *D.* Salve. *P.* Salvete. *D.* Abiisse putabam

Te jamdudum. *P.* Itane est? Vos abiisse rati,

Creditis avectos hostes—simul ire, redire,
Esse domi atque foris jam licet. *D.* Haud facile est.

P. Quidni? ignoratis quæ nunc miracula fiunt
Eia! hodie brevis est, quæ via longa fuit.

C. Anne ope Dædaleâ volitas? Te Phormio pennis

Vix credo aerias carpere posse vias!

P. Commentum vetus est illud—nova machina in usu est,

Et fit ferreum iter quod fuit aerium.

D. Hoc quid sit! non hercle intelligo! *P.* Non? Hem. non? *D.* Non.

C. Dic mihi, rem totam, Phormio, pande mihi. Audi quædam falsis propiora—sed ut sint

Re, verâ exopto scire. *D.* Nec ipse nego Audire. *P.* Audite—omnia mutantur—vetus omne

Sordet—mos—leges—Curiaque ipsa nova est.

Pœnæ mutantur—mutantur crimina et ipsa
Sus. per col. nemo est—verbera nulla sonant—

Qui fregere fores currunt trans æquora—terra
Antipodum nostris furibus est patria.

Nonnulli aversos discunt mollire Penates
Farre pio, atque molit grex saliente pede.

C. Novimus ista quidem—at redeat sermo unde abiit—vah?

Tam cito tam longam non potes ire viam.

P. Accipe quod res est—vapor improbus omnia vincit,

Omnia—sexcentis plus valet unus equis.

Nam quoties plaustri jungatur machina fumans,

Ante ipsum inceptum perficietur iter.

Siquando hanc videas, spirare Typhoea credas,
Et Cacum flammis belligerare simul.

Æolus, et Boreas, Meteoron, Nympha, Cometa,
Stella. *D.* Hui! cœlum ipsum stultitiâ petitis!

C. Nomina sunt; nihil, oh frater, nisi nomina. *P.* Recte—

Ut dixi, nobis non itera aerium est,
Nec superis opus est; sed itum est in viscera terræ.

Manesque immisso lumine jam trepidant.

C. Nil intentatum sane ætas nostra reliquit.

P. Nil sanè—audaces omnia perpetimur.

Vallibus oppletis, teretratis montibus, itur
Fornicibus, fossis, pontibus, aggeribus.

In binis potero esse locis nunc tempore eodem.

C. In binis! *P.* Binis, hic, et ubique ferar.
Uno momento Thebis me ponam et Athenis,

Ναυτην ηπειρου πιθοπορον πελαγευς:

Fit vapor, et videor magico insedis tapeti:

Jam propè fit verum fabula quæ fuerat.

D. Dic mihi, namque mihi timeo, quâ vivere possis

Non expectatis tutus ab hospitibus;

Machinâ enim forsâ lapsu rapidissimo ab istâ
Adsint Harpyiæ, diripiantque dapes.

P. Hem, tace, et ausculta—fertur dictum vetus esse

“Festina lente” *C.* Scilicet; haud dubium est.

P. Hem taceas—mihi nostra arcana resolvere fas sit.

Festinat lentè qui facit istud iter.

Injicienda mora est. Nonnunquam machina læsa est

Et nonnunquam abiit machina—tu remanes.

C. Euge? Viatores remanent quia machina abivit.

D. Sic est—nam nemo suppedabit equos.

P. Audi jam contrâ, Proprium si linquere currum

Nolis, ferratâ tollitur iste viâ.

Si cupias ut equus tractu portetur eodem,

Conscendit plastrum cum stabulo ille suo—

Miratur secum mutataque tempora multum

Commendat, quando non trahit, at trahitur—

C. Spectatum admissus contemnit ephippia forsân?

P. Haud secus ac dominus cui nihil est quod agat.

Sed valeatis—eo—dant tintinnabula signum—

Sat me luserunt—ludam ego nunc alios.

D. Vade, age, carpe viam—ætas hæc est ferrea—virtus,

Te duce, ferrato tramite tentet iter.

LEICESTER COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Dec. 18. At the half-yearly distribution of prizes, the scholars of this new institution received warm testimonies of approval from the examiners, the Rev. Dr. Fancourt, the Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine, and the Rev. A. Irvine. The composition prizes were:—Latin verse, Egyptus, by Beresford major; Latin theme, Eagleton; English essay, Freer; Recitation Prize, the Triumph of Tell, Roche; English verse, Sennacherib, Black, and Eddowes; Tour from London to Marseilles, Shuttleworth major and Seddon minor; Essay on Charles I. Philips; French Prize, Cox. Several of these, together with a selection from classical authors, in Greek, Latin, English, and French, were recited, and gave great satisfaction to the assemblage.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 20. J. G. Children, esq. V. P. in the chair.—Prof. Louis Agassiz of Neuchâtel, and Prof. Philip von Martins, were elected Foreign Members. Read, a paper “On the Curvature of Surfaces,” by Professor J. Young. Its principal object was to remove the obscurity in which that part of the theory of the curvature of surfaces, which relates to umbilical points, has been left by Mauge and Dupin, to whom, subsequently to the labours of Euler, we are chiefly indebted for a comprehensive and systematic theory of the curvature of surfaces. The author showed, that the lines of curvature at an umbilic are not, as at other points on a surface, two in number, or, as had been stated by Dupin, limited, but that they proceed in every possible direction from the umbilic.

Jan. 10. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V. P.

Mr. William James Frodsham, and John Hilton, esq. were elected Fellows. The paper read was—“On the Law of Human

Mortality," by Charles L. Jellicoe, esq. It was principally based on the experience of the Equitable Society.

Jan. 17. John Forbes Royle, M.D. V.P.—Beriah Botfield, esq. and Peter Hardy, esq. were elected Fellows. Read, 1. On the state of the interior of the Earth, by W. Hopkins, esq. M.A. Second Memoir, On the phenomena of Precession and Nutation, assuming the fluidity of the interior of the Earth; 2. On the Molecular constitution of Chrystals, by Mons. L. A. Necker, of Geneva.

Jan. 24. F. Baily, esq. V.P. Charles Darwin, esq. was elected Fellow. The paper read was, an account of Experiments made on a piece of Pena Silver, saved from the Lady Charlotte, wrecked on the coast of Ireland in Dec. 1838, as to its capability of holding water, by W. D. Haggard, esq.

The Joint Committee of Physics and Meteorology having reported to the Council their resolutions in favour of the establishment of fixed magnetic observatories, and the equipment of a naval expedition for magnetic observations in the Antarctic Seas, a deputation has waited upon Lord Melbourne on the subject, and his lordship stated in reply that he should urge her Majesty's Government to adopt measures for carrying the resolutions of the Council into immediate effect.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 19. The second part was read of Professor Owen's paper on the Fossil Jaws found at Stonesfield; also a paper on the structure and relations of the presumed Marsupial Remains from the oolite of Stonesfield, by Mr. Ogilby.

Jan. 9. The same subject was pursued by Dr. Harlan, of America, who read a notice of the discovery of a fossil reptile, on the marly banks of the Washeta river, Arkansas territory, which he had named *Basilosaurus*; and also of another extinct fossil, found in the territory of the Missouri, and named *Batrachiosaurus missouriensis*. This was followed by a long memoir by Mr. Owen, in consequence of whose deductions Dr. Harlan admitted the mammiferous nature of the *Basilosaurus*, and agreed to alter its name to *Zygodon*, in reference to the posterior molar teeth resembling two simple teeth tied together.

A paper, On the Geology of the neighbourhood of Lisbon, by Mr. Daniel Sharpe, F.G.S. was commenced.

Jan. 23. Read, a notice by Mr. Lyell, on the occurrence of Graptolites in the slate of Galloway; and the conclusion of Mr. D. Sharpe's memoir.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 19. At the first meeting for the season, was read the Third Report of the Society's Committee appointed to inquire into the state of Education in the Metropolis; containing a description of the schools in the parishes of St. George, St. James, and St. Anne, and completing the survey of the city of Westminster.

Dec. 17. Read, the Annual Report of the Rev. Mr. Clay, Chaplain to the Preston House of Correction, presented to the Visiting Justices at the October Sessions 1838.

Jan. 21. Read, On the value of the Numerical Method, as applied to Physiology and Medicine, by Dr. Guy, Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College, London.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Jan. 15. At the annual meeting of this Society, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*—James Walker, F.R.S. L. and E.—*Vice-Presidents*—W. Cubitt, F.R.S. Bryan Donkin, F.R.S. Joshua Field, F.R.S. Henry R. Palmer, F.R.S.—*Other Members of the Council*—Francis Bramah; I. K. Brunel, F.R.S.; James Howell; Joseph Locke, F.R.S.; Geo. Lowe, F.R.S.; John Macneill, F.R.S. M.A.; Provis. Major Robe, R.E.; James Simpson; R. Stephenson. — *Treasurer*—W. A. Hankey. — *Auditors*—W. Freeman, Charles Manby. — *Secretary*—Thomas Webster, M.A.—It was stated in the Report, that "at the close of the preceding session, the Council issued a list of subjects, to adequate communications on which they would award premiums. The following communications were received:—"An elaborate and beautiful set of Drawings of the Shield at the Thames Tunnel," from Mr. Brunel, and two sets of Drawings of Huddart's Rope Machinery, the one from Mr. Birch, the other from Mr. Dempsey. The Council, feeling this communication and the invention of the shield were entitled to a high mark of approbation, determined on presenting Mr. Brunel with a silver medal, accompanied by a suitable record of the high sense entertained of the benefits conferred by him on the practice of the civil engineer. Feeling also that the beauty of the drawings justly merited some mark of approbation, they determined on presenting the draughtsman, Mr. Pinchback, with a bronze medal in testimony thereof. To the communications by Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Birch, on Huddart's Rope Machinery, they have awarded a Telford medal in silver, accompanied by books to the value of five guineas.

On the other subjects issued at the same time, the Council have not yet received communications of adequate merit; but they have the pleasure of announcing several to have been promised. These subjects have been again announced with others as prize subjects for the present session. But though the Council received no communication in which the subject of steam was treated with the generality and comprehensiveness which they desired, they received the following on parts of this great subject, to each of which they awarded a silver medal: "On the effective pressure of Steam in the Cornish Condensing Engine," by Thomas Wicksteed; "On the Expansive Action of Steam in the Cylinder of some of the Cornish Engines," by W. J. Henwood; and "On the Evaporation of Water in the Boilers of Steam Engines," by Josiah Parkes.

The Council also awarded a silver medal to the communications of Lieut. Denison, "On the Strength of American Timber," and of Mr. Bramah, "On the Strength of Cast Iron." A silver medal has been awarded to Mr. Green, for his communication "On the Canal Lifts on the Grand Western Canal;" to Mr. Harrison, for his communication "On the Drops on the Stanhope and Tyne Railway;" to Josiah Richards, for his elaborate Drawing of the Rhymney Ironworks; and to Francis Whishaw, for his "History of Westminster Bridge." On this last communication it is remarked, "It would be difficult to speak in adequate terms of the labour and research of Mr. Wishaw in collecting these documents. They are principally from voluminous records in the Bridge Office; where Mr. Swinburne furnished the author with every facility in executing his difficult task. This history of the only one of the old bridges now remaining, is interesting to the general reader, no less than to the engineer. The difficulties which presented themselves, gave rise to many ingenious contrivances, of which the introduction of caissons is not the least remarkable. The difficulties and progress of the work are well set forth in the reports of Labelye, of which the more interesting are embodied in the communication; and the account of the work furnishes a good history of the state of that department of practical engineering a century ago. This communication is accompanied by an atlas of eleven drawings.

The Institution received during last session from Mr. Rendel an elaborate and beautiful set of drawings, accompanied by a suitable description of the Torpoint Floating Bridge, to which the Council have awarded a silver medal.

A bronze medal has been awarded to Mr. Ballard for his ice-boat, and a description of his method of breaking ice by forcing it upwards. This simple method is applicable at about one-third the labour of the ordinary ice-boat. A bronze medal has also been awarded to Thomas M. Smith, for his drawing and account of Edward's or the Pont-y-tu Prydd Bridge, in South Wales; and five guineas to Mr. Guy for his method of making very accurate spheres of metal or other hard substance, a desideratum in mechanical art.

The Report concludes with a reference to the value of the numerous communications received during last session, and on the great interest of the discussions, the minutes of which are recorded. They especially refer to the discussions on the duty of steam-engines and on the explosions of steam-boilers, as having led to the collection of much valuable matter.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 3. At the opening meeting of the session, Earl de Grey, the President, was in the chair.

A paper, by Mr. Shaw, a member of the Institute, was read, "On the History of Stained Glass, its manufacture, and appropriate application in buildings;" entering at length into its antiquity, general divisions, classification, different styles, and proper employment: and, in illustration of the subjects, Messrs. Hoadley and Oldfield, of the Hampstead-road, exhibited some beautiful specimens.

Mr. Papworth and Mr. Donaldson explained the mode of boring the stone pipes formerly used for the water mains in London, and the manner in which they were put together; and Mr. Godwin, jun. presented an engraving of Girard College, Philadelphia, now in progress of erection, by T. Q. Walters, esq. of that state.

Dec. 11. (This meeting has been already reported in p. 81.)

Jan. 7. Charles Barry, V. P. in the chair. The following architects were elected as Fellows:—Messrs. Ferrey, Wyatt, Walker, and Watson; and Messrs. Brandon, Flower, Woodthorpe, Bury, Wright, Miles, Prichard, Peirce, and Eales, as Associates.

Letters were read from Herr Zanth, architect, of Stuttgart, and M. Roelants, acknowledging their election as Honorary Corresponding Members.—Amongst the various donations announced as having been received, was an Italian translation, published under the superintendence of the Academy of Fine Arts at Naples, of the rules and regulations of the Institute, together with the series of questions upon

subjects connected with architecture, drawn up by the Council.

A Paper was read "On the bond of Brickwork," by W. F. Pocock, Fellow.

The Secretary read a translation of the Report upon the Historical Monuments of France, presented by the members of the Commission to the French Minister, a copy of which had been transmitted by his Excellency to the Institute.

Jan. 21. Mr. Hardwick in the chair.

Among the presents were some lithographic prints of the intended Hotel de Ville at Paris, in which the ancient building will be preserved, but will form not more than one-fourth of the whole structure. It is judiciously designed to correspond with the original, and the architects are MM. Godde and Lasueur.

The first paper read consisted of "Observations on the Heights of Entablatures," by Joseph Gwilt, esq. illustrated by the examples of many ancient temples. It has been before remarked that in the Greek architecture the voids generally somewhat exceed the supports; but that in the early Doric they are nearly equal. The result of Mr. Gwilt's calculations is, that the entablatures formed a third proportion, as nearly as possible equal to the voids and columns respectively; and that this was a principle which entered into the consideration of all the ancient architects. Mr. Gwilt stated that he was pursuing his investigations, and would hereafter communicate the results as they should be obtained; but that he had not extended them to Pointed architecture, as he was aware that Mr. Cresy was pursuing that subject, with a view to publication. Mr. Inman remarked that he had gone over part of the same ground, and had been led to take similar views with respect to Pointed architecture.

The second paper read was the Description of a Restoration of a Baronial Castle, being the subject proposed by the Society for the Soane medal. The drawings are founded upon the existing remains at Sheriff Hutton, ten miles north-east of York, once the prison of Elizabeth of York and her cousin Edward Earl of Warwick, the last male Plantagenet; a model of undoubted excellence, as Leland has related that "he had seen no castle so like a princely lodging in all the North parts." The architecture is not earlier than the reign of Edward the First; simple in style, but of magnificent size and noble appearance. The author of the restoration (whose name is not at present divulged) has supplied all the constituent parts of a castle now deficient at Sheriff Hutton, from Helmsley, Carnarvon, &c.

At the request of the meeting Mr. Ca-

therwood, an architect resident in America, gave a *viva voce* account of the mode in which the removal of standing houses is effected in the cities of the West. A street is sometimes widened many feet, and a whole row of houses put a considerable distance back, two or three together; and this without interruption to business, or the removal of a tradesman's stock. In one instance Mr. Catherwood knew a house divided into parts, and a new façade put to each, and it was thus divided into two. In another a church was moved some distance; its lower part was of granite, and the upper structure of brick: it had no steeple. These wonderful performances are effected at a level about two feet lower than the surface, to which the soil is removed, and the building cut away. Large beams are inserted, below these rollers, and below them again other large beams; eight or ten screws are erected, each manned by two labourers; and the work then commences, when, after five or six hours, the structure is safely deposited on the new foundation previously prepared for it: nor do the buildings which have suffered this removal afterwards shew any signs of failure. The expense is about one-tenth of the cost of pulling down and rebuilding.

The Council of this Society have made arrangements for the delivery of lectures on acoustics and geology, two important subjects connected with architecture; and it is also intended to enlarge the benefits of the Institute by the establishment of a Students' Class, to be composed of young men studying as architects, under 21 years of age. It is proposed that the rooms should be open to them two evenings in the week, and that one of the Fellows should attend, under whose superintendence they may sketch subjects. They are to pay one guinea per annum, and to have access to the books and collection, and admission to the lectures and ordinary meetings. Prizes, also, will be awarded to those who most distinguish themselves by their attendance and productions.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 15. An extra meeting of this institution took place for the purpose of hearing the first lecture of a course "On the Properties and Natural History of the Mineral Substances employed in Architecture and Sculpture," by Mr. Brayley, jun. F.L.S. and F.G.S. The President, Mr. Tite, took the chair. The lecture was on the geology and mineralogy of the various stones used in building. The course will consist of three lectures,

the second of which will be on limestones, with a careful inquiry into their various qualities, as well as those of other substances which afford materials for the formation of the different species of cement; and the third lecture is to be upon the composition of the great variety of substances which are employed as substitutes for stone. The subjects for competition for the prizes of the present session are as follow:—In the class of design (a pair of silver compasses), Marine

Baths, an isolated building, with its principal front facing the sea; Class of Drawing (Sir W. Chambers's Civil Architecture), the principal front of St. Mark's Chapel, North Audley Street; in the class of Essay Composition (Hope's Architecture), the treatment of the Ionic order in the various buildings of the Ancients. The next subject for a sketch is a design for an Entrance to a Railway Station, without offices.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 10. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

W. H. Rosser, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a brass figure of a stag, having a strong spike rising from its back, and evidently intended to serve as a candlestick. It was found about sixteen inches below the surface at Nursling near Redbridge, Hants, and is now in the possession of Mr. Wake of Southampton.

J. B. Nichols, esq. F.S.A. made a communication correcting Sir W. Betham's announcement of Roman pavements supposed to have been very recently found near Bath (see p. 82), and inclosing the following account extracted from the introduction to a pleasing poem, entitled, "*Horæ Romanæ*, or a Visit to a Roman Villa," by the Rev. W. L. Nichols, minister of St. James's Church, Bath. (They are additional to those communicated by Mr. Groombridge to the Royal Institute of Architects, as noticed in our report of their proceedings, in our Number for March last, p. 298.) The remains were discovered at Newton St. Loe, and consisted of two buildings, on a gentle slope, overlooking the Avon. The lower structure alone possessed any interest. It consisted of a range of buildings measuring 102 ft. by 55, but it is evident that it originally was greater, having been cut through by the Bristol road, bounding it to the north. The *entrance* was on the eastern side, and introduced the visitor to a long *corridor*, reaching nearly the whole length of the building, and leading to the various apartments. The principal apartment, the *triclinium*, or dining room, measured only 17 ft. by 15, but seemed to have been united to an adjoining room of nearly similar dimensions. The floor has a handsome tessellated pavement. In the centre is a circular compartment, bordered by that invariable accompaniment of Roman pavement the *guilloche*, an ornament like the chain of a curb-bridle. Within this circle is a male figure playing with the hand (without the *plectrum*) on a lyre-shaped instrument. A dog, or some other animal,

is fawning on him. In a surrounding compartment, formed by a concentric circle of larger dimensions, are represented the stag, the bull, the leopard, the panther, and the lion, a tree being placed between each figure. Architectural frets, of various kinds, complete the plan, and constitute a very elegant and tasteful design, although the execution is perhaps rather coarser than that of the pavement at Wellow, co. Somerset. The centre figure is by some supposed to represent Orpheus, "*mulcentem tigris, et agentem carmine quercus*;" but perhaps with more probability, Apollo, as the beasts, supposed to be listening to his music, are in a separate compartment, and form of themselves a very natural ornament of a sylvan villa. It is well known that the principal *triclinium* of a Roman mansion was sometimes named "*The Apollo*." The adjoining rooms were ornamented with pavements of a less elaborate character. The tessellæ are of different colours, all of materials found in the vicinity. The red is burnt tile; the white and blue are lias; the brown is the Pennant grit; and the green, it is believed, a species of lias marle. The pavements were carefully covered with slabs of lias, as if the possessors, at the time of their flight, had looked forward to return. Roman pottery, pieces of fresco painting, and even glass, were dug up in the ruins. Several coins were also discovered, one of silver of the emperor Macrinus, and one of gold of Honorius, who succeeded to the Empire A. D. 395, and died in 423. Brass coins of Constans and Valentinian were also found.

The reading of the Life of Sir Peter Carew was continued.

Jan. 17. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

W. D. Haggard, esq. exhibited two sacrificial instruments found in the ancient tombs of Etruria, supposed to be flesh-hooks.

Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A. exhibited a Roman steelyard weight found in the bed of the Thames; it is of brass, and in the form of a wolf's head, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inc. long, and very boldly executed.

The reading was concluded of the Life of Sir Peter Carew, giving minute particulars of his death and funeral.

G. F. Beltz, esq. F.S.A. communicated some particulars relative to the battle of Creci, and the positions and movements of the two armies immediately previous to the battle; a part of which was read.

Jan. 24. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. communicated from the MS. called Warkworth's Chronicle in the Library of Peterhouse, Cambridge, a very particular and curious account of the comet which appeared in the year 1472, and which is not mentioned by any other English historian, though the observations made upon it at Nuremberg by John Muller, better known as Regiomontanus, are recorded in the chronicles of that city. It was the same comet which has since received the name of Halley. The MS. in which it is contained is one of those about to be printed at the expense of the Camden Society.

The reading of Mr. Beltz's paper was continued: it was composed of many interesting details of the principal circumstances of the great field of Creci; including several traditions and local illustrations which have been collected by the industry of some of the antiquaries of France.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT PANGBOURN.

Further portions of the Roman remains recently found near Pangbourn, Berks, (and noticed in our Dec. Mag. p. 650,) have been uncovered. About two miles from the site of the former discovery, and in a pleasant valley of the Thames, a fine Mosaic pavement has been disclosed. It is formed of square tesserae, and the figures said to be beautifully executed. Two skeletons, a sword, and a Roman coin, have been dug up. We have heard that the engineer intends to remove the pavement to London; and Messrs. Grissel and Peto have had a drawing made, which is intended to be lithographed.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Nov. 22. Mr. Hamilton read a letter from Mr. Perring to Col. Howard Vyse, from Tourah, a place about four miles south of Cairo, at the foot of the Mohattan Hills, from which a railway is now being made to the Nile, for the conveyance of stones from the ancient quarries. In this letter Mr. Perring reports to Col. Vyse the progress of the excavations which he is conducting, on his account, among the Pyramids. After giving the dimensions of the Great Pyramid and the King's Chamber, Mr. P. states that they had discovered the entrance to the North Pyramid of Abooseer about a fortnight

before; though, as yet, difficulties had prevented their exploring the interior. They had also found indications of the entrance to the Centre Pyramid. Near Tourah the sand hills, on being cut through, had unfolded the remains of above twenty stone sarcophagi and skeletons—probably of the workmen belonging to the ancient quarries. A tablet and cartouche of Amenoph were also found; and it was hoped some light might be thrown on the history of the Shepherd Kings, as Manetho mentions that Amenoph sent 80,000 lepers and other diseased of that race to labour in these quarries. The coffins are of different shapes and sizes, for mature persons and children. One earthenware sarcophagus was dug up, but unfortunately broken. It was composed of several pieces, and had a female face upon it, with hieroglyphics rudely painted. Many jars were discovered filled with black pulverised earth—or ox bones, horns, woollen shrouds, &c. &c.

Dec. 6. A paper by Mr. Tomlinson "On Egyptian Antiquities and Hieroglyphics" was read, in which new and interesting light was thrown upon the cartouches of the early divinities, and also upon the chronology in some of the royal dynasties.

Jan. 10. The paper read was by the Rev. Mr. Tomlinson, and related to a very important date in Egyptian antiquities. An inscription attached to an astronomical hieroglyph on the roof of the Memnonium, and confirmed by a like hieroglyph and inscription on a mummy-case, determines the date of that celebrated building to be of the period of Ramses the Great, and above 1400 years before the Christian era. But it is more valuable, as it fixes the rising of the star Sophis, or Sirius (the dog-star), at the commencement of the month Thoth in the Egyptian calendar, and commences a year of 365 (not 360) days, at so precise a time as to enable us to determine a certain point of chronology within the brief space of four years, from which many other historical events may with accuracy be calculated. From the zodiacs figured and referred to by Biot, Burton, and others, Mr. Tomlinson shewed that the Greeks had changed the Egyptian forms to those we now see; the elder zodiacs having tortoises, alligators, &c. as signs. This discovery, if the inscription can be entirely depended upon, is of great importance to the Egyptian antiquary.

Jan. 24. Mr. Hamilton exhibited the drawing of a remarkable gem (green jasper), unfortunately destroyed in the burning of Sir Robert Gordon's residence, when ambassador at Constantinople. The

figures upon it are very curious. Mr. Hamilton also read an extract of a letter from Mr. Berton, a Swiss traveller, giving an interesting account of his researches upon the site of Tyre. Mr. Berton had occupied himself with an examination of the desert between the Dead and the Red Sea, and had ascertained that there was a fall of 1200 or 1400 feet; so that there might have been in ancient times, as had been stated, a water communication across that tract of country. His further researches induced him to believe that the first Tyre was situated on the continent, and afterwards connected with the islands by causeways. That the greater part of the island, on which stood the city when besieged by Alexander (that on the peninsula having been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar), was now under water; otherwise it was impossible to account for its extent and population. In the same manner Mr. Berton traced two immense submarine banks, stretching on the north and south, like two mighty arms into the sea, and supposes them to have formed the great harbours of Tyre, where the numerous vessels, engaged in her prodigious traffic, found accommodation and shelter. If these can be proved to be artificial, it will settle this question; and Mr. Berton proposes to employ a diving bell for that purpose. No inscriptions have been found, but some immense blocks of grey granite; and so perfectly are all remains of mighty Tyre obliterated, that the prophecies concerning it are fulfilled to the letter. *It is sought, and cannot be found!*—Mr. Cattermole, the secretary, then commenced reading a paper, "On the Latin Versions of Scripture, supposed to be written by Dr. Worsley."

ETRUSCAN VASES.

A collection of Etruscan and Græco-Italian Vases, Tazzas, Incense Burners, Terra Cotta Busts, &c. imported from Italy by Signor Campanari, were disposed of by auction, Jan. 15 and 16. The Vases were very beautiful, and were well and fully described in the Catalogue. They brought on an average about 10*l.* each. Lot 177, an amphora from Nola, 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Lot 187, a Corinthian Hydria, 15*l.* Lot 203, Pelike, from Nola, 20*l.* The Terra Cotta Busts appeared to us a novelty. They were of all sizes, from nearly the size of life to about 5 inches long; some of them were profiles. Many of them were of beautiful forms, and fetched on an average about 15*s.* each. We understood that Mr. Rogers the Poet purchased some of the more valuable lots.

A valuable assemblage of ancient armour and arms, &c. occupied the attention of Messrs. Christie and Manson, Jan. 23 and 24. Lot 73, the trappings of a horse,

with subjects in beautiful Italian taste, 55*l.* 13*s.*—228, a pair of iron stirrups, richly pierced with animals and foliage, *in sc.* "Moralis me fesi, anno de 1238," 18*l.*—229, a chanfron, with gilt ornaments for the trappings of a horse, engraved in primaticciquesque taste, 80*l.* 6*d.*—223, a Vizor Helmet, with foliage, gilt, 17*l.* 5*s.*—258, pair of fluted Gauntlets, with foliage, gilt, 23*l.* 2*s.*—264, suit of gilt, and engraved armour, 95*l.* 11*s.*—266, another suit of tilting armour, 96*l.* 12*s.*—Six pieces of good tapestry, with subjects after Teniers, about 10 feet square, averaged about 10*l.* 10*s.* each.

British Antiquities.—Some workmen engaged in lowering of the hill in Fordington, adjoining Dôrchester, have lately brought to light some curious remains of antiquity. All about the locality in question, numerous human skeletons have at various times been found, leading to divers conjectures and hypotheses. Many such were now discovered, lying in various positions; but the most interesting portion of the proceedings was the exhumation of a skeleton that had evidently been interred beneath a barrow. Round the neck of the skeleton, which was that of a female, was a necklace of beads of glass and amber, connected by very fine brass links, and to which was appended an amulet, about an inch and a half in diameter, and nearly spherical, beautifully turned out of the Kimmeridge coal; and on the right arm was an armlet of the same material, elegantly turned, ornamented, and highly polished. The body had been interred with the head to the north, and near the head was an urn of rude black ware, slightly ornamented on the exterior, and about seven inches high, and about the same in diameter at the mouth, with another smaller urn or drinking cup, of somewhat ruder shape and manufacture, and the remains of a lachrymatory of the red Samian ware, of elegant form and proportion. The interment is clearly that of a Romanised Briton. (See p. 114.)

Irish Canoes.—A short time ago, when the water was drawn off Lough Reavy, for the purpose of deepening the part nearest the discharge pipes, three old canoes, each apparently hollowed out of a single tree, were discovered imbedded in the mud. One has been conveyed to Lord Downshire's seat at Hillsborough; another to Castle Ward, the seat of the Bangor family; and the third is in the possession of the Earl of Roden at Tullymore.

The fine remains of the Abbey of *Savigny*, near Mortain in Normandy, have been purchased by M. de Caumont, the celebrated antiquary.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CANADA.

Another invasion of the American borderers took place on the 4th Dec. They came from Detroit, and, amounting to about 400 men, landed at Moy, near the village of Windsor, about three miles above Sandwich, when, having set fire to and destroyed a steam-boat which was lying there, they proceeded to consume the barracks and two adjoining houses at Windsor, in which two militia-men were burned to death, shot the sentry, killed a man of colour who refused to join them, and in the most cold-blooded and inhuman manner murdered Assistant Staff Surgeon Hume, who, unarmed, accidentally fell into their hands, mutilating his body with an axe and bowie knives. The militia stationed at Sandwich speedily turned out, attacked the ruffians, and, in a few minutes, completely routed them; 26 were killed, and as many taken prisoners; of the rest, some effected their escape to Hog Island on the American side, while others fled into the woods, where several of them were afterwards apprehended. Not a man of the militia was killed. No Canadian resident joined the invaders when they landed.

The polish officer, Colonel von Shoultz, taken at Prescott, was hung at Kingston on the 8th Dec.; and the week after Dorephus Abbey, a printer, second in command, and Daniel George and Charles Smith, officers in the same expedition. The following is the national classification of the prisoners at Prescott—131 Americans, 9 Germans, Poles, and French, 8 Lower Canadians, 1 Scotchman, 4 Upper Canadians, 3 Irishmen, 1 Englishman.

The appointment (on the 12th Dec.) of Sir John Colborne, as Governor-General of Canada, vests in that gallant officer all the powers which were vested in the Earl of Durham, both as to their nature and extent; powers which we feel persuaded will be exercised with honour to himself and advantage to the colony; of which he has already given satisfactory earnest in the promptitude and skill with which he has met the recent emergencies.

INDIA.

The *Agra Ukhbhar* of the 4th of Oct. mentions, as the latest intelligence connected with the expedition to Cabool, that our division of the force for foreign service will proceed up the Indus under

Sir John Keane, and join the Bengal troops at Shikarpoor. The army, when assembled, will proceed in two columns through Beloochistan and Candahar, but its final destination is yet unknown, and, as is supposed, will depend upon the next despatches from home. The whole force, however, regular and irregular, were to be at Ferozepore on the Sutledge by the 27th Oct., from whence his lordship was to proceed to Lahore to meet Runjeet Singh.

On the 1st Oct. the Governor-General issued a very able manifesto, declaring that the purpose of his late military movement is to restore the deposed sovereign of Afghanistan, Soojah Oole Mooth, to the throne from which he has been excluded by Persian influence, and in order to serve Russian purposes. Runjeet Singh co-operates heartily with the British Government, so that there can be no doubt of success to the Governor-General's enterprise: the people of Afghanistan too are said to be zealously well affected to their late monarch.

On the 18th Oct. the merchant ship Protector, Cap. Dixon, from London to Calcutta, was totally wrecked at the Sand Heads, near her place of destination, when 170 lives were lost. The following is the list of passengers, recruits, and crew:—Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Capt. Martin, 41st N. I., Miss Martin, Capt. Monk, 39th N. I. Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Hobson, Mr. Smith, one servant, Capt. Dixon, 36 crew, 116 men, 16 women, 6 children. Total on board 178. The only persons saved were seven recruits and one seaman.

JAMAICA.

The differences between the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Lionel Smith, and the House of Assembly, have assumed a very serious aspect. The Legislative Body was called together on the 30th of October; and on the 1st of November, the House, after an angry or rather a fierce debate, in which the conduct of the Governor, and of the other public functionaries, was canvassed with unusual freedom, voted an Address in answer to his Excellency's speech, in which they declare that, "having taken into consideration the aggressions which the British Parliament continues to make on the rights of the people of the colony, and the confusion and mischief which must

result from the present anomalous system of Government, they have come to the determination that they will best consult their own honour, the rights of their constituents, and the peace and well-being of the colony, by abstaining from the exercise of any Legislative functions, except such as may be necessary to preserve inviolate the faith of the Island." This Address was delivered on the 2nd; when the Legislature was immediately prorogued for 24 hours. On the 3rd a New Session was opened, and another speech delivered by the Governor, earnestly exhorting the Assembly to re-enact the expiring laws, and to take other indispensable steps for the good of the colony; to which, however, the House replied, that as its Legislative rights had been violated in the case of the Prison Bill, it would decline pursuing the course recommended by his Excellency. The Governor, having no alternative, took the decisive step of dissolving the Assembly in virtue of his prerogative, and of issuing

writs for a new House to meet on the 17th of December. This event took place on the 5th November.

MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers of the 17th Dec. announce the capture, by the French blockading squadron, of the Castle St. Juan de Ullao, which commands the town of Vera Cruz. The Castle was driven to capitulate by a heavy cannonade of about four hours, in the course of which 400 or 500 Mexicans were killed. The loss on the side of the French was no more than four men, by the fire of 160 Mexican cannon;—proof that the Mexicans are no very formidable gunners. The blockade was dissolved by the French Admiral upon his victory, and the port of Vera Cruz opened to the flag of all nations. It is believed that this success will put an end to the French war in South America, and will thus save the French the large expense of their armament in those regions.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Dec. 18. The church built at *Birmingham* in commemoration of the late pious Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and named *Bishop Ryder's Church*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Rochester; an excellent sermon, which has since been published, being preached on the occasion by Archdeacon Bather. The edifice, which was designed by Messrs. Rickman and Hussey, architects, contains 1,574 sittings, 813 free. The pews are in two classes; 406 are to be let to families and others at the ordinary rates, and 355 are reserved at a low rent for persons who cannot afford to pay a high one. The expense of erecting the church, including fittings, amounts to 4,300*l.*; the necessary books for the pulpit and reading-desk have been presented by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge; and the communion-plate is the gift of a donor who does not wish his name to be published. The endowment fund of 1,000*l.* is secured upon mortgage, and there is also a fund for repairs of 220*l.* secured in the same way. The Trustees are, Archdeacons Hodson and Spooner, the Rev. W. Marsh, A. Gordon, esq. of Wandsworth, Surrey, and John Brides, esq. of Red Lion Square, London. The Incumbency has been presented by them to the Rev. M. A. Collisson, B.A. late Curate of St. John's chapel, Deritend.

Dec. 23. About four in the afternoon, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at *Woodhouse Eaves*, on Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire. It was preceded

by a loud rumbling noise, as of a waggon on the adjoining road, and the shock was sensibly felt by the numerous congregation then assembled in the new church at Woodhouse Eaves; the vibration was so strong as to loosen pieces of mortar from the roof, which several persons heard falling down the slates to the ground. It appears to have been in the direction from the south-west to the north-east or east, from which former point the wind then blew. Various persons dwelling in the line of the shock were particularly affected with the noise and vibration, and each thought that a wall must have fallen down in the immediate neighbourhood. It is remarkable that an earthquake was felt at Naples about the same time. It is well known to geologists that an anticlinal line of strata is in Charnwood Forest.

Dec. 31. Sir Herbert Jenner gave judgment in the Court of Arches, in the case of *Brecks v. Woolfrey*; which was on articles exhibited by the Vicar of Carisbrooke in the Isle of Wight, against Mrs. Mary Woolfrey, for having erected in the churchyard of that parish, a stone inscribed: "Pray for the soul of JOSEPH WOOLFREY. It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead. 2 Maccab. xii. 46."—the latter part of the inscription being a quotation from the Roman Catholic version of the Apocrypha. Sir Herbert Jenner, in delivering his judgment, showed that the Church of England hath never formally declared prayers for the dead to be repugnant to the word of God, and consequently illegal. He ad-

mitted that the Church had erased such prayers from her Liturgy; and in the Book of Homilies had discouraged the practice of praying for the dead as much as possible; but he would not undertake, as an ecclesiastical judge, to say that the practice had been expressly prohibited; and, therefore, his sentence was, that the inscription complained of was not illegal. The learned judge added, moreover, that "the erecting, or causing to be erected, a monument or tombstone, *without leave of the incumbent*, was a separate and distinct offence, which should have been set forth in the citation. He was clearly of opinion that, according to the law and practice of the court, the citation was *insufficient to raise the question* whether the consent of the incumbent had been obtained or not."—Thus stands the case at present.

Jan. 4. The experimental pavement of *Oxford Street* was opened for traffic. The whole space between Charles Street and Tottenham Court Road is occupied by 12 different specimens, which are completed in the following order, commencing at Charles Street, viz. 40 feet of Robinson's Parisian bitumen, 24 feet laid in straight courses and 16 feet diagonally; 74 feet of parish stone paving, 54 feet of which is laid in straight courses, the stones nine inches deep, and the interstices filled up with Claridge's asphalte, the remaining 20 feet consisting of stones only $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, but laid diagonally, and filled up with the same composition; 60 feet of the Bastenne and Gaujac bitumen, part laid in straight courses and part diagonally; 135 feet of parish stone paving, divided into three sections in the following order—1st, 70 feet of dressed Aberdeen granite, with concrete bottom, and the joints grouted with lime and sand; 2nd, 40 feet of the same laid diagonally; and 3rd, 25 feet of dressed Aberdeen granite, without concrete bottom, the joints filled in with fine gravel; this is followed by 50 feet of the Scotch asphaltum, which is entirely the produce of this country, laid down in straight courses; 60 feet of Mr. Stead's pavement of wooden blocks of a sexagonal form, 12 inches deep, divided into three compartments, one prepared with Kyan's patent, part dipped in, and joints run with asphalte, and part without any preparation whatever; the last specimen, at Tottenham Court Road, is 60 feet of the Val de Travers bitumen, a portion of which consists of square blocks laid in straight courses, and the remainder consisting of a layer of clean Guernsey chippings, cemented together by boiling asphalte run among them nearly to the sur-

face, and a face made with asphalte, merely showing the chippings here and there in patches. The whole work presents a most even and beautiful road, and attracted during the day the notice of many hundreds of persons. The portion, however, to which attention was more particularly directed, was that of the wooden blocks, the noiseless tendency of which made the vehicles passing along appear to be rolling over a thick carpet or rug. The time allowed by the vestry of St. Marylebone for the test of these experiments is until the last Saturday of June next, when the official report of the surveyors will be laid before that body, and upon which the fate of Oxford Street depends.

On the 7th and 8th of January, the northern parts of the Kingdom were visited by the most dreadful hurricane that has occurred in this country for many years. At *Liverpool* it commenced about one o'clock on the morning of Monday the 7th, and before daylight several houses were entirely blown down, many unroofed, and nearly twenty lives lost. Part of the spire of St. John's church, Toxteth-park, was blown down, as was the north wall of the churchyard of St. James's, and the stone front of a new Wesleyan chapel just erected in Great Thomas-street. The destruction of the shipping in the Mersey and on the coast was very disastrous, and more than 100 persons were drowned. At *Manchester*, several houses were blown down, and some lives lost. At *Chester*, by the fall of part of a buttress from the tower, the south transept of the cathedral was broken through; and considerable injury was done to St. John's church. At *Hull* one of the pinnacles of Christ Church tower fell through the roof into the gallery, and, while the workmen were removing the rubbish, another fell near them. The building at Southend, represented in Greenwood's "Picture of Hull" as the Old Chain House, was unroofed on both sides: it is about to be pulled down. The violence of the gale may be estimated by the deficiency of *eight* feet water at the top of the tide. At Nafferton Mills, near *Driffield*, a lofty maltkiln fell on the dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Thomson, and killed his three children, and their nursery maid. At *Howden*, one of the pinnacles fell from the ruins of the once beautiful collegiate church; and at *Whitby* the ruined abbey has also suffered injury. At *York Minster* some damage was sustained by the painted windows. We have selected these few public losses from a volume of accidents to chimneys, windmills, trees, corn and hay stacks, &c. &c. In *Ireland*, however,

the storm seems to have been even worse than in this island; and particularly at *Dublin*, which in many places presented the appearance of a "sacked city." Houses burning—others unroofed, as if by storm of shot and shell—a few levelled with the ground, with all their furniture within—while the rattling of engines, cries of firemen, and labours of the military, resembled the very aspect and mimicry of war. The Bethesda Episcopal chapel, and the three adjoining houses, were burned to the ground. In Sidney-avenue, in the house of Mr. Collins, a servant boy and a woman were killed by the falling of a stack of chimneys; and among the most serious sufferers by the gale was Mr. Guinness, the eminent brewer. The back wall of a large stable on his premises was blown in by the violence of the wind, burying under its immense weight nine fine horses. The ball which surmounted the spire of St. Patrick's cathedral was blown down, as was a portion of the steeple of Irishtown church; and Phibsborough church was much injured by stones falling on the roof. The streets were covered with such quantities of broken slates and tiles, that they looked as if they were prepared for Macadamisation. The trees in the Rotunda gardens were torn up by the roots. Lady Mountjoy's house was nearly destroyed by the falling of a stack of chimneys, and the house of the late lamented Lord Norbury suffered in a similar manner. In *Athlone*, from forty to fifty houses were blown down. Major-Gen. Sir Parker Carroll, commanding the district, narrowly escaped being crushed by the fall of a stack of chimneys; whilst Lord Castlemaine, less fortunate, whilst fastening his bedroom window at his seat, Moydrum Castle, co. Westmeath, was thrown so violently on his back that he instantly expired. Entire ricks of hay and corn were carried across the Shannon. The town of Loughrea is nearly all destroyed, seven houses burned, and 100 levelled to the ground. In the town of Moate 70 houses were consumed. Tullamore is literally devastated. At Garbally, the estate of Earl Clancarty, not a tree is left standing. Two thousand trees at the seat of the Bishop of Meath (Ardbracon) were blown down. The beautiful American plantations at Oriel Temple, Collon, were almost entirely swept away. Portarlington was literally sacked by the fury of the gale. At Kilkenny, the chimney of the new gas works fell, and levelled all the other buildings; seven houses were burned. The country around Slane, co. Meath, presents an awful appearance.

One third of the trees in the Marquis of Conyngham's demesne are torn up by the roots. Carlow has suffered much. A mile in length of the wall surrounding Colonel Bruen's demesne, Oak Park, was levelled. At the small but picturesque demesne of Lady Bellingham, at Castle Bellingham, upwards of 200 of the finest oaks and elms were destroyed. In Belfast a number of the great factory chimneys were levelled, destroying all buildings in the vicinity. In Newry there was an immense destruction of property, and several lives lost. The loss of lives in Ireland, as far as it could be ascertained in Dublin, was at least 400.

The storm extended to the southern parts of Scotland, and was particularly destructive at Dumfries. At Sunderland it blew down the chimney of Messrs. Richardsons' steam-mill, 120 feet high, which in its fall killed two men. Southward, it was very violent at Wolverhampton, and it blew down 400 trees in Chillington Park. It also extended its ravages to Wales; and the Menai Bridge vibrated so violently that several of the connecting links were broken, and the wooden roadway totally destroyed.

We are happy to find that the Eddystone Lighthouse was erroneously stated to have been materially injured in the storm of Dec. 2 (see p. 82). On examination by the competent authorities sent from the Trinity Board, it is ascertained that it has not sustained the slightest injury.

A great improvement has been lately made in the *London Docks*, by the erection of a magnificent jetty, supported on massive piles, extending from the south-west quay 800 feet across the large basin, affording a quay-frontage on both sides, for the loading of outward-bound ships, of 1,600 feet. The jetty is 62 feet in width; and three lofty sheds, each 208 feet long by 48 feet wide, for the reception of goods and merchandise for exportation, are in the course of erection. One of these storehouses is already completed. There will be a space of seven feet clear on each side of the warehouses. The erection of the jetty is said to have cost the London Dock Company not less than 60,000*l.* and it will afford great accommodation to the shipping, and particularly to the Sydney and Hobart Town ships. There is sufficient depth of water for the largest ships, and at spring tides 23 feet of water. A capital of one million sterling has been expended, during the last twelve years, in enlarging and improving the London Docks, including the excavation of the eastern basin and entrance, and further improvements are in contemplation.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 21. Worcestershire Militia, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Coventry to be Colonel; Major J. H. Bond to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Dec. 26. Lieut. G. D. Warburton, R. Art. to accept the cross of San Fernando, conferred by the Queen Regent of Spain, for his services from June 1835 to 4th May, 1837.

Dec. 27. Lieut.-Col. Sir E. Brackenbury, Knt. K. T. S. and K. St. F. to accept the insignia of a Knight Commander of St. Bento d'Avis, conferred by the Queen of Portugal for his services in the Peninsular war.

Dec. 28. 19th Foot, Major Thos. Hamilton to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. S. J. Hodgson to be Major.—66th Foot, Major T. Johnston to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. L. Goldie to be Major.

Jan. 1. 21st Foot, Major G. Deare to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet Major R. Meade to be Major.

Jan. 4. The Marchioness of Breadalbane to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Majesty.—3d Light Dragoons, brevet Major M. White to be Major.—20th Foot, Major P. Mair, from the 99th Reg. to be Major, *vice* Sir J. G. Le Marchant, who exchanges.

Jan. 5. James Stuart, esq. to be Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada; Michael O'Sullivan, esq. to be Chief Justice of the District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada; Andrew Stuart, esq. to be Solicitor-General of the Province of Lower Canada.

Jan. 10. John Hunt, of Pershore, gent. in compliance with the will of his cousin Jane Bennett, widow, deceased, to take the name of Wilson instead of Hunt.

Jan. 11. 3d Dragoon Guards, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. C. Dalbiac to be Col.—36th Foot, brevet Major T. L'Estrange to be Major.

Jan. 18. 18th Foot, Capt. H. W. Adams to be Major.—76th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. H. Dansey to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. H. Grubbe to be Major.—86th Foot, brevet Major J. Creagh to be Major.—Brevet, Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th Bombay N. Inf. to have the local rank of Major in Persia.

Jan. 21. Christopher William, only son of William Pigott, of Dullingham, co. Cambridge, esq. in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather Lieut.-Gen. Chr. Jeaffreson, to use the name of Jeaffreson only, and bear the arms.

Jan. 25. 4th Foot, Lieut.-Col. John Leach to be Lieut.-Colonel.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains:—John Monday, E. J. Johnson, the Hon. Edward Howard, Samuel Hellard.—To be Commanders, Nicholas LeFebvre, Corydon Spettigue, Arthur Forbes, E. W. Westbrook, G. A. Schultz.—*Appointments*, Commanders R. F. Stopford to the Zebra; Frederick Hutton to Vanguard; Lydiard and — Massie, to the Princess Charlotte, to be employed on special service in the Turkish fleet.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.
Kirkcudbright Stewartry.—Alex. Murray, esq. of Broughton.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Right Rev. Dr. Sandes (Bp. of Killaloe) to be Bishop of Cashel and Waterford.
Hon. and Rev. Dr. Tonson to be Bishop of Killaloe.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XI.

Rev. W. Vickers to be Archdeacon of Salop.
Rev. S. J. Allen, Easingwold V. Yorkshire.
Rev. J. S. Banks, Boxworth R. Cambridge.
Rev. W. Barker, Broadclist V. Devon.
Rev. J. T. Barrett, D.D. Attleborough R. Norf.
Rev. T. Bevan, Landinabo R. Herefordshire.
Rev. H. Biss, Hope Mansell R. Herefordshire.
Rev. A. Cassells, Batley R. Yorkshire.
Rev. G. Coopland, St. Margaret's R. York.
Rev. W. J. Copleston, Cromhall R. Glouc.
Rev. Dr. George Crawford, Killoe and Temple Michael RR. co. Longford.
Rev. W. M. Crossthwaite, Kilcoe and Cape Clear VV. co. Cork.
Rev. S. Crowther, Knowle P.C. Warwicksh.
Rev. G. Digby, St. Mary's P.C. Harrowgate.
Rev. E. Dix, Newlyn V. Cornwall.
Rev. — Dunne, Churchtown R. Meath.
Rev. N. C. Dunscombe, Temple Michael de Duah R. Cork.
Rev. B. Edmondson, Collingham V. Yorksh.
Rev. W. N. Falkner, Mealiff R.
Rev. A. W. D. Fellowes, St. Martin's le Grand V. York, and a Vicar Choral of York.
Rev. R. L. Freer, Bishopstone cum Jazor R. Herefordshire.
Rev. — Hamilton, Linstead V. Kent.
Rev. W. W. Harvey, Truro R. Cornwall.
Rev. Dr. Holmes, Templemore V. Tipperary.
Rev. W. C. Kinglake, West Moncton R. Som.
Rev. C. W. Landor, Over Whitacre P. C. Warwickshire.
Rev. W. Leahy, Ballyculter R. co. Down.
Rev. Jas. Low, Dunshaughlin R. co. Meath.
Rev. W. R. Meade, Kinsale V. co. Cork.
Rev. W. Mercer, Habbergham P.C. Lanc.
Rev. N. Milne, Radcliffe R. Lanc.
Rev. M. Morgan, Conway V. Carnarvon.
Rev. T. Morgan, Dingeston with Tregare V. Monmouthshire.
Rev. C. Newmarch, Pilham R. Linc.
Rev. C. O'Brien, Lorna R. Tipperary.
Rev. J. Peatfield, Edwalton P.C. Notts.
Rev. T. B. Popham, Ballinafagh R. Kildare.
Rev. R. Pritchard, Whitchurch R. Warw.
Rev. E. J. Raines, Holy Trinity Goodramgate R. and Vicar Choral of Cork.
Rev. Jas. Senior, Blackford R. Somersetshire.
Rev. I. Spooner, St. George's, Edgebaston P.C. Birmingham.
Rev. R. W. Stoddart, Hundon V. Suffolk.
Rev. S. F. Surtees, Sutton Bannington R. Notts.
Rev. C. Tayler, Lidney V. Gloucestershire.
Rev. W. Thomas, Sithney V. Cornwall.
Rev. R. Walsh, LL.D. Finglass V. co. Dublin.
Rev. T. Westmoreland, Chapelthorpe P. C. York.
Rev. A. H. Whitmore, Leasingham R. Linc.
Rev. Rees Williams, Vaynor R. Brecon.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Dr. Bowles to the Duke of Sussex.
Rev. R. Newlove to the Earl of Harewood.
Rev. J. Ridge to Lady Dover.
Rev. H. Thorp to the dowager Marchioness of Headfort.
Rev. Jas. Wright to Marquess of Ormonde.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Sir Thomas Erskine (late Chief Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy), to be a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.
The Rev. Daniel Race Godfrey, A.M., Michel Fellow of Queen's coll. Oxford, (and eldest son of the Principal,) to be Head Classical Master of Grosvenor college, Bath.

Rev. J. C. Bentley to be Head Master of Stockwell Proprietary Grammar School.

Rev. Wentworth Bird to be Second Master of the Collegiate School, Leicester.

Rev. Mr. Boulton, of Bridgenorth, to be the Deputy Head Master of the Wem Free Grammar School.

Dr. Harcourt to be Master of the Free Grammar School, Wallingford.

Rev. W. Presgrave M.A., to be Head Master of Maidstone Proprietary School.

Mr. William Scholefield to be the first Mayor of Birmingham; and Mr. William Redfern, Town-clerk.

Mr. Tyrrell, (one of the Surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital,) to be Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College of Surgeons.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 6. At Montreal, Kent, the lady of Viscount Holmesdale, a son.—9. At Pen Park, Glouc. the wife of Thomas Cobham, esq. a dau.—13. At Torquay, the wife of the Hon. James Butler, a dau.—19. At Addlestrop House, Oxfordsh. Lady Eleanor Cathcart, of Carleton, a son and heir.—At Corfe House, Dorset, the wife of Archibald Du Boulay, esq. a son.—In Devonshire-place, the wife of R. F. Gower, esq. a son.—20. At the Elms, Harborough, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. De Capell Brooke, a son.—22. At Vienna, the wife of Edwyn Burnaby, esq. a dau.—27. At Sidmouth, the wife of John Kinloch, esq. of that ilk and Kibrie, a son and heir.—At Chicksands Priory, the wife of G. H. Ackers, esq. a dau.—28. At Wilton-house, the Countess of Dunmore, a dau.—29. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, of Ballindean, a dau.

Lately. At Agra, India, the Hon. Mrs. Dalzell, a son.—At Earlston, the lady of Sir J. Gordon, Bart. a son.—The wife of W. B. Reade, esq. of Murrayfield and Ipsden, Oxf. a son.—At Kemsey, Worc. the wife of Rowland H. Lenthall, esq. a son.—At Burley Park, the wife of G. R. Farnell, esq. a son.—At Kingstown, the Countess Annesley, of a posthumous son.—At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Sarah Taylor, a son.—At Derryquin Castle, the seat of her brother, Francis Bland, esq. the wife of Lieut. Thomas Stuart, R.N. a dau.—At Madeira, the wife of Lieut.-Col. D'Arcy, a son.—In Cardiganshire, the C'tess of Lisburne, a son.

Jan. 1. At Corpus Christi lodge, Oxford, Mrs. Lamb, a dau.—2. At Castle-park, the wife of E. G. Hornby, esq. a son and heir.—3. At Leyton, Essex, the wife of S. J. Capper, esq. a son.—4. At Clayton Hall, Staff. the wife of John Ayshford Wise, esq. a dau.—5. At the residence of her father, T. F. Burton, esq. Northrepps-hall, Norfolk, the wife of Andrew Johnston, esq. a son.—In Canonbury-lane, the wife of Mr. Cornelius Paine, jun. a son.—6. The Countess of Arran, a son.—7. At Bath, the wife of Mynors Baskerville, esq. of Clyro-court, Radnorshire, a son and heir.—8. At Greenwich, the wife of S. Grimaldi, esq. a son.—At Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, the wife of S. Levison, esq. a son.—At Clifton, the wife of H. C. Vernon, esq. of Hilton Park, Stafford, a son.—9. At Muswell-hill, Mrs. Edward L. Morgan, a dau.—11. At Clifton, the wife of Major-Gen. Whish, a dau.—At Runnymede, the Hon. Mrs. Nevile Reid, a son.—13. At Ashley Park, Lady Fletcher, a dau.—At the Vice Chancellor's lodgings, Brasenose College, Mrs. Gilbert, a dau.—At Syston Park, Mrs. H. R. Yorke, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 21. At Fizagapatam, Charles Aug. Danvers Butler, esq. Lieut. 21st Madras Inf. son of the late Hon. Butler Danvers, to Letitia, youngest dau. of the late Col. Freese, Madras Artillery.

Sept. 25. At Bombay, John William Woodcock, esq. of the Civil Service, youngest son of C. Woodcock, esq. Park-crescent, Portland-pl. to Lucy, fourth dau. of late John Pyne, esq. of Wantage.

Nov. 14. At Sunbury, R. T. Griffin, esq. only son of H. Griffin, esq. of Carreglwyd and Berw, co. Anglesey, to Emma Mary, dau. of Captain Carpenter, of Hawkehouse, Middlesex, and niece to the Bishop of Norwich.—At Newington, William W. Mason, grandson of the late Rev. H. C. Mason, rector of Bermondsey, to Elizabeth, second dau. of C. D. Collambell, esq. of New Kent-road.

15. At Edinburgh, the Earl of Airlie, to Margaret, niece and heiress of Mr. Harry Bruce, of Clackmannan.—At Radburn, Lieut.-Col. Dixon, Scots fusileer guards, to Mary Frances, widow of the Rev. John Bidulph.—At Elmdon, Warw. Edw. B. K. Fortescue, esq. of Alveston Manor, to Frances Anne, fourth dau. of the Ven. W. Spooner, Archdeacon of Coventry.—At Camberwell, Major Cruikshank, E. I. Co's. Service, to Eliza King Josephine, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Bothamley, esq.

16. The Rev. Arthur Mogg, son of the Rev. H. H. Mogg, Vicar of High Littleton, Som. to Elizabeth Vere, youngest dau. of the Rev. Arthur Annesley, Rector of Clifford Chambers, Glouc.

18. At Tottenham, Harry Young Hulbert, esq. eldest son of H. Hulbert, esq. of Eaton-place, and late of Little Somerford, Wilts, to Eliza, eldest dau. of H. L. Smale, esq.

20. The Rev. Benj. C. Dowding, Perpetual Curate of South Broom, to Maria, second dau. of the Rev. R. C. Caswall, B.C.L., Vicar of West Lavington, Wilts.—At Stuttgart, at the British Embassy, Capt. R. Rumley, 60th Rifles, to Caroline Mary, dau. of Major-Gen. Sir G. Berkeley.—At Weyhill, Austin Cooper Sayers, esq. fourth son of Richard Sayers, esq. of Greenwood, co. Dublin, and nephew of Lord Talbot de Malahide, to Henrietta, second dau. of John Bellenden Ker, esq. niece of the late Earl of Devon.—At Norton, Staff. James Kennedy, M.D., of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late John Hawkes, esq. of Norton Hall.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. Alex. H. M'Lean, minister of Symington, to Sarah Anne, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Ker.

21. The Rev. R. E. Roberts, M.A. Perp. Curate of St. George's, Barnsley, to Phoebe, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Willan, M.A. Minister of St. Mary's, Barnsley.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. R. Thompson, esq. of Brompton-sq. to Susan-Sophia-Letitia, youngest dau. of J. Ramsbottom, esq. M.P. for Windsor.

22. At Hove, Sussex, the Rev. Henry T. Dowler, Rector of Addington, Bucks, to Frances-Harriet-Emma, elder dau. of Lady Boughton and Newton Dickenson, esq. of Brighton.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. F. W. L. Richards, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, to Susan, only dau. of James Kerl, esq. of Southend.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Francis Smith, Rector of Rawston, fourth son of Sir J. W. Smith, Bart. to Mary Isabella, only dau. of the late Capt. Bogue, Royal Horse Artillery.

24. T. Stone, esq. M.D. to Caroline, dau. of the Rev. J. W. Duppa, Vicar of Puddleston, Herefordshire.

26. At Shugborough Hall, Capt. Edw. King Jennison, to Lady Louisa-Mary-Anne Anson, eldest dau. of the Earl of Lichfield.

27. At Westbury-on-Trym, Glouc. the Rev. J. N. Dalton, M.A. of Walthamstow, second son of John Dalton, esq. of Peckham, to Eliza Maria, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Allies, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Brodie, esq. of Brodie, co. Nairn, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Col. Hugh Baillie, M.P.—At the same church, Sir Charles Wetherell, to Harriet Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Warneford, of Warneford-place, Wilts.—At Richmond, Surrey, Thomas Dowler, esq. M.D. to Hester, dau. of John G. Ravenshaw, esq.—At Ross, Sir Edm. Walker Head, Bart. to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Philip Yorke.—At Rouen, Jean Conrad Steinbelt, Major of Hussars, and son of the late Gen. Steinbelt, to Mary Hester, eldest surviving dau. of the Rev. John Fullagar, of Chichester.—At Llandysillo, Anglesey, Walter Davies Griffiths, esq. of Craig-yr-Halen, nephew to the late Sir John Williams, of Bodlewylldan, Bart. to Elizabeth-Dreghorn, third dau. of Hugh Maclean, esq. of Coll, late Col. 3d Guards.—At Westham, Essex, John Manning, esq. of Harpole, Northamptonshire, to Jane, dau. of Thomas Curtis, esq. of Westham, Essex.

29. At Winchester, John Griffith, of Her Majesty's Ordnance, son of John Griffith, esq. of Durham, to Hannah, dau. of the late Wm. Nevill, esq. of Easton, Hants, and sister of Capt. Nevill, R.N.—At Beeston, Norfolk, the Rev. Edward Eyre, of Merton Coll. Oxf. to Octavia Thomasine, dau. of the late Sir Thomas Preston, Bart.—At Woolwich, by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, William Thos. Denison, esq. Royal Eng. to Caroline Lucy, second dau. of Capt. Phipps Hornby, R.N. C.B. superintendent of Her Majesty's Dockyard.—At Northampton, Henry Jewel, esq. of Tregony, Cornwall, to Maria-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Charles Whitworth, esq. banker.

Dec. 1. At St. George's, Han.-sq. Henry Dundas Drummond, esq. to Sophia Jane, only surviving dau. of the late Charles Mackinnon, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

3. At Bathwick, Alexander Alfred Augustus Harvey, esq. eldest son of A. A. Harvey, M.D. to Catharine Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. John Hughes, Rector of North Tedworth, Wilts.

4. At Ipplepen, Devon, Thos. Levett Prinsep, esq. of Croxall Hall, Derb. third son of Thos. Levett, esq. of Wichnor Park, to Caroline Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Temple, Rector of Teigngrace.—At Whitmore, Chas. Coyney, esq. eldest son of W. H. Coyney, esq. of Weston Coyney and Hulme, Staff. to Sophia Henrietta, eldest dau. of Capt. Rowland Mainwaring, R.N. of Whitmore Hall and Biddulph.—At Bradford, Wilts, the Rev. James Bliss, M.A. of Bolt, to Mary, second dau. of Capt. Sir Thomas Fellowes, R.N.—The Rev. Wm. Wallace, Rector of Thorpe Abbots, Norfolk, third son of the late Rev. T. M. Wallace, Rector of Great Braxted, Essex, to Elizabeth-Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Reeve, Rector of Raydon, Suff.—At Pilton, Devon, the Rev. Thomas Hutton, Rector of Gaywood, and Beeston St. Lawrence, Norfolk, to Jane Penelope, eldest dau. of Stephen Bencraft, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Adm. Bury.

5. At Langham, M. Willis, esq. of Easton Park, Northamptonsh. to Jessie, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Pace, Rector of Rampisham and Wraxall, Dorset—John Weaver, esq. of Atherstone, to Harriet, third dau. of the Rev.

T. V. R. Nicholl, Rector of Cherrington, Warw.—At Trinity church, Marylebone, Mr. Sergeant Merewether, to Cecilia Maria, eldest dau. of P. D. Hadow, esq. of Upper Harley-st.—At Twickenham, George Jelf, esq. eldest son of Sir James Jelf, of Oaklands, Glouc. to Mary Emily, only surviving child of the late Ralph Sneyd, esq. of Abbots Bromley.—At Llangrissioliolus church, Anglesey, the Rev. R. R. Hughes, rector of Newborough, Anglesey, second son of the late Sir W. B. Hughes, of Plascoet, to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Very Rev. John Warren, Dean of Bangor.—At Quenington, Glouc. C. D. J. Lowder, esq. M.D. of Bath, to Margaret Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Peters.

6. At Rood Ashton, the Rev. I. Medlicott, Vicar of Potterne, to Miss Long, sister of W. Long, esq. M.P. for North Wilts.—At Woburn, John Tattersall, esq. of the London and Westminster Bank, to Arabella Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Cautley, Rector of Stratford St. Mary's, Suffolk.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, W. H. Smith, esq. D.C.L., of Queen's Coll. Oxford, to Mary Ann, dau. of the late Simon Field, esq. of Seven Oaks.—At St. Michael's, near Liverpool, the Rev. T. H. Steel, M.A. assistant-master of Harrow, to Sophia Sarah, second dau. of Joseph Harris, esq. of Chapelville, Toxteth Park.

8. At Bride Kirk, Cumberland, the Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, to Caroline, third dau. of Wm. Browne, esq. of Tallantire Hall.

10. At Ramsey, Essex, the Rev. G. Burmester, Rector of Little Oakley, to Arabella, eldest dau. of N. Garland, esq. of Michaelstowhall.

11. At Cheltenham, Charles Talbot, esq. Capt. R.N. son of the late Dean of Salisbury, to Mrs. Charlotte Georgiana Stapleton, dau. of the late Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Wm. Ponsonby, K.C.B.—The Rev. F. A. Crow, M.A. to Emma, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Palmer, Vicar of Yarcombe, Devon.—At Sutton St. Michael, Heref. the Rev. John Jones, Vicar of Foy, to Sarah Jane, widow of W. Dansey, of Yatton, esq.

12. At Hillingdon, Middlesex, John Garratt, jun. esq. eldest son of John Garratt, esq. of Bishop's Court, Devon, to Anne, fourth dau. of Richard Heming, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Andrew M'Lean, esq. M.D. 64th Reg. to Clara, only dau. of Henry Harrison, esq. of Percy-st. Bedford-square.—At Taunton, the Rev. Henry Barne, M.A. son of Geo. Barne, esq. of Tiverton, to Eliza-Sibthorpe, eldest dau. of John Pinchard, esq.—Thomas Littel Bridge, esq. B.A. to Susannah-Hamilton, second dau. of the Rev. T. Cautley, Rector of Cavendish, Suffolk.

13. At Cheltenham, George Fred. Harris, esq. M.A. Assistant Master of Harrow, to Anne Georgiana, only dau. of the late G. F. Harris, esq. of Liverpool.—At Exeter, the Rev. J. R. F. Billingsby, Rector of Wormington, Glouc. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. H. P. Polson, Prebendary of Exeter.—In Limerick, the Rev. M. C. Yescombe, of Truro, grandson of Sir A. Baynton, Bart. to the Hon. Mary Jane Massy, of Belmont, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Pierce Crosbie.—At High Melton, James England, esq. Lieut.-Col. of the 4th Foot, to Mary, third dau. of Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq.

14. At Chitton Rectory, Suffolk, Thomas Nugent Vaughan, esq. to the dowager Viscountess Forbes.

17. At Kingston church, Portsmouth, and at the Roman Catholic chapel, Mons. Edmond Jeannin, to Louisa Ann Murray, dau. of the late Lord Cringletie.

18. At St. Marylebone, Chas. James, second

son of J. Whatman, esq. of Vintners, Kent, to Harriot Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Rear-Adm. Baron de Raigersfield.—At Daventry, Henry Lipscomb, esq. of Bath, youngest brother of the Bishop of Jamaica, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of the late Charles Rattray, esq. M.D.—At Wroxham, Norfolk, the Rev. S. Rees, M.A. Vicar of Horsey, to Ann, youngest dau. of the late Rev. J. D. Churchill, Rector of Blickling and Erpingham.

20. At Prittlewell, Essex, Fred. Mosgrove, esq. to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Foley.—At Genoa, G. F. G. Mathison, esq. to Eliza Gertrude, eldest dau. of Capt. Gailway, R.N., her Majesty's Consul at Naples.

27. In Newtown-Limavady, Charles Gage, esq. of Coleraine, youngest son of the late Marcus Gage, esq. of Ballyrena, co. Derry, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Olphert, Rector of Drumachose, co. Derry.—At Bruton, Somerset, the Rev. J. B. Dyne, M.A. Master of Sir Roger Cholmeley's School, Highgate, to Maria Hoskyns, only dau. of the Rev. J. H. Abrahall.—At Kingston, Somerset, William Garratt, esq. third son of John Garratt, esq. of Bishop's Court, Devon, to Hester-Foster, youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. S. Bradley.—At Beccles, the Rev. George Coulcher, M.A. incumbent of St. Bene't, Cambridge, to Susannah, dau. of the late G. W. B. Bohun, esq.

28. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Fred. Vander Meulen, A.M. to Georgiana Martha, the eldest dau., and John Young Black, esq. to Sarah Elizabeth, the youngest dau. of the late S. B. Harrison, esq.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. Randall E. Plunkett, eldest son of Lord Dunsany, to Elizabeth, only dau. and sole heiress of Lyndon Evelyn, esq. of Keynsham Court, Herefordshire.

Lately. At Marylebone, Thomas James Agar Robartes, esq. of Lanhydioc, to Juliana, dau. of the late Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of Antony, both in Cornwall.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. G. Townshend, Preb. of Durham, to Charlotte-Charlton, eldest dau. of J. Hollingbery, esq. of Northiam, Lamberhurst, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Hollingberry, Preb. of St. Paul's.—At Hobart Town, Alfred Stephen, esq. barrister, to Eleanor, dau. of the Rev. W. Bedford, senior chaplain.—At Brighton, Colonel Creagh, C.B. to Maria Elizabeth, relict of James Vaughan, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.—At St. James's, Westminster, Henry, second son of James Stanbrough, esq. of Isleworth, to Manley Emily Isabella Mathilde, youngest dau. of Henry Fred. de Wolmaar, esq. of Bombay.

Jan. 1. At Marston, Beds. the Rev. C. B. Lockwood, M.A. of Bury St. Edmund's, to Charlotte Freith, third dau. of S. Tylecote, esq. of Tamworth, Staff.—At Rothley, Leic. the Rev. E. T. Vaughan, Fellow of Christ's coll. Camb. to Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Rose, M.A. Vicar of Rothley.—At Marylebone church, Mr. H. Richardson, to Lady Emily Ker, sixth dau. of Lord Mark Kerr.—At the Protestant Dissenters' chapel, Taunton, Thomas Thompson, esq. of London, to the Hon. Mrs. Welman, of Poundsford Park, sister of Lord Barham.—At Cheltenham, J. B. Hyndman, esq. of Botley's Park, Surrey, to Caroline Seyliard, second dau. of the late H. A. Mayers, esq. of Redland, near Bristol.—W. H. Bessy, esq. of Yarmouth, to Jane Frances, eldest dau. of Lieut. de Montmorency, of Greenwich Hospital, grand-niece of the late Lord Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency.—The Rev. John P. Lawless Pyne,

Rector and Vicar of Inch, to Alicia Matilda, second dau. of the late Thomas Lindsay, esq. of Peak, co. Cork.

2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Macqueen, esq. barrister, to Georgiana, only dau. of the Rev. George Dealtry, of Hagworthingham, Linc.

3. At Brussels, Count Louis Vanderburch, to Emma, eldest dau. of J. B. Lousada, esq.—George, eldest son of the Rev. George Burrard, of Yarmouth, I. W., and nephew of Adm. Sir Harry Neale, Bart. to Isabella, only dau. of Sir George Duckett, Bart.

4. At West Teignmouth, James Tetley, of Tor, esq. M.D. to Sarah Anne, second dau. of William Langmead, of Alfordleigh, esq.

5. At Cheltenham, the Rev. F. A. Murray Patten, of Eastham, co. Meath, to Elizabeth, eldest surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sage, Royal Artillery.—At Bolam, Northumberland, the Rev. Andrew Corbett, Rector of South Willingham, Linc. to Marianne, fourth dau. of the late Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart.

7. At Salisbury, the Rev. Francis William Taylor, of St. Mary's, Islington, to Caroline Bella, dau. of the late Capt. Price, R.N. of Otterborne.—At Oxhill, Warw. R. H. Rolls, esq. solicitor, Banbury, to Matilda Maria, only dau. of the late Rev. H. Rolls, Rector of Aldwinckle All Saints'.—At the Catholic chapel, Warwick-street, and afterwards at St. James's, Westminster, Rowland Errington, esq. second son of Sir T. M. Stanley, Bart. of Hooton, to Julia, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, Adjutant-General of the Forces.

8. At Ashton-upon-Trent, George Moore, esq. of Appleby Hall, Leic. to Isabel Clara, youngest dau. of the late Rev. C. S. Holden, of Aston Hall, co. Derby.—At Wear Gifford, Devon, Capt. the Hon. G. R. W. Trefusis, R.N., to Margaret Frances, second dau. of the late John James, esq. of Houghton-lodge, Hants.—At Lincoln, the Rev. G. F. Aphorpe, senior vicar of the cathedral, to Mary Barbare, eldest dau. of Charles Beaty, esq. M.D.—At Chateau Noggy Orossy, in Hungary, Lieut. Lucius Cary, Walmoden Cuirassiers, son of the late John Cary, esq. and brother of H. G. Cary, esq. of Torre Abbey, to Amelia, dau. of Count Starhemberg.

10. At the Friends' Meeting House, Ipswich, Stafford Allen, esq. of Hitchen, Herts, to Sarah-Hunton, dau. of James Ransome, esq.—At Salisbury, Jas. Hussey, esq. to Henrietta, eldest dau. of John Grove, esq. M.D.—At the Catholic chapel, Spanish-place, and afterwards at St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Washington Hibbert, of Bilton Grange, Warw. to Mrs. Charles Talbot, dau. of Sir H. J. Tichborne, Bart.—At Chiswick, Lieut. C. H. Horsley, Madras service, to Anne Isabel, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Jennings Smith, M.A. Turnham-green.

15. At Swanbourne, Bucks, the Rev. Saml. Wright, Rector of Drayton Parslow, to Charlotte, second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Howard, Rector of Hoggston.—At Putney, the Rev. F. A. Massingberd, Rector of South Ormsby, Linc. to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late W. Baring, esq.

16. At All Souls', Langham-place, the Rev. Frank Hewson, B.A. of Worcester, eldest son of the Rev. Robert Hewson, M.A. of St. Colman, co. Kerry, and nephew of J. F. Hewson, esq. of Ennismore, to Emily, third dau. of John Hardy, esq. of Portland-place, late M.P. for Bradford.—At the same church, the Rev. H. E. Cobden, M.A. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and Vicar of Charlton, Wilts, to Emma, elder dau. of Sir G. Carroll, of Cavenish-sq. and Loughton, Essex.

O B I T U A R Y.

DUCHESS ALEXANDER OF WURTEMBERG.

Jan. 2. At Pisa, in her 26th year, her Royal Highness the Duchess Alexander of Wurtemberg, second daughter of Louis-Philippe King of the French.

Her Royal Highness was born at Palermo, on the 12th of April, 1813, and bore the names of Marie-Christine-Caroline - Adelaïde - Françoise - Leopoldine. Her marriage took place on the 13th of October 1837, and the infant Prince whom she leaves behind her was born on the 30th August last.

No member of the royal family of France excited so much interest as the Princess Mary; her talents were various and of the highest order—her disposition most gentle and amiable; unfortunately her nervous temperament was extremely excitable, so much so, that for some time after the attacks on her father's life, she suffered so much that the King has frequently been obliged to rise in the night to go and assure her of his safety, and this constant anxiety is supposed to have affected her health. It was immediately after her confinement that the first symptoms of her disease (consumption) showed themselves.

The French papers are unanimous in stating that her Royal Highness was universally esteemed and beloved, and that the grief felt by her Royal parents and relations is universally participated in. "However warm may be our political quarrels," says the *Débats*, "this sad news cannot fail to unite all hearts in one common feeling of sympathy, sorrow, and respect. Amongst a people of such generous and expansive sensibilities, every noble soul will feel a desire to associate its regret with that of the afflicted family; and the tears that flow at this moment so abundantly from the eyes of the Queen will find a road to all hearts. The daughter of a King, the Duchess of Wurtemberg, had brought into the cultivation of the fine arts that superiority of talent which would have insured the reputation of an artist. Endowed with the most noble qualities, she had long been the pride and the joy of her family; become popular by her talent, she had remained full of amiability in her heart; pious and resigned in her death, she proved the devotion of her soul; and prodigal of her consolations, even till her last sigh, towards the beloved objects that surrounded her in her agony, she showed how warm and tender her heart had ever remained."—"All France," the *Constitutionnel* observes, "will share in the mourning of the Royal Family. The Princess Marie, good, amiable, full of grace and feeling,

had acquired for herself the most touching popularity. In order to become illustrious, she had no need to be born near the throne, and the little that the public had been allowed to know of her works, as an artist, would have been sufficient for her renown, and to have won for her memory the ready homage of a country ever alive to all noble inspirations."

On the day after the arrival of the news of her death, the Chamber of Deputies went, in a body, to offer their condolences to the King. The procession was made on the impulse of the moment, and without preparation as to dress, but it was the most numerous that Louis-Philippe had ever received from the Chamber.

The branch of the arts in which the Princess Marie had chiefly distinguished herself was sculpture; and her *chef-d'œuvre* is a statue of Joan of Arc, which is in the Museum at Versailles. Nothing can exceed its grace and beauty, or the expression which may be supposed to have animated the countenance of the inspired Maid of Orleans. It is said that the Princess has finished a statue of Charlotte Corday, which it is much to be hoped will be placed beside that of Jean d'Arc.

The body of the Princess will be buried in the cathedral of Dreux, the place of sepulture of the House of Orleans.

DR. LAURENCE, ABP. OF CASHEL.

Dec. 28. In Merrion-square, Dublin, at the close of his 79th year, the Most Rev. Richard Laurence, D. C. L. Lord Archbishop of Cashel, Primate of Ireland and Metropolitan of Munster, Bishop of Emly, Waterford, and Lismore.

Dr. Richard Laurence was a native of Bath, where his father was a watchmaker in Orange Grove, and a member of the Common Council. At the age of 18, he was matriculated in the University of Oxford, July 14, 1778, as an Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi college, his brother, Dr. French Laurence, being at that time a Scholar there on the county of Somerset. He took the degree of B.A. April 10, 1782, and of M.A. July 9, 1785. Having left college upon taking his Bachelor's degree, he married, became Curate of Coleshill, and engaged in tuition. His literary labours were here extended far beyond the instruction of pupils; for he contributed articles of criticism to the *Monthly Review*, and, with still greater distinctness of purpose and employment, undertook the historical department of the *Annual Register*. On the 27th of June, 1794, he took the degrees of B. and D.C.L., having re-entered his name (which he had taken off

the books of Corpus Christi college) at University college, where he found his old friend and fellow student at Corpus, an academic distinguished as much by his high tone of principle as he was by his love of the fine arts and by social virtues, the late Rev. Dr. James Griffith, Master of University, at that time Fellow of the college.

Upon his brother's appointment to the Regius Professorship of Civil Law, in 1796, he was made Deputy Professor, and as such permanently resided in Oxford, where, with his wonted zeal and application, he soon obtained an exact knowledge of the laws and constitution of the University, which he often evinced upon statutory questions and convocational practice. His addresses, on presenting candidates for honorary degrees, were distinguished by the strength and terseness of their Latinity. But whilst he was thus fulfilling his duties, as deputy to his brother, he was preparing himself, by indefatigable study, for more powerful proofs of his learning and talents, in the University pulpit, as preacher of the Bampton Lecture. In 1804 he delivered a course, at once distinguished by unity of design and orderly distribution, by the new line of inquiry which it pursued, and the depth and breadth of the knowledge it displayed; by the strength of its style, as a composition; the cogency of its reasoning, as an argument; and by its usefulness, as a theological service, in the Calvinistic controversy. Such demonstrations of successful labour, intellectual power, and literary attainment, did not long remain without friends to approve, and patrons to reward them, particularly as they were followed by successive evidences of the same sort, both from the pulpit and the press. In 1814 he was made Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church. The patronage which helped him to this notice of the Crown was that of the late Lord Stowell, then Sir William Scott, to whom, in the year 1814, he dedicated his "Remarks upon the Systematical Classification of the MSS. adopted by Griesbach:" in this dedication he says, that Sir William "had conferred upon him obligations too great to be requited, and too flattering to be forgotten." But though he was thus indebted to Sir William's favourable opinion, the Professorship was actually given by the Earl of Liverpool, to whom, in like manner, he dedicated his Ethiopic Pseudepigraphum of the Ascension of Isaiah—"propter benevolentiam in se collatam, cujus recordationem nulla dies eripiet."

By the same careful observer of cleri-

cal qualifications for the high offices in the Church, he was raised to the archiepiscopal chair, as Archbishop of Cashel, in 1822, upon the death of Dr. Brodrick.

Archbishop Laurence was eminently a theological scholar; upon every department of theology was his scholarship employed. His was a communicative and serviceable erudition, which, whilst it explored what was dark, and verified what was doubtful, loved to set forth, in an orderly argument, the results of extensive inquiry and careful speculation. He was, moreover, as circumspect as discriminating, and carefully avoided the maintenance of extreme opinions, and all approximations towards them.

The casual purchase of an Ethiopic manuscript, containing the Canonical Prophecy of Isaiah, and the Pseudepigraphum of the Ascensio Isaiaë Vatis, led Dr. Laurence, at that time Regius Professor of Hebrew, to investigate its history, and to settle its date, A.D. 69. The writing, though apocryphal, was made subsidiary to doctrinal, as well as critical, purposes; it was not used to prove any point of faith, but it furnished arguments against the Unitarian falsification of passages in the New Testament. For theological purposes of the same sort, he translated and commented upon another Ethiopic MS. entitled the Book of Enoch, the same which Bruce had brought from Abyssinia, and presented to the Bodleian, and of which M. de Sacy had previously translated some chapters (another MS. of the same work having been given by Bruce to the Royal Library at Paris). Of these apocryphal writings Dr. Laurence, with his usual judgment, observes that "from the influence of theological opinion, or theological caprice, they have been sometimes injudiciously admitted into the Canon of Scripture, whilst, on the other, from an over anxiety to preserve the Canon inviolate, they have not only been rejected, but loaded with every epithet of contempt and obloquy. The feelings, perhaps, of both parties have, on such occasions, run away with their judgments."

Other instances of exact learning, careful statement, and judicious avoidance of extremes, are to be found in his remarks upon "The Critical Principles adopted by the Writers who have recommended a new Translation of the Bible;" and also in a Sermon, preached at St. Mary's, Oxford, upon a subject closely connected with these Unitarian extravagances—"On Singularity and Excess in Theological Literature."

But whilst he was directing the energies of a powerful mind, and the stores

of a large and various erudition against the aggressions of the Unitarian, he perceived that, by the revival of the old questions respecting the Calvinism of the articles of our Church, other fields of research were to be explored, and adversaries from an opposite quarter to be opposed. Here, too, we find the controversialist armed, as before, with his well-tempered panoply of sound discrimination, exact knowledge, and powerful but prudent discourse. His "Doctrine of the Church of England upon the Efficacy of Baptism," especially what he urges in the 2nd and 4th chapters, respecting "The misconception and misapplication of the word Regeneration," will furnish special instances of theological circumspection, and of that prospective mode of writing which anticipates objections before they are made, and disarms an adversary before he has made his attack.

He was led, by his investigations in this controversy, to the discovery of those letters between the martyrs respecting Predestination, which Dr. Winchester and Mr. Hey supposed to have been destroyed. They were contained in a manuscript in the Bodleian, No. 1972: he afterwards published them under the title of "Authentic Documents relative to the Predestinarian Controversy, which took place among those who were imprisoned for their adherence to the Doctrines of the Reformation." By these evidences it appears that, although Bradford was an advocate for those doctrines which were, in aftertimes, called Calvinistic, they were not received by his fellow-sufferers. Of this work the present Bishop of Landaff observes, in his first Discourse on Necessity and Predestination, "This curious Treatise, together with Dr. Laurence's able introduction, (who employs it to throw light upon the opinions of Cranmer and Ridley,) is well deserving the study of those who feel any doubt upon the doctrine of the Established Church in this matter."

We have now traced the course of academic and theological duties which was pursued by the late Prelate, and which ultimately conducted the Curate of Coleshill to the see of Cashel. A more resolute devotion to study, a more undeviating course of benevolence and integrity, a more amiable picture of social and domestic virtues, a more gentle, kind, condescending deportment, were never entered upon the records of private or public life; and if to these were added the sincerity and soundness of his Christian faith in the promises of the Gospel, of his Christian obedience to its precepts, of his humility before God, and his good-

will to man, there would then be formed a true representation of the life and character of the late Archbishop. (*Oxford Herald.*)

[The sees of Waterford and Lismore were united to those of Cashel and Emly by the provisions of the Church of Ireland Act, on the death of Bishop Bourke in 1832; and, in pursuance of the same arrangements, Cashel now ceases to be an archiepiscopal see.]

THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

Dec. 22. At his residence, Walmer-terrace, Deal, aged 81, the Right Hon. John Charles Villiers, third Earl of Clarendon (1776), and Baron Hyde, of Hindon in Wiltshire (1756); a Count of the Kingdom of Prussia; a Privy Councillor, Chief Justice in Eyre North of Trent, Prothonotary of the County Palatine of Lancaster, a barrister-at-law, and M. A.

His Lordship was born Nov. 17, 1757, the second son of Thomas the first Earl of Clarendon of the family of Villiers, many years Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, (and the second son of William second Earl of Jersey,) by Lady Charlotte Capel, third daughter of William third Earl of Essex.

The Hon. Mr. Villiers was (with his elder brother, the second Earl) a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him in 1776. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 22, 1779.

He first came into Parliament at the end of 1783, for the borough of Old Sarum, on Mr. Thomas Pitt being created Lord Camelford; at which period he was Joint King's Counsel in the Duchy Court of Lancaster. He also sat for the same borough in the Parliament of 1784-1790. In Feb. 1787 he was made Comptroller of the King's Household, an office which he held until Feb. 1790, when he resigned it upon being appointed Chief Justice in Eyre of the Royal Forests north of Trent, which post (estimated at 2,250*l.* a year) he held till his decease. At the general election of 1790 he was returned for Dartmouth, for which borough he also sat in the next Parliament, until its dissolution in 1802. He was then returned for the Kirkwall district of Scotch burghs, from which he retired by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, May 27, 1805, having been previously re-elected on his appointment to the office of First Prothonotary of the Duchy of Lancaster, in June 1804.

His Lordship succeeded to the peerage on the decease of his elder brother Thomas, who died unmarried March 7, 1824. He married, Jan. 5, 1791, his cousin

Maria-Eleanor, youngest daughter and coheiress of Admiral the Hon. John Forbes (brother to the fourth Earl of Granard), by his maternal aunt, Lady Mary Capel. By that lady, who is sister to Lady Maryborough, and who survives him, the Earl had issue an only daughter, Lady Harriet-Maria Villiers, who died unmarried in January 1835, in her 39th year.

His Lordship is succeeded in the title by his nephew Sir George William Frederick Villiers, now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Madrid, the eldest son of the late Hon. George Villiers, who died in 1827. His Lordship was born in 1800, and is unmarried.

The death of the Earl was sudden. In the morning he had been well enough to frank several letters. His funeral took place at Watford on the 29th of December. It was attended by Lord Maryborough (the Countess's brother-in-law), by the Hon. Charles Villiers, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Montagu Villiers, the brothers of the present Earl, his brother-in-law Henry Lister, esq. Registrar-General of Births and Marriages, brother to the late lamented Lady John Russell. The extensive Penhire estates in Glamorganshire, by the demise of the late Earl, have descended to William Chute Hayton, esq. of Moreton Court, Herefordshire.

By the friends of religion generally, and by the Church of England more especially, the death of the late Earl of Clarendon cannot but be considered a very serious loss. Many other noblemen, indeed, and persons of the highest distinction, ranked with his Lordship as exemplary for the discharge of religious duties and extensive charities; but few of the laity of any rank, and particularly of his own, gave their time as well as their money to the support of our venerable societies, so regularly and zealously as Lord Clarendon. And while we contemplate his persevering exertions for the best interests of his country, through a long course of years, we cannot fail to regard with particular admiration, in one so far advanced in life, his strenuous efforts for the improvement of that large body of poor labourers who were lately gathered together for the execution of a great public work (the London and Birmingham Railroad) in his own neighbourhood. While no man seemed to care for their souls, the Earl of Clarendon, with the energy of a much younger man, stepped forth, and with the blessing of God was highly instrumental in effecting that for which thousands may bless his memory, though he is no more.

THE EARL OF CARNWATH.

Jan. 1. In his 71st year, the Right Hon. Robert Alexander Dalzell, Earl of Carnwath (1639), and Lord of Dalzell (1628), in the peerage of Scotland, a Baronet of Nova Scotia (1666), and a Lieut.-General in the army.

He was born Feb. 13, 1768, the only son of the Hon. Robert Dalzell (younger son of Robert sixth Earl, by whom the peerage was forfeited in 1715), by Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Acklom, esq. of Wiseton in Yorkshire.

He was promoted to the rank of Major in the army Jan. 1, 1798; to be Lieutenant and Captain in the 1st foot guards May 26, 1803; Lieut.-Colonel in the army Sept. 25, following; Captain in the 60th foot, Sept. 24, 1812; Colonel in the army Jan. 1, 1813; Major-General 1814, and Lieut.-General 1830. He served for some time as Deputy Adjutant-general in Ireland, and on the staff at Belfast.

In pursuance of the gracious consideration of King George the Fourth towards the descendants of the partisans of the Stuarts, he was restored to the forfeited dignities of his ancestors, by Act of Parliament passed the 26th of May 1826.

His Lordship was three times married; first on the 23rd Sept. 1789, to Jane daughter of Samuel Parkes, esq. of Cork, by which lady, who died Sept. 3, 1791, he had issue an only daughter, Elizabeth, who died in 1801, in her 12th year. He married secondly, April 26, 1794, Andalusia, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Browne, Lieut.-Governor of Kinsale, and by that lady, who died in March 1833, he had issue seven sons and six daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters survive. Their names are as follow: 2. Catharine-Andalusia, who died an infant; 3. Robert-Arthur, who died in 1799, in his fourth year; 4. the Right Hon. Thomas now Earl of Carnwath; 5. the Hon. Arthur Alexander Dalzell, Capt. 48th foot; 6. Andalusia, who died in 1813, in her 12th year; 7. Robert-Acklom, who died in 1824 in his 22d year; 8. the Hon. Harry Burrard Dalzell, who married in 1827 Miss Isabella Campbell, and has issue; 9. Charlotte-Matilda, deceased; 10. Lady Emma-Maria; 11. Lady Eleanor-Jane-Elizabeth, who died in 1836, in her 26th year; 12. Lady Charlotte-Augusta; 13. the Hon. Vincent Carnwath, deceased; and 14. the Hon. Robert-Alexander-George-Dalzell, Lieut. 81st foot, born in 1816.

The Earl was married thirdly, on the 11th of August last, to Jane, widow of Major Alexander Morison, of Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex.

The present Earl was born in 1797,

and married in 1834 Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Henry Grattan, and widow of John Blachford, esq. of Altadore, co. Wicklow.

DUKE OF FITZ-JAMES.

Nov. ... Aged 61, Edward Duke of Fitz-James.

The Duke of Fitz-James was the great-grandson of the Duke of Berwick (natural son of James II. King of England, and of Arabella Churchill, sister of the Duke of Marlborough), and was born at Versailles in 1776. He emigrated before the revolution, but his name was struck off the fatal list of proscriptions under the Consular Government. In 1814 he became Aide-de-Camp and First Nobleman of the Chamber of Monsieur the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X.; and a member of the Chamber of Peers, where he made himself remarkable by the prudence and liberality of his monarchical opinions.

After the revolution of 1830, he took the oath of allegiance to the King of the French; but in 1831, when the hereditary Peerage was abolished, he resigned his seat in the Chamber, and was twice elected a deputy for the second arrondissement of Toulouse *extra muros*, in the Department of the Upper Garonne. He first took his seat in the Chamber on the 17th Jan. 1835.

The sight of the Duke of Fitz-James was of late much impaired, and his health became in a very precarious state. During the two last Sessions he did not once address the Chamber of Deputies.

On the evening of his death, the Duke was sitting by the bedside of the Duchess, who had for more than two months been confined to her bed in consequence of a fall, and was listening to her as she read to him. He had lain for a few moments with his head against the bed, and the Duchess thought he had fallen asleep; but he was observed to change colour, and on lifting him up, he was found to be dead. This sad event was announced to his friends in the following letter of Viscount Chateaubriand:—

Sir,—The sons of the Duke of Fitz-James have done me the honour to invite me to announce to France the demise of their illustrious father. It is with the deepest feeling of affliction, and of a disconsolate admiration, that I accomplish this melancholy duty.

I am, &c. CHATEAUBRIAND.

The present Duke of Fitz-James was expected to succeed his father as Deputy for the Haute Garonne; but whether that has taken place we are not informed.

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SIR JOHN HAY, BART.

Nov. 1. At Rome, aged 50, Sir John Hay, the sixth Baronet of Smithfield and Haystoun, co. Peebles (1635), late M.P. for that county.

He was born Aug. 3, 1788, the eldest son of Sir John Hay, the fifth Baronet, (a junior branch of the Marquis of Tweeddale's family), by the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Forbes, youngest daughter of James sixteenth Lord Forbes. He succeeded his father in the title on the 23d May 1830.

Sir John Hay first sat in Parliament for the county of Peebles in 1831. In politics he was conservative. He retired at the last dissolution. He was a partner in the banking-house of Forbes and Co. of Edinburgh.

He died a bachelor; and is succeeded in the title by his next brother, now Sir Adam Hay, formerly M.P. for Peebles.

SIR JOHN SMIJTH, BART.

Dec. 9. At Woodmansterne, Surrey, in his 57th year, Sir John Smijth, the ninth Bart. of Hill Hall, Essex (1661), a Commander in the Royal Navy.

Sir John Smijth was born on the 8th June 1782, the third son of Sir William Smijth the seventh Baronet, Colonel of the West Essex Militia, by Anne, only daughter of John Windham (afterwards Bowyer), of Waghen, co. York, esq. He obtained his Lieutenant's commission in the Royal Navy in 1800, and the rank of Commander, May 4, 1804. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his elder brother, Sir Thomas Smijth, Oct. 5, 1833.

Having died unmarried, the title is now inherited by the Rev. Edward Smijth, formerly Vicar of Camberwell, and one of the King's Chaplains in Ordinary.

SIR J. E. COLEBROOKE, BART.

Nov. 5. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 77, Sir James Edward Colebrooke, the third Baronet (of Gatton, co. Surrey, 1759).

He was born July 7, 1761, the second son of Sir George Colebrooke the second Baronet, a Director of the East India Company, by Mary sole daughter and heiress of Patrick Gaynor, esq. of Antigua.

Sir J. E. Colebrooke was formerly resident in India, where he attained the station of Senior Merchant on the Bengal establishment, and Provisional Member of the Council of Bengal. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy, Aug. 5, 1805.

Sir James married in 1820, Mrs. Lou-

isa-Anne Stewart; but, having died without issue, is succeeded in his title and large fortune (15,000*l.* a-year) by his nephew, now Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke, Bart. who also inherited, last year, the estates of his father, the late learned Henry Thomas Colebrooke, esq. F.R.S. Director of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The body of Sir J. E. Colebrooke was taken for interment to Chilham, near Canterbury, attended by Sir John Scott Lillie, as chief mourner, who married his niece Miss Sutherland.

VICE-ADM. SIR J. T. RODD.

Oct. 4. At Tunbridge Wells, after a few days' illness, in his 69th year, Vice-Admiral Sir John Tremayne Rodd, K.C.B.

This officer was promoted to the rank of Post Captain Sept. 7, 1798. He had previously commanded the *Bonetta* and *Scorpion* sloops of war, and in the latter captured the *Courier*, a Dutch vessel of six guns. At the renewal of hostilities in 1803 he was appointed Flag-Captain to Sir Charles Cotton, in the *San Josef*, a first-rate; and in 1805 to command the *Indefatigable* frigate, under the orders of Admiral Cornwallis, in which he captured *la Diana*, a French letter of marque of 14 guns, and *la Clarisse*, a privateer of 3 guns; and in April 1809 he assisted at the destruction of the French squadron in Aix Roads. In the summer of 1814 he was appointed to the *Warrior* 74. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1825, and that of Vice-Admiral in 1838.

Vice-Adm. Rodd married, in 1809, the only daughter of the learned Major James Rennell, F.R.S.

LT-GEN. SIR CHARLES PRATT, K.C.B.

Oct. 25. At Brighton, aged nearly 70, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Pratt, K.C.B. Colonel of the 95th regiment.

He was appointed Ensign in the 5th foot, April 14, 1794; Lieutenant Sept. 3, 1795; Captain Feb. 28, 1798; Major Aug. 25, 1804; Lieut.-Colonel March 25, 1808; brevet Colonel June 4, 1814; Major-General May 27, 1825; Colonel of the 95th regiment Dec. 24, 1834; and Lieut.-General June 28, 1838.

He served throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, and was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelles, Orthes, and Toulouse; for which he was honoured with a cross and one clasp; with the Companionship of the Bath in 1814; and in 1830 with the rank of Knight Commander. He afterwards served for some time in St. Vincent's;

and towards the close of 1830 was appointed to succeed Sir John Keane in the command of the troops in Jamaica; but declined to visit that climate again.

SIR JAMES A. PARK.

Dec. 8. At his residence in Bedford-row, in his 73rd year, the Hon. Sir James Allan Park, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, D.C.L. and F.S.A.

This worthy man was the only son of a medical gentleman, who, after practising with much reputation in Edinburgh, settled at Newington in Surrey. He received his education at the free grammar school of Northampton; and being desirous of applying to the study of the law, was placed under an eminent counsel in the conveyancing branch of his profession, and was called to the bar in due course by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 18, 1784. He soon acquired notice by his skill in mercantile law and marine insurances. In 1787 he published "*A System of the Law of Marine Insurances*," to the value of which strong testimony has been borne by its extensive sale and multiplied editions.

He was raised to the rank of a King's Counsel in Trinity vacation 1799; and in January 1816 was promoted to the bench in the Common Pleas, and received the honour of knighthood on the 14th May.

When at the bar Sir James Park was a distinguished orator. As a Judge he ever conducted himself with the greatest rectitude, mercy, and urbanity; and he always felt extremely flattered that the government considered him to be the fittest man to try eminent malefactors. He presided at the trials of Thurtell, Fauntleroy, Corder, and Greenacre. The fact is, that he was a very pains-taking man, and summed up a case with extraordinary prolixity. He was always a great stickler for what he called "forensic propriety," and he frequently created a smile by his well-meant but punctilious and trifling animadversions. At Chelmsford assizes, the under-sheriff thought fit to indulge in a buff-coloured waistcoat. His Lordship eyed him for some time with an angry scowl; at length he could not abstain from maintaining "forensic propriety." "Really, sir, I must beg of you to take off that straw-coloured waistcoat. I cannot sit here, sir, and behold that waistcoat any longer." Upon one occasion a prosecutor appeared before him to give evidence, who had moustachios. "What are you, sir?" said the Judge. "A schoolmaster, my lord," was the reply. "A schoolmaster, sir! How dare you come before me with those

hairy appendages? Stand down, sir; I shall not allow you your expenses.”—At the Winchester assizes, the present Sir Frederick Williams was stopped in the very threshold of his exordium by the worthy judge, who said, “I really cannot permit it, Brother Williams; I must maintain ‘the forensic dignity of the bar.’” The advocate looked unutterable things at his lordship, and said, “I do not understand you, my lord.” “Oh, yes, you do; you have a most extraordinary wig on; a very extraordinary wig indeed; really I can’t permit it. You must change your wig. Such a wig as that is no part of the costume of this bar.” These are a few of the many anecdotes which are, and long will be, current of Sir James Park.

Still, it may be truly said of Mr. Justice Park, that “all his failings leaned to virtue’s side.” His piety was great and sincere; and he took every opportunity of summoning Religion to be the handmaid of Justice. In 1801 he published, “An earnest Exhortation to a frequent Reception of the Holy Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper, addressed to Young Persons. By a Layman.”

The poor have sustained a great loss by his death. Upwards of 100 men and women were every Tuesday and Friday relieved with soup, meat, and coals; and, at the present season, the poor of the village of Merton, in Surrey, his country residence, were provided with blankets.

He was for many years Recorder of the borough of Preston, in which capacity he presented the address of the Corporation to his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, on a visit to that town in 1803. Sir James married, Jan. 1, 1791, Lucy, daughter of Mr. Richard Atherton, who was for many years a respectable woollen-draper at Preston, and one of the original partners in the Old Bank, when opened under the firm of Messrs. Atherton, Greaves, and Denison. Sir James visited Preston at the Guild of 1822, and laid the foundation of St. Peter’s Church, the land for which had been given by his son Mr. A. Park.

Sir James Park had been confined for several days to his bed, from a violent complaint in his bowels, which brought on inflammation. His sufferings are said to have been most excruciating; several consultations of physicians and surgeons were held, but so violent was the disorder that it baffled all the skill of his medical advisers. On Tuesday, Dec. 4, a change for the better took place, and he experienced considerable relief. On Thursday he relapsed again, and never rallied after. He bore his sufferings with the

most Christian fortitude; and the whole of his family and relatives were in constant attendance upon him.

His body was removed for interment in the family vault of Elwick Church, in the county of Durham. The carriages of the Lord Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Lord Denman, Lord Abinger, and others, amounting in all to 21, formed a part of the melancholy cavalcade, and proceeded as far as the foot of Highgate-hill.

His son, the Rev. James Allan Park, M.A. is Rector of Elwick, Durham, to which he was collated by Bishop Van Mildert, in 1828; and another son, Alexander Atherton Park, esq. was called to the bar at Lincoln’s Inn in 1827.

SIR WILLIAM ROUGH.

Lately. In Ceylon, aged 60, Sir William Rough, Knt. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that island.

This gentleman was educated at Westminster school, where he was admitted King’s scholar in 1789, and thence elected a scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1792: he graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799.

In his early youth, he published “Lorenzino de’ Medici, and other Poems, addressed to Mr. Roscoe, 1797,” 8vo. and also some poetry in the old Monthly Magazine, and in a periodical publication called *The Flagellant*.

He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, June 19, 1801; and to the degree of Serjeant at law in Easter term 1808.

In April 1816 he was appointed President of the Court of Criminal and Civil Justice of the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo, and he there administered the law as President until the month of October 1821, at which date, in consequence of a misunderstanding with the Governor relative to the constitution of the Colony, he was suspended from his office, and in consequence shortly after returned to England. He thereupon lodged an appeal before the Privy Council, which was not adjudicated until April 1825, and it was then decided in his favour that he had been reprehensibly suspended. He in consequence applied for a new appointment; but did not obtain it until 1833, when, at length, he was appointed a Puisne Judge at Ceylon. In 1837 he became Chief Justice, and received the honour of knighthood by patent dated Aug. 7, 1837.

Sir William Rough married a natural daughter of the celebrated John Wilkes, esq. Chamberlain of the City of London.

DR. LANDON, DEAN OF EXETER.

Dec. 29. At his son's house, Batchcote rectory, Worcestershire, in his 81st year, the Very Rev. Whittington Landon, D.D. Rector of Croft, Herefordshire, Dean of Exeter, and Provost of Worcester College, Oxford.

Dr. Landon was the son of the Rev. J. Landon, of Tedstone, Herefordshire. He was educated at Bromsgrove, from whence he was elected to a scholarship of Worcester College, on the foundation of Sir Thomas Cookes, being matriculated a member of that society Oct. 13th, 1775. He became B.A. June 2nd, 1779; M.A. May 2nd, 1782; and, having succeeded to a fellowship, was early appointed to a tutorship in the college. Here he became tutor to a member of the Bentinck family, which introduced him to the notice of the Duke of Portland, then Chancellor of the University, who, on the decease of Dr. Sheffield, nominated him to the Provostship, and shortly after gave him a stall in the church of Norwich; this he afterwards resigned on being appointed to the deanery of Exeter, in 1813, and in 1821 he obtained, in addition, a prebend in the church of Salisbury. Dr. Landon proceeded B.D. March 27, 1790, D.D. July 3, 1795. He held the office of Keeper of the Archives of the University of Oxford from 1796 to 1815, and was Vice-Chancellor from 1802 to 1806. He had been a Delegate of Accounts for many years, and retained that office till his death. Doctor Landon printed one Sermon, on 1 Cor. iii. 11, preached at St. Paul's in 1812, at the meeting of the Charity Schools of London and Westminster, which, we believe, was his only publication. He leaves a widow, with three sons, all of whom were educated at Worcester College. His portrait is about to be published at Oxford.

MRS. MACLEAN.

Oct. 15. At Cape-coast Castle, South Africa, Letitia-Elizabeth, wife of George Maclean, esq. Governor of that settlement; better known as "L. E. L."

Miss Landon was the daughter of an army-agent, and the niece of Dr. Landon, Dean of Exeter, whose death is also announced in this month's obituary. It is supposed that she has depicted the real history of her own childhood, in her volume called "*Traits and Trials*," 1837. She was educated at the school of Miss Lance, in Hans Place, Chelsea. We shall describe her literary career in the words of the *Atheneum*: "The early loss of her father, and the early manifestation of a talent facile as it was fanciful, brought her before the world while yet a

girl, as an enthusiastic and constant literary labourer. To her honour, it must be added, that the fruits of her incessant exertion were neither selfishly hoarded nor foolishly trifled away—but applied to the maintenance and advancement of her family. It might be partly the early consciousness of this power to befriend others, and partly the indiscriminate flatteries of those by whom she was surrounded and pushed forward at her first entrance into authorship, which encouraged her to such ceaseless composition as necessarily precluded the thought and cultivation essential to the production of poetry of the highest order. Hence, with all their fancy and feeling, her principal works—the '*Improvisatrice*,' the '*Troubadour*,' the '*Golden Violet*,' the '*Golden Bracelet*,' and the '*Vow of the Peacock*,'—bear a strong family likeness to each other in their recurrence to the same sources of allusion, and the same veins of imagery,—in the conventional rather than natural colouring of their descriptions, and in the excessive though not unmusical carelessness of their versification. It should be remarked, however, that in spite of the ceaseless strain upon her powers, and the ceaseless distractions of a London life, Miss Landon accomplished much for her own mind in the progress of its career; that she had reached a deeper earnestness of thought—had added largely to the stores of her knowledge, and done much towards the polishing and perfecting of her verse. Her latest published lyric, '*The Polar Star*,' written on shipboard, and which appears in the last number of the *New Monthly Magazine*, is an earnest that the scenes upon which she was entering would have opened a new life for the authoress as well as the woman.

"Besides her poetry, Miss Landon's three novels—'*Romance and Reality*,' '*Francesca Carrara*,' and '*Ethel Churchill*,' remain to attest her powers as a prose writer. They are all of them stories of sentiment: the two latter relieved by glimpses of such gay and courtly life, as Watteau loved to paint, and Walpole and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu to embalm in their correspondence. In right of this spirit, they in some degree reflect the conversation of their authoress, which sparkled always brightly with quick fancy, and a *badinage* astonishing to those matter-of-fact persons who expected to find, in the manners and discourse of the poetess, traces of the weary heart, the broken lute, and the disconsolate willow tree, which were so frequently her themes of song. Another novel was in progress at the time she was snatched away with

such awful suddenness, it having been her purpose to maintain her literary relations with England, and her hope to produce yet better and fresher works. Had her life been spared, this hope would, we think, have been fulfilled. As it is, the public will recollect pleasantly what she has achieved, and feel the void caused by the withdrawal of her graceful and versatile fancy. Her private friends and her literary contemporaries, too, will remember her long, as one alike kind, affectionate, and liberal."

To this very fair, and at the same time kind, estimate of Miss Landon's talents and performances, we may add, that her first productions were brought forward about the year 1822, in the pages of the *Literary Gazette*, to which she was mainly indebted for her reputation, and to which she continued for many years a frequent contributor. It is well known how largely she has contributed to many other periodicals, and to nearly all the *Annals*, of some of which she wrote all the poetry, as *Fisher's Drawing-room Scrap-book* (eight quarto volumes), the *Flowers of Loveliness*, and the *Bijou Almanac*.

She was married on the 7th of June last, and was only just settled at her new residence, and describing her situation to her correspondents at home. (See the letters in p. 150.)

On the day of her death an inquest was held on her body, at which Emily Bailey, her servant, deposed, that between the hours of eight and nine in the morning, having received a note addressed to Mrs. Maclean, from Mr. Swanzey, she went to her room for the purpose of delivering the same to her, and found some difficulty in opening the door, in consequence of Mrs. Maclean having fallen against it; that deponent, on entering the room, discovered Mrs. Maclean lying on the floor with an empty bottle in her hand, (which bottle being produced was labelled "*Acid. Hydrocyanicum Dilutum, Pharm. Lond. 1836,*") and quite senseless. Mr. Maclean stated, she was very subject to spasms and hysterical affections, and had been in the custom of using the medicine contained in the small bottle produced, as a remedy or prevention, which she told him had been prescribed for her by her medical attendant in London. Mr. Cobbold, the surgeon in attendance, gave his opinion "that death was caused by the improper use of the medicine. The body after death was perfectly natural; he imagined that Mrs. Maclean, not having received the usual benefit from the prescribed quantity, was induced to exceed it, or that the spasms may have come on when she was in the act of taking the medicine,

and thus involuntarily a greater quantity may have been swallowed. He had no hesitation in ascribing her death to this cause; ten drops would be sufficient to cause death in ten or fifteen minutes, to a person not in the habit of using it; was so fully convinced that the medicine was the cause of her death, that he did not think it necessary to open the body." The jury returned a verdict that death was caused "by her having incautiously taken an over-dose of prussic acid, which, from evidence, it appeared she had been in the habit of using as a remedy for spasmodic affections, to which she was subject."

A large Portrait of Miss Landon is engraved by Mr. Edw. Finden from a painting by Mr. D. Maclise; and another by Wright in the *New Monthly Magazine* for May 1837.

MR. JOHN POUNDS.

Jan. 1. At Portsmouth, aged 72, Mr. John Pounds, a man whose good deeds, performed within a humble sphere of life, are worthy of lasting remembrance.

His father was a sawyer, employed in the Dock-yard, and he was apprenticed to a shipwright; but at the age of fifteen, by falling into one of the docks, his thigh became dislocated, and he was rendered for life a cripple. When he had recovered sufficient strength, he applied himself to learn the art of shoe-mending; for some time he worked in the house of a relation, but about thirty-five years ago he placed himself in a small shop in St. Mary-street, Portsmouth, in a poor and crowded neighbourhood, where he continued to earn an honest subsistence until the end of his days. Unable to share in out-door pursuits, he amused himself by rearing singing birds; and being of a cheerful and social disposition, loved to gather around him in his stall the children of his neighbours to talk with them as he sat at his work, and (for nearly twenty years past) to teach them to read, as well as he could, by means of hand-bills and such leaves of old school-books as he could obtain; he also taught them to write on slates, and the common rules of arithmetic, so that in time he became school-master-general to all those in the neighbourhood, whose parents were too poor or too careless to provide for them better, and he had generally about forty such under his care. He sought no reward, and for many years the extent and gratuitous nature of what he was thus doing, were known to none but those benefited; indeed, some of his pupils were at times saved from starvation only by partaking of his own homely meals. Mr. Sheath,

of Landport, a self-taught artist, has lately executed an admirable portrait of the old man, at work in his stall, surrounded by his pupils, which has been purchased by Edward Carter, esq. alderman of Portsmouth.

On Tuesday morning he had gone to the house of Mr. Carter, to acknowledge some kindness conferred, and to show specimens of the children's writing; when, on moving to depart, after a gratifying reception, he suddenly fell down and expired, in consequence of the rupture of a blood vessel of the head. The assistance of Mr. Maskell, surgeon, was immediately procured, but nothing could restore him. Under the care of that gentleman, who had only a few minutes before congratulated him on his apparently good health, he was conveyed back to his home, where the unexpected calamity overwhelmed with sorrow about thirty of his little band, who were there waiting for their daily lessons.

On Christmas eve, as was his custom, being a single man, he carried to a female relative the materials for a large plum pudding, to be distributed among his pupils, and on that occasion declared that he was never happier, that he had no wants in life unsatisfied; and repeated a wish, often before expressed, that whenever he should be unable to support himself by his own industry, and to continue to do some good in the world, he might be removed suddenly, "as a bird drops from his perch." His wish has been accomplished, and he is gone to await the award of Him who said, "Inasmuch as ye did it to one of the least of these, ye did it to me." By desire, and at the charge of Mr. Carter, his remains have been interred in the ground attached to the Unitarian chapel, where he has been for some time an attendant. To his lasting credit it ought to be recorded that he also taught many of the boys to cook their own plain food, to mend their own shoes, sent them to Sunday schools for religious instruction, and in order to encourage them, and enable them to make a creditable appearance, with the aid of friends procured clothing, which they were allowed to put on at his house on Sunday morning, and return to his custody again in the evening. He was both doctor and nurse to his little flock; did what he could to cure the many ailments, cuts, and bruises, to which poor children are continually exposed, and in cases beyond his skill and means, procured assistance for them from others. Besides, for the juniors, he was not only master of their sports, but also maker of their playthings.

A lithographic print has been made from his portrait, with the following inscription affixed: "John Pounds, late of St. Mary-street, Portsmouth, who while earning an honest subsistence by mending shoes, was also schoolmaster gratuitously to some hundreds of the children of his poor neighbours. Born 17th June, 1766, died 1st Jan. 1839, aged 72. 'They cannot recompense thee, for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just. Luke, c. xiv. v. 14.'"

CAPT. PIERCE, R.M.

Lately. Captain Thomas Pierce, of the Royal Marines.

This meritorious officer, who was well descended, and finished his education at Westminster School, entered the service in 1774, and embarked for the West Indies, where he was acquainted with the immortal Nelson. He was at the taking of all the West India Islands, besides many desperate sea actions under Rodney and other Admirals, during which he was repeatedly wounded. He was afterwards stationed on the North American coast, where he was often engaged with the American privateers. He again returned to the West India Station, and in an action with a French frigate, which lasted five hours, he was wounded in three places: and he in consequence lay for seventeen weeks in Port Royal Hospital, Jamaica. On his return to Europe he again embarked, and was for three winters in the North Seas, during which period he was eleven times engaged with the enemies' vessels, and was wounded several times. In 1781 he went out in the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope; in the same year he was six times engaged with the enemies' fleets. On one occasion the Monmouth, the ship he belonged to, had 250 men killed and wounded, the vessel being reduced to a mere wreck. He was in all the desperate engagements in the East Indies, under Sir Edward Hughes, the contending fleets meeting no less than nine times, during which he was often wounded.

In 1784 he was invalided home from India. On his passage he was wrecked on the coast of Africa. He was afterwards on service under Admiral Hyde Parker, and was present in the bloody conflict with the Dutch off the Dogger Bank. He was present in Lord Howe's engagement on the 1st of June 1794, the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, and other actions; and he retired after serving his country thirty-five years with unblemished honour. He has left four daughters unprovided for.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 13. At Unsworth-lodge, near Radcliffe, Lancashire, aged 86, the Rev *Thomas Foxley*, for 55 years Rector of Radcliffe, 40 years Vicar of Batley, Yorkshire, and 60 years Perpetual Curate of Atherstone, Lancashire. He was the last surviving son of the Rev. Thomas Foxley, M.A. of Brazenose-college, Oxford, Fellow of the Collegiate Church, and Rector of St. Mary's, Manchester. He was educated at Manchester school; matriculated in 1768 at Brazenose, where he was distinguished for high classical attainments, and especially for a refined taste in Latin composition. He graduated B.A. 1772, M.A. 1780. He was generally esteemed for his great piety and benevolence, hospitable to the very extent of his means, and a bounteous and cheerful giver to the poor and needy. Among many gratifying proofs of the esteem in which he was held, two deserve to be particularly noticed—the presentation to him by his parishioners and friends of a picture and engraved portrait of himself (the former admirably painted by Lonsdale); and subsequently, at the Radcliffe commemoration of the 50th year of his incumbency, the gift of a splendid salver, rendered much more precious by a truthful inscription. Mr. Foxley died a bachelor.

Dec. 14. At his brother's house, Tarvin Rectory, near Chester, the Rev. *John Evans*, B.D. Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was the eldest son of Dr. John Evans, an eminent Physician at Shrewsbury, and was educated at the Royal Free Grammar School of that place, under the Rev. Dr. Butler, the present Bishop of Lichfield. In 1805 he was entered at Clare Hall, and proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1809, when he obtained the distinguished position of sixth Wrangler; he became M.A. in 1812, and B.D. in 1827. He was appointed Tutor of the college in 1816, and by his frank and gentlemanlike behaviour greatly conciliated the friendship of the students. The duties of this office compelled him to reside constantly in college during term: here it was that his hospitality and kindness of heart were fully called forth; and his unvarying attention to the members of the Society, especially to the resident Fellows, secured to him a high place in their affections. In 1832 Mr. Evans was presented by his college to the rectory of Hardingham, on the death of the Rev. Walter

Whiter; here he found the parsonage house so greatly dilapidated, that it was thought expedient to build an entirely new one, which he did in a very effectual manner. But, though this preferment was in many respects desirable, there is reason to believe it did not add to his happiness; his residence for so many years in college, and the daily and almost hourly intercourse with society, which such a residence affords, had but imperfectly disciplined his tastes and habits to the seclusion of a country village. The solitude of his situation had an effect upon his spirits, and a corresponding influence on his general health, which became gradually impaired. His loss will be deeply mourned by his affectionate relatives, and his memory long cherished by his intimate friends, one of whom pays this small tribute of affection in remembrance of a long and uninterrupted friendship.

Dec. 15. At Shanklin, Isle of Wight, the Rev. *James Dyke Molesworth Mitchell*, of Lismoy, co. Longford, and Rector of Quinton, Northamptonshire. He was of Trinity coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806, between which dates he assumed the names of Dyke Molesworth; and was presented to Quinton, in 1813, by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Dec. 16. The Rev. *Thomas Thomas*, for 37 years Vicar of Tidenham, Gloucestershire, and an active magistrate for that county.

Dec. 18. From locked jaw, in consequence of an accident received by the upsetting of his gig at Burley, near Leeds, aged 56, the Rev. *Robert Hodgson*, Perpetual Curate of St. Stephen's, Kirkstall, to which he was presented in 1829, by the Vicar of Leeds, it being then we believe a new church. After a prolonged investigation, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against the hackney coachman who occasioned the accident.

Dec. 21. At Winstone, Gloucestershire, aged 37, the Rev. Sir *Edwin Windsor Bayntun Sandys*, Rector of that parish. He was the eldest son of Sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys, of Misserden Castle, co. Gloucester, Bart., by Agnes-Cornish, dau. of Michael Allen, of Coleridge house, co. Devon, esq. He was lately a Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, on the Parke foundation, where he graduated B.A. 182-, M.A. 182-, and he was knighted on the 11th April 1825. We presume he claimed the honour as the eldest son of a Baronet; a privilege attached to the order, which was shortly after withdrawn by King George IV.

He was instituted to the rectory of Winstone in 1829.

Dec. 20. Aged 62, the Rev. *Thomas Kayes*, of Aislaby Hall.

Dec. 21. In London, the Rev. *Thomas Theobald*, senior Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1815, as third Wrangler, M.A. 1818.

Dec. 22. At Edinburgh, the Rev. *Delabere Pritchett*, Rector of Cheadle, Staffordshire, and a Prebendary of St. David's. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1796, as 17th Senior Optime, M.A. 1799; and was presented to Cheadle by that Society in 1814. He was for many years the conductor of a highly respectable private school at Whitchurch, Somersetshire.

Dec. 23. At Wells, where he had gone to attend the late Diocesan School-Meeting, and had ably spoken at the same, in his 52nd year, *Joseph Algar*, Rector of Orchardleigh, Incumbent of Christ Church, Frome, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Frome. He was the son of Joseph Algar, esq. of Canterbury, was matriculated of Wadham college, Oxford in 1806; graduated B.A. 1809, M.A. 1815; was presented to Orchardleigh, in 1818, by Sir T. S. M. Champney, Bart., and to Christ's church, Frome, in 1819, by the Rev. Mr. Phillott, Vicar of that parish.

Dec. 24. At Sawston, Cambridgeshire, aged 40, the Rev. *Henry Perkins*, of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. 1821, M.A. 182-.

Dec. 25. At the house of his mother, near Gloucester, aged 38, the Rev. *Robert Paxton Sikes*, formerly one of the clerks of New College, Oxford, and late Curate of Claines, Worcestershire.

Dec. 27. At Blickling, Norfolk, the Rev. *William Henry Holworthy*, Rector of Blickling with Erpingham. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge; and was presented to his living in 1836 by the dowager Lady Suffield.

Dec. 29. At Stoke, near Plymouth, in his 90th year, the Rev. *John Strode Foot*, of Torr, near Plymouth, Vicar of Liskeard, Cornwall, to which he was instituted in 1821.

Jan. 1. Suddenly, on his staircase, of *angina pectoris*, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Adam John Walker*, Rector of Bishopstone, Herefordshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794; and was presented to his living in 1809 by Sir R. Price.

Jan. 6. At Hellidon, Northamptonshire, aged 36, the Rev. *James Cooper*, of Catesby, and Curate at Hellidon to the late Rev. John Hyde.

At Bilsthorp, Notts, aged 44, the Rev. *Henry Gordon*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1822 by the Earl of Scarborough.

Jan. 8. At New Brighton, Liverpool, the Rev. *John Simpsons*, M.A. late Incumbent of Upton.

Jan. 10. In his 65th year, the Rev. *William Alderson*, for thirty years Rector of Everingham, Yorkshire, which was in his own patronage.

Jan. 13. At Campton, Beds, aged 77, the Rev. *Edmond Williamson*, Rector of Campton with Shefford, and of Lolworth, Cambridgeshire. He was of Trinity college, Camb. B.A. 1782, M.A. 1786; was presented to Lolworth in the latter year, and to Campton in 1790 by Sir J. Osborne, Bart.

Jan. 14. At his father's house at Clifton, aged 25, the Rev. *Durbin Brice*, M.A. of Queen's college, Oxford. He was the second son of W. D. Brice, esq. of Bristol; entered as a commoner of Queen's college in 1830, and graduated B.A. 1834, M.A. 1837. During the last year he officiated at the Mayor's chapel, Bristol, as Chaplain to the present Chief Magistrate.

Jan. 17. Aged 49, the Rev. *Henry Heap*, Vicar of Bradford, Yorkshire, to which living he was presented in 1816 by the Rev. C. Simeon. His youngest dau. Anna-Maria, died on the same day, in her 7th year.

At Farnborough, Kent, aged 28, the Rev. *Frederick Wilson Sisson*.

Jan. 20. At Bath, aged 88, the Rev. *Robert Hoblyn*, Perpetual Curate of West Moulsey, Surrey. He was the son of Samuel Hoblyn, esq. of Perran, Cornwall, was matriculated of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1768, and graduated B.A. 1771, M.A. 1774. He was instituted to the chapelry of West Moulsey in 1830. His illness was occasioned by alarm, arising from the destruction by fire of his family seat in Cornwall. He had resided for many years at Bath, and late in life had amused himself with publishing a translation of the Georgics of Virgil.

Jan. 21. At Catton, near Norwich, aged 37, the Rev. *Dacre Barrett Lennard*, Rector of St. Michael's at Plea in that city, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and to Lord Western. He was the sixth son of Sir Thomas B. Lennard, of Belhus, in Essex, Bart. by Dorothy, sister of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1823, and was presented to his church at Norwich in 1825 by his father. He married in the same year Rachel, eldest dau. of Jeremiah Ives, esq. of Norwich.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 1. At Camberwell, aged 58, Capt. Henry Fowler Bean.

Dec. 6. In Judd-st. aged 67, William Holl, esq. the eminent portrait and historical engraver, and one of the oldest members of the profession.

Dec. 8. At Westbourne-green, John Curtis, esq.

Dec. 11. At Crutched Friars, aged 77, John James, esq.

Dec. 13. The Dowager Countess de Bourmont, her maiden name was de Coutances. When, in 1830, in consequence of the revolution in France, the Marshal de Bourmont, her son, returned from Algiers, and sought refuge in this country; his mother joined him in London, where her years and infirmities had since detained her. Her remains were deposited in the vaults of St. Pancras church.

Dec. 15. Mr. Henry Mullinex, of Walthamstow, many years a Gentleman of her Majesty's Chapels Royal.

Dec. 18. J. W. Harper, esq. of Wyndham-place.

At Old Brompton, Theodosia, wife of Fred. Shoberl, esq.

In the New-road, aged 72, Ann, widow of Dr. Joseph Adams.

Dec. 19. At Putney, aged 73, Francis Laking, esq. late of Curzon-st.

At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, aged 87, John Mann, esq.

Aged 84, William Richardson, esq. of Great Portland-st.

Dec. 20. In London, aged 57, George Gwynne, esq. of Brighton.

Dec. 21. At Hampstead, Thomas, son of John Theobald, esq. Stockwell, Senior Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, and Old-square, Lincoln's-inn.

At Lisson-grove, aged 63, Edward Fred. Prendergrass, esq.

Aged 63, Mr. Edwin Alderman, of Barbican, Deputy of Cripplegate ward.

At Islington, aged 27, Anne Elizabeth, second dau. of the late John Wainwright, esq.

Dec. 23. In Myddleton-sq. Elizabeth, wife of J. T. Pawson, esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard, eldest dau. of George Ellerton, esq. of Kippax, Yorkshire.

In Lower Berkeley-st. aged 82, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Corner, Hon. East India Company's Service.

Dec. 24. At Upper Edmonton, aged 84, Grantham Mead, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 82, Samuel Remnant, esq. of High-st. St. Giles's.

Aged 74, Jane, wife of Joshua Collier, esq. of Tottenham.

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In Store-st. Clara Maria, widow of Alexander Pope, esq.

In John-st. Berkeley-sq. Patrick Duncan, esq. late of South Carolina.

Sholto Douglas, esq. late Major 63rd reg. brother of the Marchioness of Queensberry. His mortal remains are removed to Glen Stuart, Dumfries-shire.

Dec. 25. In West-square, Southwark, in her 80th year, Mrs. Charlotte Reynolds, second dau. of the late Adm. Reynolds.

Aged 59, Mary, wife of Nathaniel Wathen, esq. of Euston-sq.

B. P. Lespinasse, esq. of Islington,

In his 62nd year, William Elwell, esq. late of Walsall.

Dec. 27. Aged 43, W. W. Hewitt, esq. of Berkeley-st. Berkeley-square.

Dec. 28. At Hampstead, in her 70th year, Sophia, wife of R. Shout, esq.

Aged 31, William, third son of the late Edward Hodges, esq. of Clapham Common.

Dec. 30. Aged 69, John Fanner Gresham, esq. of Tottenham.

At the Hon. G. C. Norton's, Wilton-place, aged 62, Joseph Hockley, esq. for upwards of 30 years town clerk of Guildford.

W. S. Burman, esq. solicitor, of Birmingham.

Dec. 31. In his 63rd year, William B. Tarbutt, esq.

Aged 88, Mrs. Mary Ward, of Chelsea, relict of Charles Ward, esq. of High Wycombe.

Lately. Thomas Messenger, esq. for some years State Page to his Majesty George IV.

Jan. 1. Evelina, wife of Valentine Bartholomew, esq. of Foley-place, only dau. of the late eminent musical professor, Joseph Nicholas Hullmandel, esq.

Jan. 2. At Tottenham, aged 95, James Pownall, esq.; and on the 4th, aged 88, Elizabeth his wife.

In Cadogan-place, (after giving birth to a daughter), Martha, wife of the Rev. Herbert Randolph, M.A. Curate of Mitcham, Surrey, second daughter of Vickris Pryor, esq. of Baldock.

Jan. 3. At Brompton, aged 29, Agnes Charlotte, wife of R. Speechly, esq. youngest dau. of the late Rev. B.C. Kennet, Rector of East Ilsley, Berks.

In Southampton-buildings, John Rowland, esq. of the Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset-house.

Jan. 5. At Strand-on-the-Green, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Lewis Peacock, of Chancery-lane, esq. law-stationer.

Jan. 6. At Brixton, aged 73, Ann, widow of Matthew Easum, esq. of Stepney.

At the residence of her brother, in Brunswick-square, Theodocia, sister of the present, and third surviving dau. of the late Harman Visger, esq. merchant of Bristol.

Jan. 7. Aged 30, Emma, wife of Thomas Gooch, esq. of Stockwell.

Aged 89, in Kensington-square, Bathsheba, widow of Henry Penny, esq.

Agnes, wife of the Rev. James Moore, D.C.L. Vicar of St. Pancras.

Jan. 8. In Howland-street, aged 52, James Bernard Bernard, esq. M.A. one of the Senior Fellows of King's college, Cambridge, and a Barrister at Law. He graduated B.A. 1809, at which time his surname was Camplin; M.A. 1812; and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, May 30, 1813.

Jan. 9. In Sloane-st. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Doctor Baillie, deputy Inspector-general of Army Hospitals.

At Woolwich, Lieut.-Col. James Nicholson, of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines.

Jan. 12. At his residence, Palmer's Green, Edmonton, aged 53, James Eykyn, esq. an active Magistrate, and Deputy Lieut. of Middlesex.

At the Somerset Hotel, Strand, aged 71, George Bragge Prowse Prinn, esq. of Charlton Park, Cheltenham, and Yeovil, Somerset. He was descended from a very ancient family in the county of Somerset, where he had a good estate, as also at Hatfield Peverell, in Essex, and at Charlton Park, in Gloucestershire.

Ellen, wife of Thomas Callaway, esq. Wellington-street, London Bridge.

Jan. 13. At Chapel-place, Vere-st. John Henry Prescott Coape, second son of the late John Coape, esq. of George-st. Hanover-sq.

Aged 82, Anthony Calvert, esq. of Harpur-st. Red Lion-square.

Jan. 14. Adam Gordon, esq. of Blackheath Park, youngest son of the late David Gordon, esq. of Abergeldie.

In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. in her 70th year, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Ripley, Vicar of Wootton Bassett, Wilts, mother of Mrs. Rowley, the widow of the late Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.

In Sussex-place, Regent's Park, aged 77, Henrietta, relict of Robert Alexander, esq. of Seamount, co. Dublin.

In Harley-street, aged 42, John Maclean, esq. late of Calcutta.

Jan. 17. Aged 64, Mrs. Watson, of Hunter-street, and formerly of Prince's-court, Great George-street, Westminster.

In Berners-street, aged 62, James Lonsdale, esq. the celebrated portrait painter,

Jan. 18. In Grafton-st. Margaret, widow of David Urquhart, esq. of Braelangwell.

Jan. 20. At Dulwich common, aged 35, Fanny, wife of John George Graeff, esq.

Jan. 21. In Judd-st. E. Chatfield, esq.

Jan. 22. In Burton-crescent, aged 58, Charles William Hyatt Foster, esq.

BEDS.—*Dec. 23.* At Blunham, aged 9, Adelaide Emily Sophia, youngest dau. of F. Polhill, esq. M.P.

BERKS.—*Dec. 20.* At Old Field Lodge, near Maidenhead, aged 93, Sir William Herne, Knt. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. of the county, formerly Alderman of Castle Baynard Ward, from 1796 to 1802, and Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1797, in which year he was knighted, on the 14th Jan.

Jan. 16. At Mortimer Hill, Clementina, wife of Joseph Moffatt Bond, esq.

Jan. 21. Aged 67, John Aldworth, esq. of Frilford.

BUCKS.—*Jan. 12.* Aged 71, Mr. James Ball, of Aylesbury, surveyor, father of the Rev. John Ball, B.D. Vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading.

CHESHIRE.—*Dec. 18.* At Newton-lodge, near Middlewich, aged 22, Lieut. Banastre Henry Tarleton, 96th reg. second surviving son of the late Thos. Tarleton, esq.

Jan. 13. Mary, sister of the Rev. Fred. Master, M.A. Vicar of Runcorn.

CORNWALL.—*Nov. 16.* Daniel Cundy, esq. of Trewanta Hall, Lewannick. He ordered his body to be buried in his best clothes, his hunting-whip in his right-hand, with gloves, boots, and spurs, hat on his head, and his horse to be led after the coffin, with black cloth to cover the saddle and bridle, the greater part of which was fulfilled.

Dec. 24. N. B. Symons, esq. of Can Orchard, in the parish of Launcells.

Lately. At Kea, Grace Magor, aged 107. She retained her faculties to the last.

Jan. 13. Aged 64, John Edwards, esq. of Burraton, near Saltash.

DEVON.—*Dec. 15.* At Exmouth, aged 50, Augusta, wife of Major Gillum, Bombay army, and sister of the late Rev. J. G. Challen, D.D.

Dec. 15. At Lympstone, aged 76, Col. Wright, who was many years Collector of Customs at Exeter. In 1805, he filled the office of Chief Magistrate of that city. He succeeded Major Mackenzie, in the command of the 1st company of Exeter Volunteers, and rose successively to the rank of Colonel Commandant of a regiment of 600 rank and

file. This battalion obtained the encomiums of every Inspecting Field Officer, and by his men he was literally beloved. With the termination of the volunteer system his command ceased, and for several years he had resided at Lypstone.

Dec. 18. At Exeter, aged 90, Mrs. Hughes, relict of Mr. R. Hughes, proprietor of the Exeter and other theatres.

Dec. 19. At Rewe, in his 24th year, Frederick John, eldest son of the late Capt. Harness, R.N.

At Honiton, aged 82, Courtenay Gidley, esq.

Dec. 21. At Exeter, aged 61, James Winstanley, esq. lamented by a large family. He was the second son of Clement Winstanley, esq. of Braunston Hall, near Leicester, by Jane, sister of the first Lord Raneliffe, and brother of Clement Winstanley, esq. of the same place. James Winstanley, recorder of Leicester, purchased the manor of Braunston from the Hastings family in 1650, and from that time to the present, the family have resided at Braunston in high repute. See their pedigree in Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. 629.*

Dec. 29. At Dartmouth, aged 97, Mr. Dennys Glynn, father of the late Mr. Richard Glynn, bookseller, Pall-mall, Secretary to the British Institution, editor of the Autograph Portfolio, and other works.

Lately. At Kingsand, near Devonport, aged 64, Eliza, wife of John Vallow, esq. R.N. mother of Alfred Vallow, esq. surgeon, Torquay.

Jan. 1. At Torquay, Thos. Davidson, esq. M.D. late of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Jan. 4. At Sidmouth, in her 92d year, Margaret, widow of the Rev. John Bradford Copleston, Prebendary of Exeter, and mother of the present Bishop of Llandaff. She was the nearest surviving relation of the poet Gay, her father the Rev. Nicholas Gay, Vicar of Newton St. Cyres in Devonshire, and the poet, being brothers' sons. She inherited in a remarkable degree the qualities for which he was distinguished, constitutional cheerfulness, and habitual benevolence; qualities which, when joined to natural good sense and warm affections, never fail to engage the love and esteem of mankind.

Jan. 9. At Plymouth, aged 71, Mrs. Lampen, mother of the Rev. R. Lampen, Vicar of Probus.

Jan. 12. At Poole, aged 68, the relict of J. B. Bunn, esq.

Jan. 13. At Kenbury, Susan, wife of the Rev. W. Marcon, Rector of Edgefield, Norfolk, and sister of Mrs. Stowey, of Kenbury.

Jan. 16. At Plymouth, aged 20, John

Yarde Fownes, jun. esq. of Balliol College, Oxford.

Jan. 18. At Dawlish, aged 17, Cyril William Webber, second son of the Very Rev. James Webber, D.D. Dean of Ripon.

DORSET.—Dec. 16. At the residence of W. P. Hodges, esq. in Dorchester, aged 68, Miss Grace H. Michel, of Charlton, near Blandford, dau. of the late Col. Michel, and sister of Gen. Michel, of Dewlish.

Dec. 16. At the Grove, Lyme, aged 90, Edward Hillman, esq. father of R. Hillman, esq. solicitor.

Dec. 22. At Poole, aged 76, the widow of Thomas Manning, esq. a member of the Society of Friends.

Dec. 27. At Highmoor, near Parkstone, aged 51, Henry Festing, esq. Capt. (half-pay) R. Art. eldest son of the late Capt. Festing, R. N.

ESSEX.—Dec. 19. At Great Baddow, in her 85th year, Dorothy, relict of the Rev. John Cookson, rector of Kelvedon Hatch, and Prebendary of Landaff.

GLOUCESTER.—Dec. 16. Aged 62, James Clutterbuck Chambers, esq. of Forwood House.

Dec. 18. At Clifton, aged 76, Mary, widow of Wm. Daniell, esq. of co. Monaghan.

Dec. 22. At Cheltenham, in her 77th year, Catharine, widow of the Hon. Henry Pelham, uncle of the present Earl of Chichester. She was the eldest dau. of Charles Cobbe, esq. by Lady Elizabeth Beresford, sister of the first Marquess of Waterford, was married in 1788, and left a widow in 1797, having had issue two daughters.

Dec. 30. At Clifton, aged 44, John Archer, esq. late of the 60th rifle corps.

Dec. 31. At Bristol, aged 81, Thomas Heaven, esq.

Lately. In his 30th year, Lieut. C. A. Bullock, 65th reg. eldest son of the Rev. C. P. Bullock, of Bristol.

Jan. 2. At Clifton, aged 30, Margaret, wife of Henry A. Palmer, esq. of Bristol.

Jan. 10. At Gloucester, in her 10th year, Charlotte Emily Mary, third dau. of the Rev. Dr. Hall, Master of Pembroke college, Oxford.

Jan. 11. In his 87th year, John Hare, esq. of Firfield House, Knowle. His munificent donations to many public institutions had familiarised his name to every citizen of Bristol, whilst his almsgiving was founded on the most exalted Christian principles. His body was interred at Zion Chapel, Bedminster.

HANTS.—Dec. 26. At Southampton, aged 17, Edward, only son of the late Edw. Blaquiére, esq. R.N.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Christ. Hodgson, 84th reg.

Jan. 4. At Christchurch, aged 77, Arthur Quartley, esq. M.D. a member of the corporation. He was elected to the office of Mayor for three consecutive years, and died in his mayoralty. For upwards of fifty years he was in the possession of a very extensive medical practice.

Jan. 18. At Hursbourne Tarrant, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Gale.

Jan. 20. At East Chalderton, Mrs. Isabella Barrow Calcraft.

HERTS.—*Lately.* In her 86th year, the relict of the Rev. E. Mapletoft, Rector of Anstye.

HUNTS.—*Dec. 23.* Rachael, widow of William South, esq. of Buckden.

KENT.—*Dec. 28.* At Ramsgate, in her 82nd year, Sarah, relict of George Tickner Hardy, esq. of St. Lawrence.

Dec. 29. At Sholden Lodge, near Upper Deal, aged 54, Sarah, wife of Vice-Adm. Sir T. Harvey, K.C.B. She was the 4th daughter of his uncle, Capt. John Harvey, R.N.; was married in 1805, and has left a numerous family.

Jan. 8. At Hermitage, near Rochester, Helen, wife of Robert Anderson, esq. of Sudbury.

Jan. 11. Justina, wife of the Rev. G. F. Bates, Vicar of West Malling.

Jan. 13. At Charlton, aged 88, Joseph Cooper, esq.

Jan. 17. At Barton-court, near Canterbury, aged 80, Sarah, relict of William Hougham, esq.

Jan. 18. At Gravesend, aged 43, Sophia, wife of Francis Bedford, esq. architect, and second daughter of the late John Curtis, esq. of Camberwell, and of Ludgate-hill.

LEICESTER.—*Jan. 7.* Mary, wife of Wm. Jones, esq. surgeon, of Lutterworth, dau. of the late Rev. S. P. Harpur, Rector of Catthorpe.

LINCOLN.—*Jan. 2.* At Lincoln, Mary Joyce, relict of the Rev. Edw. Brackenbury, Vicar of Skendleby; a lady whose ample fortune was expended in the exercise of unbounded benevolence. The bulk of her property devolves upon Lieut.-Col. Sir Edward Brackenbury, of Skendleby.

Jan. 4. At Kirton in Lindsey, in his 77th year, George Foster, esq. surgeon, many years coroner for that part of Lincolnshire.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan. 19.* In his 74th year, Peter Thompson, esq. of Enfield.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 10.* At Norwich, Thomas King, M.D. of London.

Jan. 20. In his 65th year, Simon Martin, esq. a partner in Messrs. Gurneys' bank, Norwich.

Aged 82, Thomas Redhead, esq. of Snare Hill.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 22.* At North-

ampton, aged 72, Catharine, widow of Sir George Throckmorton, Bart. of Weston Underwood. She was the only daughter of Thomas Stapleton, of Carlton, co. York, esq. was married in 1792, and left a widow, without issue, in 1826.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 17.* At Wall's-end, John Wright, esq.

NOTTS.—*Jan. 8.* Aged 39, Honor, wife of the Rev. Theophilus Sampson, Rector of Eakring.

OXFORD.—*Jan. 18.* At Oxford, aged 75, Herbert Parsons, esq. senior partner in the Oxford Old Bank. He had been an active and influential member of the old Corporation, having been elected Common Councilman in 1792; served the office of Chamberlain in 1797; Bailiff in 1803; and twice Mayor, in 1810 and 1820; he was elected an Alderman Jan. 9th, 1827, in the room of the late Alderman Fletcher; and his services, for many years, as Treasurer to the city were invaluable. Mr. Parsons was a person of strong sense, sound judgment, and inflexible integrity; in all matters of local history or civic practice his information was extensive and correct. He was brother to Dr. Parsons, Master of Balliol, and Bishop of Peterborough; and leaves an only son, a partner in the Bank. Mr. Parsons declined the honour of a *Baronetcy* at the Coronation of George the Fourth.

Dec. 30. At Oxford, *suddenly*, in his 67th year, Tilleman Hodgkinson Bobart, esq. Superior Bedel of the Faculty of Law, and formerly Commoner of University College, of which Society he became a member, May 5th, 1790. Mr. Bobart was much beloved by his private friends, and highly respected by all who knew him. He obtained the appointment of Esquire Bedel in 1815. He has left a widow and a numerous family.

Lately. At Steeple Aston, Elizabeth Aymer, aged 104.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 24.* At Dunkerton rectory, near Bath, Anne, wife of the Rev. C. F. Bampfylde, Rector.

Dec. 28. At Bath, aged 68, Tho. Fortune, esq.

At Bath, Miss Beard, dau. of the late Col. Beard, formerly of Southampton, where her body was interred in All Saints' church.

Jan. 1. At the vicarage, Milton Clevedon, Eleanor Dorothea, wife of the Rev. James Sidney, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Cosens, Perp. Curate of Bruton.

Jan. 5. At Kingsdon, aged 27, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. Peter Hansell, Rector of Kingsdon.

Jan. 14. Aged 72, George Hayward Tugwell, esq. of Crowe Hall, near Bath.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* At Kingswin-

ford-house, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Anne Foley.

Jan. 8. In her 22nd year, Ellen, wife of William Williams, esq. of Summerfield House, West Bromwich, only dau. of Henry Hudson, esq. of Wick, near Pershore.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec. 14.* At Melford, aged 78, the widow of the Rev. C. E. Stewart, Rector of Rede.

Dec. 23. At Norfolks Clare, aged 57, Robert Territt, esq. Captain in the Northamptonshire militia, and late of the 3rd dragoons.

Lately. Aged 88, Mary, widow of the Rev. Michael Hayward, Vicar of Lakenheath.

SURREY.—*Oct. 31.* At Richmond, aged 68, Commander Henry Samuel Butt, R.N. He served as midshipman of the Crown, 50, in the East Indies, was made Lieut. 1792, and Commander of the Explosion bomb, 1797. On the night of July 7, 1800, he conducted the Falcon fire vessel in Dunkirk roads, and he subsequently commanded the Inspector and Raleigh sloops.

Dec. 25. Aged 61, Robert Thomas Kent, esq. of Chesnut-grove, Kingston.

Jan. 3. At Barnes-terrace, aged 74, Mary, relict of John Foote, esq. of Charlton-place, near Canterbury.

Jan. 15. Catherine Ann, wife of the Rev. Edw. Woodhouse, of Esher.

Jan. 23. At Burford Lodge, near Dorking, in her 74th year, Mrs. George Barclay.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 12.* At Brighton, Sophia, wife of James Peter Howard, esq. of Cadogan-place, only son of William Howard, esq. of Hyde Park-corner, and Whitehedswood Lodge, near Southampton.

Dec. 18. At Brighton, aged 46, Olivia Frances, wife of Mr. George Bedford, only dau. of the late Lieut.-col. E. C. Smith, of the Hon. E. I. Company's artillery, St. Helena.

Dec. 20. At Hastings, Richard Barron, esq. Capt. 3rd foot.

Dec. 28. At Brighton, aged 65, William Bedford, esq.

Dec. 30. At Hastings, Rose, wife of Robert Blake Byass, esq. of Fenchurch-st.

Dec. 31. At Brighton, aged 54, Catherine, wife of James C. Michell, esq. younger daughter of the late John Ahmuty, esq. Barrister-at-law, and of Maria Elizabeth his wife, one of the coheiresses of Alexander Kershaw, esq. of Heskin Hall, in the county of Lancaster, who died in 1788, a Deputy-lieutenant of that county. Mrs. Michell has been the only person who has hitherto *permanently* added to the still inadequate annual endowment of

the Percy Almshouses in Brighton, founded in 1795, for the relief of six poor women.

Jan. 10. At Allington, near Lewes, the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. E. Champnes, aged 63, Sarah, relict of James Dawson, esq.

Jan. 14. At the vicarage, Wadhurst, the residence of her son, the Rev. Robert Barlow Gardiner, in her 94th year, Elizabeth, the only child of the Rev. Ralph Barlow, Vicar of Bozeat-cum-Strixton, co. Northampton, and (for forty years) widow of the Rev. James Gardiner, Rector of Yardley-Hastings cum Denton, in the same county, 2nd son of the Rev. Robert Gardiner, LL.B. Rector of Washingtonborough, co. Lincoln, by Susannah, daughter of the Rev. Williamson Moore, Rector of Carlton Scroop, in the same county. The last named Rev. Robert Gardiner was the eldest son and heir of Robert Gardiner of Anwick, co. Lincoln, esq. (great-nephew of Dr. James Gardiner, Bishop of Lincoln) by Jane, his wife, daughter of Gerard Gore of Brampton, co. Northampton, esq. and sister and coh. of Charles Gore, esq. of the same.

Jan. 15. At Brighton, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of John Lloyd, esq. banker, London.

WARWICK.—*Dec. 16.* At Leamington, at the house of her son-in-law Michael Walker, esq. Stoneleigh Villa, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Col. Langley.

Dec. 29. Henry Couchman, esq. of Temple Balsall.

Lately. At Bilton Hall, Grace, wife of the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson. She was the dau. of Samuel Estwicke, esq. became the second wife of Mr. Bridgeman Simpson in 1793, and has left a numerous family.

WORCESTER.—*Nov. 5.* At Kempsey, aged 81, Thomas Hill, esq.

Dec. 27. Aged 75, Miss Mary Foley, only surviving sister of the late Rev. T. P. Foley, Rector of Oldswinford.

Lately. J. W. Newport Charlett, esq. Colonel of the Worcestershire militia.

Jan. 2. At Pershore, aged 75, Anne, relict of Mr. Thomas Lucy, of Stratford-upon-Avon.

YORK.—*Dec. 15.* At Great Driffeld, aged 70, Thomas Boyes, Esq.

Dec. 19. In his 83rd year, Baker Watson, esq. of Ebberston near Malton. He is succeeded in his large property by William Newton, esq. of Marishes near Malton.

Dec. 25. At Whitby, in her 83rd year, the widow of Capt. Thomas Hall, and sister to Aaron Chapman, esq. M.P.

At Heckmondwike, aged 72, Sarah, wife of Sam. Cater, esq.

Dec. 30. Aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of John Backworth, esq. of Tranby House, near Hull.

Jan. 2. At Eppleworth Grange, aged 49, Mancklin Holland, esq.

Jan. 1. At Woodhall Park, Frances, wife of the Rev. Richard Wood, Vicar of Wollaston and Ilchester, Northamptonshire, daughter of Charles Hill, esq. of Wellingborough.

Jan. 3. At Leeds, aged 75, George Whitehead, esq.

Jan. 7. At Whitby, the wife of G. Merryweather, esq. M.D. only child of I. G. Loy, Esq. M.D.

Jan. 13. Aged 68, John Spicer, esq. of Hessele.

Jan. 15. At Whitby, aged 37, Anne, wife of James Walker, esq. youngest dau. of the late Thomas Fishburn, esq.

Jan. 17. At York, James P. Needham, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 2.* Sir John Innes, the tenth Baronet, of Edengight and Balvenie, co. Banff. He succeeded his father Sir John in 1829, and dying unmarried, is succeeded by his brother, now Sir James Innes.

Dec. 17. At Edinburgh, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Wallace, of Parliament-st. Westminster.

Dec. 20. Dr. Dewar, physician to the Fleet. He served as surgeon under the flag of the late Viscount Keith, and was promoted to the rank of physician to the fleet for his services as surgeon of the Queen Charlotte (bearing the flag of Lord Exmouth) before Algiers in 1816.

Dec. 26. At the Manse of Erskine, Rev. Andrew Stewart, M.D. F.R.S.E. &c. in the 68th year of his age, and the 34th of his ministry.

Lately. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Daniel Wilkie, Minister of the new Greyfriars Church.

At Allan Park, Stirling, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Col. Bain, of Easter Livelands, Stirlingshire, only child of Edward, fourth son of the late Myles Sandys, esq. of Graythwaite Hall, Lanc.

Jan. 3. At Blair Park, aged 44, John M'Kean, esq. F.R.S.E. manager of the Scottish (Widows' Fund) Life Assurance Society.

Jan. 18. At Kilmarnock, Lieut. William Wyllie.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* At Dublin, Commodore O'Brien, who several times crossed the Channel in (the gift of his Royal Master, George IV.) a vessel not exceeding the length of six feet.

In Belfast, Miss Charlotte Knowles, eldest dau. of J. Knowles, esq. and sister of James Sheridan Knowles, esq.

At Dublin, Capt. Thomas Monck

Mason, R.N. He obtained his first commission in March, 1807; was appointed in 1812 to the *America* 74, Capt. Rowley (now Sir Josias), who made him his Flag Lieutenant in the *Impregnable* 98, in 1815. He was soon after made Commander; in 1827 appointed to the *Victory* 104; and advanced to post rank in 1828. He married in 1823 Mary, eldest dau. of the Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. then Commissioner of Portsmouth dockyard.

Jan. 3. At Castle Bellingham, in her 80th year, Lucinda, dau. of the late Alan Bellingham, esq.

Jan. 5. At Simonscourt, Dublin, Fanny, wife of George Howell, esq.

GUERNSEY.—*Dec. 18.* Aged 70, Anne, relict of William Brock, esq. for many years a resident at Heavitree, in the county of Devon.

Lately. Commander Reuben Paine, R.N. He was wounded when serving as midshipman of the *Isis*, at the battle of Copenhagen in 1801, and again in 1814, when senior Lieut. of the *Erebus* rocket-ship, on the Potomac rivers. He became Lieut. 1809, Commander 1816, and was appointed to the coast-guard service in 1831. He married in 1817 Miss Cave, of Portsmouth.

EAST INDIES.—*April 30.* At Nyagaon, Lieut. William Thomas Briggs, 74th N. I.

May 1. At Doolia, Capt. Benj. Justice, Bombay army, second son of R. Justice, esq. of Baughurst, Hants.

June 22. At Madras, aged 25, Lieut. W. Marriott, 6th Light Cavalry, only son of the late Major-Gen. Marriott.

June 30. At Cuddalore, Lieut. W. H. Viney, 30th regt.

Mary, wife of Capt. William Brett, Bombay artillery, eldest dau. of Harry Brett, esq. of Weymouth.

July 7. At Poona, George Cruickshanks, Lieut. and Adjutant 5th Bombay N. I.

July 31. At Singapore, in her 22nd year, Elizabeth Anne, wife of George Augustus Chichely Plowden, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, and only daughter of Robert Routledge, esq. of Pentonville.

Aug. 1. Drowned at the entrance of the river Hoogly, in his 18th year, Mr. Edward Parbury, youngest son of the late Charles Parbury, esq. of Seymour-place.

Aug. 5. At Madras, aged 78, Nathaniel Webb, esq. brother of the late Samuel Webb, esq. of Henbury; after a residence of nearly 60 years, and having filled some of the most important offices in that Presidency.

Aug. 10. At Chunar, Ensign George U., son of the late Matthew Law, esq.

At Agra, Lieut. Henry Brooks Walker, of the Bengal European regiment.

Aug. 19. At Vellore, Capt. Hugh Pearson, R.N. of Myrecairny. He was wounded when serving as master's mate of the *Barfleur* 98 in an action with the *Cadiz* flotilla, July 3, 1797; obtained the rank of Lieut. 1799; and distinguished himself on several occasions, while serving as first of the *Arethusa* frigate, on the north coast of Spain, in 1809 and 1810. He was promoted to the command of the *Curlew* sloop in 1814.

Aug. 21. At Bombay, Nicholas A. Goslin, esq. 2d Native Light Cavalry.

WEST INDIES.—July 30. At the Mauritius, Major George Cuninghame, late of the Bengal Army, and for some years Especial Judge in that Island.

Nov. 1. In Jamaica, Simon Taylor, esq. second son of the late John Taylor, esq. of Kirkton-hill, N. B.

ABROAD.—July 18. At Ernstbrunn in Lower Austria, a day labourer named Damberger, at the extraordinary age of 130 years. He was born in 1708, at Zierotitz, in Moravia. He served in the time of Charles VI. under Prince Eugene of Savoy. He never married till he was 100 years old, and from July 1829 was a pensioner on the Emperor's privy purse.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 22, 1839.

Christened.		•	Buried.			Between					
Males			Males								
589	} 1126		529	} 1070		2 and 5	128	50 and 60	85		
Females 537			Females 541			5 and 10	55	60 and 70	107		
						10 and 20	33	70 and 80	86		
						20 and 30	68	80 and 90	33		
						30 and 40	109	90 and 100	1		
						40 and 50	104				
Whereof have died under two years old...259											

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Jan. 25.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
79	8	38	7	26	4	51	4	41	8	43	6

PRICE OF HOPS, Jan. 28.

Farnham Pockets, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Bags, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Jan. 28.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 28. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>		Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 28.	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>		Beasts.....	2,841 Calves 85
Veal.....	5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	to 6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>		Sheep	23,720 Pigs 365
Pork.....	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	to 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>			

COAL MARKET, Jan. 25.

Walls Ends, from 19*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 18*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 57*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 57*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 9*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 10*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 219.—Ellesmere and Chester, 79.—Grand Junction, 202.—Kennet and Avon, 28.—Leeds and Liverpool, 700.—Regent's, 16¼.—Rochdale, 109.—London Dock Stock, 67.—St. Katharine's, 110½.—West India, 112.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 204.—Grand Junction Water-Works, 69.—West Middlesex, 104.—Globe Insurance, 144½.—Guardian, 40.—Hope, 57⅞.—Chartered Gas, 52½.—Imperial Gas, 48½.—Phoenix Gas, 24½.—Independent Gas, 48½.—General United Gas, 30.—Canada Land Company, 26.—Reversionary Interest, 133.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1838, to January 25, 1839, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	34	39	42	29, 74	cloudy, rain
27	36	43	34	, 70	do. fair
28	33	41	35	30, 24	do. do.
29	38	44	47	, 20	rain
30	48	51	44	, 08	cloudy, rain
31	35	42	37	, 50	fair
Jan. 1	40	45	49	, 16	cloudy
2	46	48	48	, 06	do.
3	47	49	48	29, 85	do.
4	44	47	35	, 50	do. fair
5	36	42	34	, 59	fair
6	32	35	47	, 50	snow, r. win.
7	46	44	38	, 09	cloudy
8	34	39	37	, 55	do. fair, rain
9	33	36	30	, 80	fair
10	32	41	41	30, 20	do.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	41	46	50	, 10	rain, cloudy
12	49	49	46	, 18	cloudy, fair
13	49	51	48	30, 00	do.
14	44	48	42	29, 87	do. rain.
15	36	43	34	, 78	fair, cloudy
16	35	39	32	, 90	do. do.
17	30	38	30	30, 00	cloudy, rain
18	29	38	38	, 04	do.
19	45	49	35	29, 40	rain, cloudy
20	40	45	48	30, 00	cloudy, rain
21	49	46	38	29, 66	do. do.
22	32	39	34	30, 14	fair
23	34	40	37	, 50	do. cloudy
24	36	44	40	, 48	do. do.
25	44	46	38	29, 98	cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 28, 1838, to January 28, 1839, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	202 ³ / ₄	93 ¹ / ₄		100 ¹ / ₄	100 ¹ / ₄		15				64 pm.	65 66 pm.
29	203 ¹ / ₄	93 ¹ / ₄			100		15				62 pm.	66 64 pm.
31	202 ¹ / ₄	93 ¹ / ₄			100		15					64 66 pm.
1	203 ¹ / ₄	93 ¹ / ₄			100						62 64 pm.	66 64 pm.
2	203 ¹ / ₂	93 ³ / ₈			100		15					64 66 pm.
3	202 ³ / ₄	93 ¹ / ₄		100 ³ / ₄	100		14 ⁷ / ₈					66 64 pm.
4	203	93 ¹ / ₄		100 ³ / ₄	100						64 65 pm.	64 67 pm.
5	203	93 ³ / ₈		100 ³ / ₄	100		14 ⁷ / ₈				63 pm.	67 65 pm.
7	203	93 ⁵ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈		100 ³ / ₄	100 ¹ / ₄					63 pm.	65 67 pm.
8	203	93 ¹ / ₂	92 ³ / ₄		100	100 ¹ / ₄	15			257 ¹ / ₂	63 65 pm.	66 68 pm.
9	203	93 ¹ / ₂	92 ³ / ₄		100	100	15			257 ¹ / ₂	65 pm.	66 68 pm.
10	203	93 ¹ / ₂	92 ³ / ₄			100 ¹ / ₄	15			257	64 63 pm.	66 68 pm.
11		93 ¹ / ₂	92 ³ / ₄		100 ³ / ₄	100 ¹ / ₄						
12	202 ¹ / ₂		93 ¹ / ₂	100 ³ / ₄	100 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₄	15				63 66 pm.	66 68 pm.
14	203	93 ⁵ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈		100 ⁷ / ₈	100 ³ / ₈	15			257	65 pm.	66 68 pm.
15	203	93 ¹ / ₂	92 ³ / ₄		100 ⁷ / ₈	100 ³ / ₈	15		103 ³ / ₄	257	63 65 pm.	66 68 pm.
16	203	93 ⁵ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈		100 ⁷ / ₈	100 ³ / ₈	15		103 ³ / ₄	257 ¹ / ₂		66 68 pm.
17	203 ¹ / ₂	93 ⁵ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈		100 ⁷ / ₈	100 ³ / ₈	15			257 ¹ / ₂	64 pm.	67 69 pm.
18	203	93 ⁵ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈		100 ⁷ / ₈	100 ³ / ₈	15			257 ¹ / ₂	64 pm.	68 70 pm.
19	203 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₂	92 ³ / ₄		100 ¹ / ₄	100 ³ / ₈	15			257 ¹ / ₂	64 66 pm.	68 70 pm.
21	203 ¹ / ₂	93 ³ / ₈	92 ⁵ / ₈		100	100				257 ¹ / ₂	64 66 pm.	67 69 pm.
22	203	93 ¹ / ₄	92 ⁵ / ₈	100 ⁵ / ₈	100 ⁵ / ₈	99 ⁷ / ₈	15	91 ¹ / ₈			63 65 pm.	69 68 pm.
23		93 ¹ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂		100 ¹ / ₂	99 ⁷ / ₈				254 ¹ / ₂	62 64 pm.	65 67 pm.
24		93 ¹ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂		100 ¹ / ₂	99 ⁷ / ₈	15			255	62 64 pm.	65 67 pm.
25	203 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂		100 ¹ / ₂	99 ⁷ / ₈	15			255 ¹ / ₂	62 64 pm.	65 67 pm.
26	202 ¹ / ₂	93 ³ / ₈	92 ⁵ / ₈		100 ⁵ / ₈	100 ¹ / ₈	15 ¹ / ₈		104 ¹ / ₄	256	63 61 pm.	65 64 pm.
28	202	93 ³ / ₈	92 ⁵ / ₈		100 ⁵ / ₈	100 ¹ / ₈				257		

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
MARCH, 1839.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In our last Number, p. 116, we inserted an anecdote respecting a physician ordering ice-creams to be warmed, in which the name of Sir Henry Halford was introduced in a way which might be considered to throw ridicule on that distinguished physician. We now confidently contradict this silly story, convinced that the anecdote is not applicable to Sir Henry Halford, who, we have authority to state, was never guilty of so foolish a remark.

MR. URBAN,—In the Minor Correspondence of your December Number, Mr. BRITTON has offered certain remarks on the projected “Bedfordshire Illustrations,” advancing opinions from which, I apprehend, hundreds of competent judges would differ, and making several statements which, I am sure, he would find it difficult to substantiate. “A committee of noblemen and gentlemen of the county,” as Mr. Britton very justly remarks, “should aim at producing something above a few illustrative prints;” and so they do, and no doubt will succeed in accomplishing a higher object. But as for “laying the foundation, and raising part, if not the whole, of the superstructure of a substantial, respectable, and authentic county history, by sending round circulars with a request that answers may be returned with all possible dispatch;” “employing an artist who can make correct and tasteful drawings of the churches,” and so forth; and above all, as for “putting [the result] to press before the Christmas of 1839,” as Mr. B. “ventures to predict” might be done: he may be well assured that nothing of the kind either will or should take place. The county history which would result from such a process would be precisely one of that class of works which disgrace our literature, and uselessly lumber our shelves, at the present day,—wretched substitutes for county histories, which do very well to harbour dust on a drawing-room table, but which are of no earthly use besides,—which only serve to mislead the simple and perplex the sober inquirer. Mr. Britton offers to “advise the committee, when they are prepared to set about their task in earnest;” but it remains to be seen whether the committee want advice; and it is no disparagement to Mr. Britton to remark, that advice on such a subject should be sought at the hands of some one of approved experience and ability in matters of antiquity, history, genealogy and heraldry. — BEDFORDIENSIS.

An OLD COUNTY MAGISTRATE re-

quests to correct a mistake in our memoir of the late excellent Sir J. A. Park. In p. 210, it is stated “that he always felt extremely flattered that the Government considered him to be the fittest man to try eminent malefactors.” This, it is evident, must be a most incorrect and unfounded assertion. Government cannot select a judge to try any case, however important, but by a *special commission*; and, with the exception of the special commissions in London in 1817 and 1820, at each of which the *Chief Justice of the King’s Bench* presided, no special commission has been issued in England since 1816, and which was to try the rioters in the Isle of Ely,—the late Justices Dampier, K.B. and Burrough; C. P. presiding. Mr. Justice Park had scarcely ascended the Bench when that occurrence took place. With respect to the remarkable criminals enumerated, our correspondent states, of his own knowledge, that Sir J. A. Park had chosen the Home Winter Circuit in 1823 before Thurtell was even committed for trial. Corder was tried at Bury in 1828, before the late Chief Baron Alexander; and with respect to Fauntleroy and Greenacre, who were tried at the periodical sessions at the Old Bailey, every attorney’s clerk in London is perfectly aware that the judges assist at those sessions *in rotation*, or, at any rate, by agreement among themselves, and not by any interference or direction of Government.

VIATOR remarks, “In the notes to Boswell’s Life of Johnson (February), p. 131, an erroneous correction is contained of Mr. Croker’s strange assertion, that Viscount Montagu was drowned in attempting to shoot the Falls of Schaffhausen. Lord Montagu was drowned at the rapids of Lauffenburg, on the frontier of the canton of Argau and the duchy of Baden, and not at Lauterbrun, which is in the canton of Berne, many leagues distant from the Rhine. The mistake arises from Mr. Croker having confounded the falls of Lauffen (by which name the falls of Schaffhausen are known in Switzerland) with the rapids of Lauffenburg. These rapids are descended frequently by boats, assisted by ropes; and on one occasion two English gentlemen shot them in a boat without assistance. In attempting the same feat, Lord Montagu lost his life. The falls of Lauffen or Schaffhausen are eighty feet in perpendicular height.”

P. 156, col. 1, in the letter on Celtic language, *for* Reinish *read* Finnish.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MUSIC AND FRIENDS, OR PLEASANT RECOLLECTIONS OF A
DILETTANTE. BY WILLIAM GARDINER. 2 vols. 8vo.

"IL est aisé," says a French author, "*de Critiquer un auteur, mais il est difficile de l'apprecier*," and certainly it would not be difficult for the malignity of criticism to detect in these volumes food appropriate to its taste; to animadvert on much that is trifling, and something that is inaccurate; to represent the vagueness of many of the statements, and the looseness of some of the criticisms: it would be easy to represent the author as discussing topics of which he has but slender knowledge, and giving his opinion of characters whose attainments and abilities he is unable to measure. It might be said, that sometimes he is trifling, and sometimes tedious; that he is too various to fix attention, and perhaps too local in his anecdotes to arouse curiosity. But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, there is enough in Mr. Gardiner's volumes to amuse and even to instruct; there is a fund of good humour, and there is a simplicity of character which propitiate the reader: and if many of the persons whose portraits appear in these pages, are not of first-rate importance, or known beyond the pages of county history, we must remember that a skilful artist can make much of an inferior subject, and that the most trifling characters, like the Fleurist of La Bruyère, or the Paridel of Pope, can be rendered agreeable by the delicacy, the spirit, and the harmony of the colouring. "*Quis est ille eloquens* (says Quintilian), *qui et humilia subtiliter, et mediocria temperatè potest dicere.*" The circle, however, of Mr. Gardiner's acquaintance sometimes extended to persons of eminence and attainment; and the few additional touches which he affords towards completing our knowledge of them, are not to be estimated absolutely, or by their own separate importance, but by the effect which this additional information produces on what is already known; by the important addition which a small increase makes on what is already accumulated, and the assistance it gives to the completion of the whole. It is true that not much is gained by the reader, when he learns that Mr. Gardiner, when a little boy, was put to bed to Mrs. Macauley; nor do we feel much interest in the fortunes of Mr. Lambert the pinguid, and Signor Borowlaski the minute; we are not forming collections relating to Mr. Barrington the pickpocket; nor are we meditating lives of Malibran or Paganini;—but as the scene changes, other personæ dramatis occasionally appear: now and then a bishop, or doctor of divinity comes upon the stage;—Dr. Parr stalks forward, and shakes the terrors of his wig; Mr. Hall glitters in the splendour of his Baptist eloquence; or Mr. Thomas Moore gives reasons for declining the senatorial honours reserved for him, by the electors of Bristol.

The narrative is written in the lively and pleasing manner of conversational discourse; while the author stoops down to pick up here and there the flowers that had half escaped and fallen away from the grasp of his

memory, and to perpetuate, in imperishable type, the recollection of his friends and acquaintance in Leicestershire.

“Ridentes calathos spoliis agrestibus implens.”

Let us begin then, as the author himself does, by an anecdote or two of Priestley; transferring into our pages the original text, and satisfying ourselves with adding an explanatory note or two, as we pass along.

“In the year 1786, Dr. Priestley paid a visit to Mr. R. Brewin, of Leicester, who was in some way related to him by marriage. I saw the great philosopher when he called upon Mr. Coltman. He was a neat little man, primly dressed as a divine, wearing a huge powdered curled wig, a clerical cocked hat, and a gold-headed cane. His appearance was venerable, and his manner grave and commanding. He may be said to be the father of chemistry; and though the principle of phlogiston upon which his system was founded, was not established, yet it led the way to that which Lavoisier perfected. He was the discoverer of several of the gases; and in pursuing his experiments, I well recollect the circumstance which led to the discovery of the *bleaching* gas, now called *chlorine*. He was experimenting, and finding the cork of the retort too small, he wrapped a piece of printed calico round it to make it fit, when taking it out, he found the colours discharged. * * Though Priestley * was the discoverer of the gases, his pursuits were too general to allow him to make them available to the benefit of society.

He was the first to exhibit the inflammable gas, which now lights all the great cities of Europe. To say nothing of Priestley's researches in Theology, History, Metaphysics, Optics, and Electricity, the two discoveries before mentioned are sufficient to immortalise his name. When the Doctor was at Paris, the savans who met him in the Academy of Sciences, expressed their surprise that a man of his attainments should *trouble himself with unprofitable disquisitions upon Theology*. He was a man of the greatest suavity and mildness, and seemed unconscious of the transcendent powers he possessed, which is seen in the following paragraph:—‘What I have known,’ says he, ‘with respect to myself, has tended much to lessen both my admiration and contempt of others. Could we have entered into the mind of an Isaac Newton, and have traced all the steps by which he produced his great works, we might see nothing very extraordinary in the process.’ * * Dr. Priestley fled for his life over the fields by the blaze of light which issued from his magnificent library in flames.” †

The next person who succeeds in Mr. Gardiner's gallery of portraits is he who is commonly designated *χρηστός τε ὢν καὶ φιλόανθρωπος*, and whose character is imperishably embalmed in the two splendid eulogies of Burke and Foster.‡

* The character of Dr. Priestley, as it appears in Dr. Parr's letter from Irenopolis to the inhabitants of Eleutheropolis, p. 18, is as follows:—“Let Dr. Priestley be confuted when he is mistaken, let him be exposed when he is superficial, let him be repulsed when he is dogmatical, let him be rebuked when he is censorious; but let not his attainments be depreciated, because they are numerous, almost without a parallel; let not his talents be ridiculed, because they are superlatively great; let not his morals be vilified, because they are correct without austerity, and exemplary without ostentation; because they present even to common observers, the innocence of a hermit, and the simplicity of a Patriarch; and because a philosophic eye will at once discover in them, *the deep-fixed root of virtuous principle, and the solid trunk of virtuous habit*.” See also “Sequel to the Printed Paper,” &c. p. 98—126.

† The avowed cause of these riots was the commemoration of the fall of the Bastille on the 14th July 1789. The anniversary took place 14 July 1791. Besides the house of Dr. Priestley, the mansions of the Humphrys, Lloyds, Russells, Huttons, Taylors, and Rylands were destroyed. This reign of terror lasted four or five days. Dr. Parr was so alarmed that he moved his library from Hatton to the shelter of his friend Dr. Routh's rooms at Magdalene College, Oxford.

‡ See Foster's Essay on Decision of Character, vol. 1. If any of our readers should

"In the Blue Boar Lane (says Mr. G.) I met a little neat-dressed man, prowling about in some dirty alleys, who attracted my attention, and asked me to conduct him to Simon's Hospital; at that time it was an old thatched building, not having the slightest appearance of an alms-house. This singular gentleman, in a Pompadour

coat and a gold-headed cane, was John Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, who found no place too mean or loathsome to visit. He had called on Mr. Mason, surgeon to the gaol, and was pressed to take dinner; but his answer was, that he took but two meals a-day, and those invariably consisted of tea."

Of this eminent person so little is known, notwithstanding that his character was once represented on the stage,* that we shall add a few memoranda which we gathered from the conversation of one of his relations. Mr. Howard was heir to the fortune of Mr. Leeds, Master in Chancery, the expectation of which induced him to sink a large proportion of his own property in his different travels, perhaps to the amount of fifteen or twenty thousand pounds. He had from his sister about fifteen thousand pounds. He died, however, before Mr. Leeds. He had one son who went to Cambridge and thence to Edinburgh, at which latter place he caught that disease which probably induced insanity. Howard seemed to have a presentiment that he should not return from his last journey. "I shall not be back," said he, "for some years, perhaps never." Mr. Howard does not seem to have been quite so inattentive to works of art and fancy when abroad, as some have imagined†. His relation was possessed of some fine artificial flowers, drawings, and other works he purchased in Italy, as well as Piranesi's prints of Rome. He was a grave sedate person, talked in the old-fashioned language, and whenever he called at a person's house, or was met, seemed always in a hurry; many prayers and pious meditations were found in his travelling books at his decease.

Mr. Gardiner gives an interesting account of his native city of Leicester, in its antique costume; which, having been preserved probably for many centuries, has now gone out with the farthingale and ruff, swept away by the levelling genius of modern days.

"Froissart, in his Chronicles, speaks of my native place as the *ragged* town of Leicester. This term was probably applied more to the irregularity of the streets and houses, than to the attire of the inhabitants. The vacant ground that lies between the High Street and Sanvygate was covered with churches, monasteries, and hospitals; and at the demolition of these religious houses, large spaces were thrown open, which afterwards were converted into gardens and orchards. At

this time the art of making bricks was not known, and these tracts were enclosed in every direction by walls made of mud and straw, forming dark and gloomy lanes. I remember, when a boy, the frightful sensations I had in an evening when passing these dismal purlieus. Within the last twenty years the mud walls have begun to disappear, and houses for the working people give a more cheerful aspect to this solitary part of the town. I suppose it was about the year 1700 that

feel surprised at our placing the name of Foster beside that of Burke, we remind them of the words of Sir James Mackintosh. "I have read with the greatest admiration the essays of Mr. Foster, whom perhaps you know. He is one of the most profound and elegant writers that England has produced, &c."—*Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 371.

* In Mrs. Inchbald's Comedy "Such things are." The particulars of Howard's death may be found in Dr. Clarke's Travels, vol. i. p. 604. See a character of him in Dr. Currie's Medical Reports, vol. ii. p. 42, app. which would have deserved more praise if it had not followed Burke too closely.

† See Sir James Smith's Correspondence, vol. i. p. 188, in a letter from Dr. Goodenough, "When Howard set out on his prison visitation, he refused seeing any of those lesser *spectacula*, alleging that one pursuit was sufficient at a time."

the vast tracts of clay which lie in the South-fields were discovered, which led to the making of bricks; for we do not find any buildings made of these materials further back than the date of 1708, which appears upon the great Meeting. The houses before this time were made of framed timbers, with gable-ends projecting towards the street, the interstices being filled up with mud, and plastered over. One of the last of these ancient buildings—the ‘Blue Boar,’ where Richard the Third slept the night before the fight in Bosworth field—was so constructed, except the chimney, which was built of brick of a peculiar make, no doubt imported from Holland.* The dress of the inhabitants has improved in a more striking degree. The mass of the people were clad in the rustic materials woven on the spot. The farmers converted the russet fleeces shorn from the black sheep into a mixed cloth, very rarely milled, of which their garments were made; and the women’s bettermost gowns were made of the tammies wrought at Harborough. So scanty were the varieties of cloth at that time, that the upper ranks could only distinguish themselves from the vulgar by adopting the finery of the French: such as trimming their hats and coats with gold lace, and wearing ruffles. The ladies were distinguished by high powdered heads, hoops, and high-heeled

shoes. The manufacture in Leicester chiefly consisted in making pink stockings for the lower order, and for the higher pearl-coloured, with scarlet clocks. In the dress of the men, the waistcoat flaps came down nearly as low as the knee; and the stockings, made long enough to reach the top of the thigh, were gartered on the outside, and the top rolled down as far as the leg. The coat-sleeves were wide and short, and the cuff so capacious that you might have poured into it a gallon of wheat. Learned men and dignitaries continued this ridiculous costume, as a mark of distinction, long after it had gone out of general fashion. The mode of living at this time among the higher classes was simple and economic compared to the present; and, although meat was not more than two pence a pound, and wheaten bread three farthings, few of the lower order touched either, barley bread being the common food of the people. At this time the fields were open, and the corn lands extended as far as the eye could reach. On the common the cottager kept his pigs and poultry. An important article of food was the vast flocks of pigeons; every farmer had his dove-cot; and immense quantities were brought to market every Saturday, and sold under the pigeon tree, a tall spready sycamore that stood near the top of the market place.”

As we travel on through the author’s native country, in the list of its worthies, we next meet our old friend, and the friend of poor Goldsmith, when almost friendless—Mr. Cradock.

“In the library at Gumley, I saw a copy of Euripides which belonged to Milton,† with marginal notes penned by the great Poet. Mr. Cradock was more than eighty years of age, retaining great vivacity and full of anecdote. He was the companion of Garrick, Goldsmith, Burke, and Johnson. From his intimacy with the tragedian he had acquired a great passion for the stage, and I am well persuaded he was a fine actor. In describing Garrick’s powers he frequently threw himself into his attitudes, and a configuration of countenance that could only be caught from so great a genius. His friend Bishop Warburton had the same itch for acting. One

day, as he was walking up the Strand, he was overtaken by the Bishop in his carriage, who called to him and said, ‘Cradock, I am going to preach a sermon before the Lord Mayor, if you have nothing better to do, get in and go with me.’ My friend joined the Bishop, and their conversation soon turned upon Shakspeare. After they had entered the vestry, the bishop, in a fit of enthusiasm, began to personate Falstaff, and as he was just in the act of swelling into the courageous knight, the mayor and aldermen burst into the vestry, and it was with difficulty that his Lordship could reassume the gravity of his lawn sleeves.”‡

* See the description, with two views, in our number for July 1837. *Edit.*

† This copy is now in the possession of Sir H. Halford, to whom Mr. Cradock gave it. The notes, we think, have been printed. We believe, that this Milton, a copy of Lycophron, and one volume of the Sonetti of Varchi, are the only books that can be traced back to Milton’s possession. The last book had been most diligently read by him.

‡ Mr. Gardiner has not only given us the above laughable anecdote of Warburton,

Mr. Gardiner was present one day at the trial of Warren Hastings, when he began his defence.

"Here I heard that wonderful orator Edmund Burke, who opened the business of the day. His voice was high and shrill, and without that inflection or those tones of the chest, which I thought so fervid, an imagination would have produced. The Governor of India was the most splendid and elegant in his appearance I ever saw. He was dressed in a puce-coloured

silk coat, bag-wig, and diamond-hilted sword, which was taken from him before he knelt down at the bar. This was after Mr. Burke had done speaking, when he rose, and cried out, 'Save me, my Lords, from these men, my persecutors!' in a tone of voice much more passionate than that of the great orator."

We presume it was the natural desire of imitating these masters of eloquence that soon after led Mr. Gardiner into an unfortunate trial of his own powers. He was present at the House of Commons on Mr. Grey's motion on the seizure of Oczakow by the Empress of Russia; and after he had heard all the great orators, Pitt, Burke, Sheridan,—Mr. Fox got up; and Mr. Gardiner was so excited by his oratory, that without reflecting where he was, he cried out vehemently "bravo" till the House rung with his applause. The Speaker immediately got up and said that more unwarrantable conduct he had never witnessed. It was a high breach of privilege, and a serjeant-at-arms was ordered to bring the offender to the bar. A tall handsome man, sitting alone in the side gallery, approached him, and said, with a countenance almost breaking forth into a laugh, "How could you be so indiscreet, young man?" He was no other than the Prince of Wales, whom the importance of the debate had brought into the House. We have, however, some doubts about this latter part of the anecdote; for how the Prince could prevent the Speaker's officer executing his orders, as Mr. Gardiner affirms he did, we do not see; his being in the House to *liberate* an offender, being as great an infringement on its privileges, as his predecessor entering the same violated walls to *seize* one. We must now pass over the meeting with the celebrated Dr. Dalton, and those other gentlemen whom Mr. Gardiner mentions, whose visions, like the Doctor's, were so singularly imperfect as not to distinguish the difference of colours; we must leave the gentleman of the Navy who, having a blue uniform, bought a pair of *red* breeches to match; and Dr. Nichols's friend, who considered a cucumber and a boiled lobster of the same colour, and who could not distinguish a leek from a stick of red sealing-wax; * we must pass without recording the dinner at Marshal Mortier's, and even the conversations with Catalani on her necklaces; † we must leave without saluting Mr. Gifford,

but a few pages further, one of Dean Swift. "He frequently made journeys from Ireland to see his mother at Leicester. Of his witticisms I recollect one: a drunken comber passing his reverence, and staggering against him said,—"I've been *spinning* it out." "Yes," said the Dean, "I see you have, and you are now *reeling* it home."

* Dr. Dalton passing a geranium, told Mr. Gardiner, the tree appeared to him of a red colour; he supposed it arose from the waters of the eye being tinged, and that it could be corrected by coloured glasses. Dr. Elliotson corroborates this account of Dr. Dalton's imperfection, among other persons similarly afflicted.

† One evening Mr. Gardiner ventured to admire a pearl necklace the enchantress wore; she replied, "Dis is noting—only 270 guinea. You come to Brompton, see my fine necklace, sixteen thousand guinea; my tiara and earring four thousand guinea—de all twenty thousand guinea." This necklace belonged to the Queen of Portugal, which she purchased with her savings the three first years she came to England. Mr. Gardiner mentions that Malibran was making, a little previous to her death, about eight hundred pounds a week,

“a mean-looking man with a cast in one eye;” and more reluctantly still many of the dramatis personæ, who had assembled at Leicester :—Mrs. Jordan, who, having just parted with the Duke of Clarence, very judiciously treated the company with the duett “Oh ! spouse adored !” and Mathews, and Munden, and even Elliston, who lives immortal in the lucubrations of Charles Lamb ; we must leave Peter Pindar sitting, on a beautiful morning, with the window up, and a bottle of rum before him (his daily potion), quaffing care and sorrow away, and spinning out his life to the period of eighty-four, in defiance of physicians and moralists ; and the visit to Cobbett, at Kensington, from which we learn, that that great man had dimples on his hands, and drank milk and water to his beefsteaks ; and so we come to our old friend Dr. Samuel Parr, τοῦ πολυμαθεστάτου, concerning whom we must speak more at large.

“Once a year Dr. Parr was in the habit of paying a visit to his friend Dr. Hill at Leicester, when the Rev. Mr. Berry, Mr. Brewin, and myself were invariably invited to meet him. I had no claim to be of the party, further than an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Hill. The other gentlemen were convened at the desire of Dr. Parr on account of their literary attainments. It was a great treat to be introduced into such company. My friends were skilful in bringing out the vast store of learning possessed by this literary cormorant. I never was present when this learned divine did not lead the conversation and turn his little searching eye about for applause and admiration. It might be said of him that he was a literary gladiator, a prize-fighter in Latin and Greek, and one that was not easily matched. His conversation was an exhibition of scholastic dexterity, accompanied by a good share of vanity. His disposition to shine was never less conspicuous than when in the company of Robert Hall.* It was at breakfast always that the combatants met, and as soon as the cups were removed pipes were introduced, and in five minutes they were enveloped in smoke. Here Parr was another creature. He bowed to the learning and inspiration of Hall, whose talents and humility quite abashed him. It is said that he acknowledged Hall to be the only man that filled him with veneration and fear. In the company of those who could appreciate his talents, Parr’s wit was continually flashing ; but when attacked by pert, talkative, and pretending persons, his sarcasm was cutting in the extreme. I remember, in a conversation at a dinner-

table, while the Doctor was enjoying his turbot and lobster sauce, a Mr. M. B. who sate opposite to him observed, that he heard that it was the Doctor’s opinion, that a papist was a better subject of the nation than a calvinist. Upon which he said, ‘You may have heard many sayings of mine, some good and some bad, but I always choose to speak for myself.’ Mr. B. rejoined, ‘Perhaps, however, you will admit that to be your opinion.’ Upon which the Doctor, not liking the interruption to his repast, looking over his spectacles, and rapping the table in an energetic way, replied, ‘Sir, I admit nothing, I assert it.’ Mrs. Jeffcut, who was an incessant talker, after having teased him for some time, said, ‘Doctor, you know it is the privilege of women to talk nonsense.’ ‘No, Madam,’ replied the Doctor, ‘it is not their privilege, it is their infirmity.’ I remember his relating his severe rebuke of Sir James Mackintosh, who had said that O’Coighley richly deserved his fate, since it was impossible to conceive of a greater scoundrel. ‘By no means, Jemmy,’ said the Doctor, ‘it is very possible to conceive of a greater scoundrel. He was an Irishman, he might have been a Scotchman ; he was a priest, he might have been a lawyer ; he was a traitor, he might have been an apostate.’ Though very free in lashing his antagonists, he would often flatter them in the same breath. I once ventured a playful remark which instantly drew upon me one of his tremendous frowns. ‘Sir, your absurdities are only surpassed by your genius.’ Speaking of scholars like himself, he spoke of them by their christian names,

* “I once observed to Robert Hall with respect to Dr. Parr, ‘You must allow that he is a vain man ;’—his reply was, ‘Sir, do you know any one that has so much to be vain of.’” We take this opportunity of stating that the sermon preached at the funeral of Dr. Parr by the present Bishop of Lichfield is a very judicious and elegant composition ; he is partial, but without prejudice ; and laudatory, but without adulation. A clever character of Dr. Parr, written in Greek by Sir William Jones, is in the possession of the Duke of Sussex, printed in his Life by Dr. Johnston.

and he thought, in number and talent, the *Sams** had proved themselves the greatest men. There was Sam. Butler, Sam. Johnson, Sam. Parr, Sam. Butler of Shrewsbury, and last his servant-man Sam, who was as great a man as any of them. When any distinguished persons were present, he was courteous in the extreme, giving them every title that belonged to them. My friend Mr. Berry, who had dined at Hatton, when Dr. William Bennett, the Bishop of Cloyne, was at table, remarked that the Doctor never addressed him but as my Lord Bishop,—‘Will your Lordship take any more mutton?’ But when alone he heard the Doctor, who was on the library ladder in search of a book, say to the Bishop, ‘Bill, bring the

candle.’ † Dr. Parr was one of the few persons bold enough to maintain his opinion of civil and religious liberty at the fearful times of the Birmingham riots. Soon after this, dining in a public company, he was called upon to drink ‘Church and King,’ the watchword of a party, and the reigning toast of the times. At first he declined; but, compliance being pressed upon him, with much solemnity and great energy of voice he spoke thus, ‘I am compelled to drink the toast given from the chair, but I shall do so with my own comment. Well then, gentlemen, Church and King—once it was the toast of Jacobites, now it is the toast of Incendiaries. It means a Church without the Gospel, and a King above the Law.’ ”

One anecdote more, and we must pass to another portrait.

“Dr. Parr carried his singularities into the church. On those days when the Athanasian Creed was ordered to be read, he invariably laid an emphasis on the

first Person in the Trinity, and slurred over, in a rapid tone, the Son and the Holy Ghost. Some learned persons visiting him, who attended the Morning

* The “Sams,” however, are surpassed by the “Richards.” See in the *Anglorum Pleiadi*, in Dr. C. Burney’s *Tentamende Metris Æschyli*, “*Quantus ille Primus, quantus enim Postremus, Ricardi illustres; Bentleium dico et Porsonum.*” The *Pleias* consists of the names of R. Bentley, R. Dawes, J. Markland, J. Toup, J. Taylor, T. Tyrwhitt, and R. Porson. We will find room for Dr. Burney’s eulogy on them:—“*At quantus ille primus, quantus enim Postremus. Si tamen in ceteris singulis singulas facultates—si mirabilem regularum metricarum scientiam—si facilitatem in veteribus sanandis exquisitam—si notitiam Attici et Romani juris uberrimam—si multiplicem eruditionem in obscuris locis illustrandis prompte et feliciter adhibitam—si præstantiam ingenii sagacitate excellentem—laudaverunt æquales, laudabunt posterum.*” v. p. 12, Pref.

† The character of this prelate has been drawn in such bright colours by Dr. Parr, that we think it worth extracting for the entertainment of our readers, particularly as it is only to be found in a pamphlet of the Doctor’s, now seldom referred to by scholars, and never heard of by the public.

“Among the fellows of Emanuel College there was one man, whom I cannot remember without feeling that all my inclination to commend, and all my talents for commendation, are disproportionate to his merit. From habits not only of close intimacy, but of early and uninterrupted friendship, I can say that there is scarcely one Greek or Roman author of eminence, in verse or prose, whose writings are not familiar to him. He is equally successful in combating the difficulties of the most obscure, and catching a glance at the beauties of the most elegant. Though I could mention two or three persons who have made a greater proficiency than my friend in philological learning, yet, after surveying all the intellectual endowments of all my literary acquaintances, I cannot name the man whose taste seems to me more correct or pure, or whose judgment upon any composition in Greek, Latin, or English, would carry with it higher authority to my mind. To those discourses which, when delivered before an academical audience, captivated the young and interested the old, which were argumentative without formality, and brilliant without gaudiness, and in which the happiest selection of topics were united with the most luminous arrangement of matter, it cannot be unsafe for me to pay the tribute of my praise, because every hearer was an admirer, and every admirer will be a witness. As a tutor he was unwearied in the instruction, liberal in the government, and anxious for the welfare of all entrusted to his care. The brilliancy of his conversation, and the suavity of his manners, were the more endearing, because they were united with qualities of a higher order, because in morals he was correct without moroseness, and because in

Service in his church, in a difficult passage of Scripture, he chose to quote the original Greek at some length ; but before he began, he said to his congregation, in a familiar tone, ' I am going to address myself to some learned men that sit yonder. I'll talk to you presently.' The Doctor was very proud of his *bells** and his choir, and always encouraged them to sing a long hymn or anthem before the sermon, during which he used to steal into the vestry and smoke his pipe. When they had done, the clerk informed him ; and, if the Doctor had not finished, he would to say, ' John, tell them to sing the last two verses over again—my people love singing, and I love smoking.' It mattered not what part of the service he was in, his colloquial style would break out. A farming man coming in rather late, the Doctor stopped short and said, ' John, how many times am I to tell you not to stump up the aisle in those hob-nailed shoes.' These eccentricities, however, were not confined to the rebukes of

Damon or Tityrus, but showed themselves in matters of more questionable propriety. We have heard of late much animadversion on two of our bishops for subscribing to Unitarian sermons ; but ' e'en in a bishop we may spy desert,' compared with the Doctor's heretical singularities. Dr. Rees preached in the *Unitarian* chapel at Leamington, when Dr. Parr attended, who spoke thus of his sermons, ' I am sure that no personal partialities have influenced my judgment in my estimation of the sermons you gave to Mrs. Parr. *I have preached more than half of them!* They guide me and they animate me as a preacher ; they satisfy me as an orator ; they strongly resemble the sermons of Jortin, and they impress me with no painful feeling of inferiority when they have been interrupted by his discourses, and those of *Clarke*, Bishop, Pearce, and Sherlock. I wish you were an eye-witness of the ardour which they inspire, when I deliver them from the pulpit.' "

And so ends our account of the great Hierophant of Hatton. We are obliged to omit the very lively and pleasing account of Mr. Thomas Moore, whether at Castle Donnington, or at Hornsey ; and we confess a little feeling of malice in the poet's having shewn Lord

religion he was serious without bigotry. From the retirement of a college he stepped at once into the circle of a court ; but he has not been dazzled by its glare, nor tainted by its corruptions ; as a prelate he does honour to the gratitude of a patron, who was once his pupil, and to the dignity of a station where in his wise and honest judgment of things, great duties are connected with great emoluments. If from general principles I were permitted to descend to minute detail, I should say that in one instance he exhibited a noble proof of generosity, by refusing to accept the legal and customary profits of his office, from a peasantry bending down under the weight of indigence and exaction. I should say that upon another occasion he did not suffer himself to be irritated by perverse and audacious opposition, but, blending mercy with justice, spared a misguided father for the sake of a distressed, dependent family ; and provided at the same time for the instruction of a large and populous parish, without pushing to extremes his episcopal rights when invaded, and his episcopal powers when defied. While the English Universities produce such scholars, they well, indeed, deserve to be considered as the nurseries of learning and virtue. While the Church of Ireland is adorned with such prelates, it cannot have much to fear from that spirit of restless discontent, and excessive refinement, which has lately gone abroad. It will be instrumental to the best purposes by the best means. It will gain firm security and fresh lustre from the support of wise and good men. It will promote the noblest interests of society, and uphold in this day of peril the sacred cause of true religion. Sweet is the refreshment afforded to my soul by the remembrance of such a scholar, such a man and such a friend as Dr. William Bennett, Bishop of Cork," &c.

* Mr. Gardiner informs us that the tuning of *Bells* is a difficult task, inasmuch as some of them do not emit a distinct or homogeneous tone. As all bells utter more sounds than one, they should be so cast that the key note predominates over every other sound, and that the harmonies should be the twelfth and seventeenth above the low note. This combination produces that sprightly ringing tone which every one admires. But there is a great caprice in bells, they utter all sorts of tones. The tenor of St. Martin's Leicester gives out the minor third, which imparts to it a mournful effect. The lively bell at St. George's is the note A, which is not a foundation note. An attentive listener may hear the key-note F murmuring a major third below. Dr. Parr wrote, it appears, a curious letter upon Bells. " *Music of Nature*," p. 449. See also the account by Mr. H. S. Boyd on Bells, in *Parriana* (1st vol.) from memory !

Byron's Memoirs to Mr. Gardiner ; while we are still in amaze that its dark contents, and its author's darker history, are locked and barred in the secrets of Dr. Lushington's bosom. We also should find it dangerous to pause with our author at Dr. Samuel Butler's of Shrewsbury, among his shelves and bins, his octavos and *quartos* ; for Mr. Gardiner says, that the Bishop has not only books of all languages in his study, but *sixty different* kinds of wine in his cellar.* Though, like Walter de Mapes, this good and truly learned prelate will not say,

“ Mihi sit propositum in tabernâ mori,
Vinum sit appositum morientis ori,” &c.

We must also eschew the company of Mr. Godwin, and his memorable saying,—“ that literary men should be born with two heads ; ” and we cannot accompany Mr. Martin, the painter, in his practice of walking seven and twenty miles on a Sunday, which he calls worshipping God in the fields, for on beautiful days it is *a sin to go to church*. We must leave Lablache to the caustic witticisms of the fair wives of Leicester ; and Paganini “ in the full persuasion of the transmigration of souls, to put a leathern tube over the mouth of his mother, at the instant of her departure, and receive her last breath at the S holes of the fiddle, with which *magical* violin he then set out on his travels ; ”† and we must dedicate what parting time we have to the remembrance of Robert Hall, who first appears in a conversation with Mr. Gardiner, when he asked him, “ Who in his opinion was the greatest writer that ever appeared ? ” He replied, “ Voltaire was the most *powerful* of any author he had read.” He afterwards named Bossuet.‡ I asked him if Cicero was not very great. “ Yes, sir,” he replied : “ Cicero did not write for a paltry island, he wrote for the whole earth.” Now assuredly Bossuet was a great writer, though we think Mr. Hall might as well have mentioned Pascal, whom we think still greater ; and assuredly also, Cicero did not write for an island ; but we must demur much and long before we could come to the conclusion that Voltaire was a *powerful* writer. If he had been called clever, witty, graceful, shrewd ;—if his style had been described as light, easy, and animated, we should have agreed in the character bestowed ; but in what respect can he be distinguished as “ the most powerful of any author ? ” To which of his works can Mr. Hall allude ? To the “ *Esprit des Mœurs*,” his great historical work. Alas ! it would be now reckoned too superficial even for an elementary work. To his *Dictionnaire Philosophique* ?—a compound of the most disgusting profaneness, the grossest obscenity, the shallowest sophisms, and most superficial knowledge. We would say a word or two on this subject, now that it comes before us ; for we have undergone the task of reading nearly the centenary of his works ; but, as our opinions may be reckoned prejudiced, our criticisms incorrect, and our authority on such a subject without weight, we will express the sentiments, though we

* “ Dr. Butler showed me that rare production, ‘ The Three Impostors’, of which there are but two other copies in Europe ! ! ” At one time a great controversy raged as to who was the author of this work ; when at length it was discovered *that no such work was ever written*. *Quere ?* what was the book or bottle which Mr. Gardiner saw.

† After a performance at the Opera House, a French valet waited on Paganini the next morning, and told him that when a lad he had been a lover of his mother, and that with inexpressible delight, while listening to his performance, *he recognised her voice in the tunes of the violin !*

‡ Bossuet's eulogy has been well given in a few words. “ Cet homme dit ce qu'il

do not translate the words of one of the most virtuous, learned, and enlightened of his own countrymen.

“ ‘ Refuse the honour of genius to him who abuses its gifts,’—a law whose severity would soon diminish the number of mischievous productions, and which should keep us from exalting beyond bounds all authors of works injurious to society, and especially him who has unknowingly pronounced against himself this terrible judgment, ‘ Un esprit corrompu ne fut jamais sublime.’ Nothing can be more true; and Voltaire, with his hundred volumes, was never more than *joli*. I except his tragedies, where the very nature of the work forced him to express noble sentiments that were strangers to his character; and yet, *even on the stage, which is his field of triumph, he does not deceive the eyes of the experienced*. In his best tragedies he resembles his two great rivals, as an accomplished hypocrite resembles a saint.* I do not deny his dramatic powers; but I hold myself to my former assertion, that when Voltaire speaks in his own character, *il n’est que joli*, nothing can give him a noble enthusiasm, not even the *battle of Fontenoy*. ‘ He is *charming*,’ says one; I agree, but I contend this word to be also a criticism; for the rest, I cannot suffer the exaggeration that would call him *universal*. I see great exceptions to this. As a lyrical writer, in the ode he is nothing; and who can wonder? Systematic impiety had quenched the divine flame of enthusiasm. His lyrical dramas are as open to ridicule; his ear was shut to the beauties of harmony, as his eye was to the enjoyment

of art. In those departments of art, apparently not known to his genius, he is cold, heavy, and flat in comedy. ‘ Car le mechant n’est jamais comique.’ His satire is a libel; his epigrams a poem of a hundred lines. In history he is insupportable, in spite of his art, his elegance, and the grace of his style; for no quality he possessed could in history supply the place of those he utterly wanted—gravity, dignity, and truth. Of his epic poem I have no right to speak; for to judge of a book, one must read it; and to read it, one must not go to sleep. A sleepy monotony pervades the greater part of his writings, which turn on two subjects only—the *Scriptures* and his *personal enemies*. ‘ Il blaspheme ou il insulte.’ His boasted humour and pleasantry is not without defect. The laugh he excites is not a just one; it is a grimace. Look at the divine anathema written on his countenance! Look at that low abject forehead, that never reddened with the blush of modesty; and those two extinct craters that seem boiling over with hatred and debauch! That mouth, or rather ‘ *ce rictus epouvantable*,’ stretching from ear to ear; and those thin compressed lips, fastened by malice, as gasping ready to fly loose with blasphemy and sarcasm. Like that insect that devours the roots of plants, so Voltaire is ever piercing with his envenomed sting the two dearest roots of society, youth and female innocence. The great crime of Voltaire is the abuse of talent,† and the

veut, rien n’est au-dessous, ni au-dessus de lui.” He writes with the sublimity of a prophet; but Pascal as if he had the prophet’s inspiration; one as if he had the “gift of tongues;” and one as if he had the “discerning of spirits!” There is in some passages a depth, a force, a moral sublimity in Pascal, above all writers I ever read. The disclosures of truth, when he speaks of life and death, of the nature, duties, and destinies of man, makes one tremble; assuredly he is the greatest writer France ever produced. Bossuet is but the *second*: he is the only French writer to whom Voltaire allows the title of *eloquent*.

* We felt as M. de Maitre, when we read Voltaire’s Commentary on Pascal, that it was, “Le honteux Commentaire;” and we must agree with him, when he says, “Il n’y a pas dans les jardins de l’intelligence, une seule fleur que cette chenille n’ait souillée.” We firmly believe, that as true science, solid erudition, just principles, and sound philosophy are spreading in France and Europe, the ill-founded fame of this man must rapidly decline; and be contracted, perhaps, at last, into *one night’s representation* in the season of Mahomet or Merope. See *Œuvres de Vauvenargues*, vol. i. p. 193. “Il n’y en a aucune de ses tragedies qu’on ne joue au moins *une fois* chaque année.”

† Sir James Mackintosh acknowledges that “*sometimes* Voltaire laughs at the most valuable truths,” v. Mem. vol. I. p. 44. As the language we have used regarding Voltaire has been of the strongest kind, we will endeavour to support the justice of it by directing the attention of our readers to the following subjects in the *Philosophical Dictionary*. The passages, even if we had room, we could not quote at length without grave offence to decency and piety: but our charges are made out.

deliberate prostitution of a genius created to praise God, and to extol virtue. He cannot allege in excuse, as many others, his youth, his inexperience, the force of his passions, or the melancholy weakness of our nature. Nothing can acquit him;

Art. *Abraham*.—*Adam*: in the following manner, this article commences: “La pieuse Mad. de Bourignon était sûre qu’ Adam avait été hermaphrodite,” &c. ending thus: “On ne parlera pas de la seconde femme d’Adam nommée Lilieth; il faut convenir qu’on sait très peu d’anecdotes de sa famille.” Under the article *Adultere*: “Pour juger valablement au preuves d’adultère, il faudroit que douze hommes et douze femmes fussent les juges, avec un hermaphrodite, qui eut la voix preponderante en cas de partage.” *Agar*.—*Amour Socratique*.—*Asphalte*.—*Atheisme*.—*Baiser*: see a note on Epiphanius.—*Christianisme*.—*Dejection*.—*Enfers*.—*Ezechiél*: an article more than commonly disgraceful and disgusting, ending, “Quiconque aime les Prophetes d’Ezechiél merite de déjeuner avec lui.”—*Femme*: see the sentence beginning “*Aucun* anatomiste, &c. *Génealogie*.—*Genese*.—*Histoire*: see sect. v.—*Job*.—*Samson*: “Samson, qui attacha trois cents renards l’un à l’autre par la queue, et tua mille Pheniciens avec une machoire d’âne, de laquelle il sortit une belle fontaine d’eau pure, qui à été très bien représentée à la Comédie Italienne.” *Impuissance*.—*Initiation*.—*Livres*: in the second section of this article occurs the critical examination of the Lord’s Prayer, to prove that it is altogether heretical!—*Lois*: see sect. ii. note art. *Marie Magdalene*.—*Messe*.—*Miracles*: an article full of the worst blasphemies of Woolaston.—*Noël*: “it is remarkable that the two equinoxes and the two solstices are marked by the birth of Jésus and John; that the solstice in which Jesus was born is the epoqué of days lengthened; of John, the time when they are shortened. This the forerunner of Christ insinuated in a mystic manner in these words, when speaking of Jesus, he says, “He must increase, and I must decrease.”—*Onan*: a terrific article.—*Paul*: “est il vrai que Paul n’entra dans la société naissante des Chrétiens, qui étoient alors demi-Juifs, que parceque Gamaliel, dont il avait été le disciple, lui refusa sa fille en mariage; il ne paraît pas que Paul ait fondé un convent de filles.”—*Prophètes*: “il faut convenir que c’est un méchant métier que celui de Prophète. Pour un seul qui comme Elia, va se promener de planètes au planètes dans un beau carrosse de lumière, trainé par quatre chevaux blancs, il y en a cent qui vont à pied, et qui sont obligés d’aller demander leur diner de porte en porte.”—*Religion*: “*Quer.* Ne leur dites vous pas une fois que vous étiez venu apporter le gloire et non la paix? *Rep. de J. C.* C’est un erreur de copiste: je n’ai jamais écrit. On a peu changé ce que j’avois dit. *Quer.* Quoi en aimant Dieu on pourroit manger gras le vendredi? *Rep.* J’ai toujours mangé ce qu’on a donné, car j’étais trop pauvre pour donner à personne.”—*Resurrection*: “cette Resurrection se fera au son de la trompette, a ce que dit St. Paul. Il faudra nécessairement qu’il y a plusieurs trompettes, car le tonnerre lui-même ne s’étend jamais plus de trois ou quatre lieues à la ronde. On demande combien il y en a des trompettes. Les théologiens n’ont pas encore fait leur calcul. Mais il le feront.” *Samson*: “cette histoire était faite pour la farce Italienne.”—*Siecle*: this article seems given to introduce a piece of buffoonery, in which the hair (la chevelure) of Absalom is valued at two thousand four hundred guineas. *Tolerance*: “moi que dirai-je à mon frère le Juif? Lui donnerai-je à souper? Oui, pourvu que pendant le repas l’âne de Balaam de s’avise pas de braire, qu’Ezechiél ne mêle pas son déjeuner avec notre souper, qu’un poisson ne vient avaler quelques des convive, et le garder trois jours dans sa ventre, qu’un serpent ne se mêle pas de la conversation pour séduire ma femme, qu’un prophète ne s’occupe pas de coucher avec elle après souper, comme fit le bon homme Osée, pour quinze francs et une boisseau d’orge. Surtout qu’aucun Juif ne fasse le tour de ma maison en sonnant de la trompette, ne fasse tomber les murs, et ne m’engorge moi, ma femme, mon père, ma mère, mes enfans, mon chat et mon chien, selon l’ancien usage des Juifs,” &c. See also *Les Lettres d’Amabed* in the Romans.

Such is the manner throughout in which a *Philosophical Dictionary* is written: as devoid of all deep research, sound erudition, or powerful argument, as of candour, modesty, seriousness, and piety. The arguments against Scripture are most superficial and wretched throughout; many borrowed from the works of our English infidels: the insulting language used towards the Deity, may be probably his own:—On questions of theology, morals, and even history, the opinion of the Patriarch of Ferney can have for the future little weight: if it is any satisfaction to his admirers, if such he still has, we will say that in the literature of his own country, at least, in the region of taste and criticism, he is still supreme:

his corruption is of a kind that belongs only to him. It has struck into the deepest fibres of his heart. With a fury without example, he has declared himself the personal enemy of the Saviour of mankind. He astonishes even vice itself, "et livre son imagination à l'enthousiasme de l'enfer," which lends him strength to go even to the furthest limits

of evil. *Paris crowned him, Sodom would have banished him.* When I think of what he has done, and what he might have done, his inimitable talents inspire me with a kind of anger I cannot well define. Suspended between admiration and horror, sometimes I would raise a statue to him,—by the hand of the EXECUTIONER."

Every one connects the name of Calas with that of his defender Voltaire, and his friends could cite that event, as doing honour to his humanity. Now in the first place *nothing is more problematical than the innocence of Calas*; secondly, there is a letter of Voltaire's in existence, though not published, written to Mons. Tronchin, the physician at Geneva, during the highest fever of public excitement on the subject, *raised by him*, in which he writes in terms of levity and buffoonery concerning it: so much for his motives and his feeling. Now a word about his erudition. His library was bought by the Empress of Russia, and placed in the palace of the hermitage, where also was his statue in marble, by Houdon. Now, as Lovelace says in *Clarissa*, "if you want to know a young person, begin by knowing the books she reads;" in this view look to Voltaire's library. One is astounded at the mediocrity of the works which the *Patriarch* of Ferney possessed; no books of great fame, or first-rate merit; no good editions of classical authors. It is like a collection of books formed to amuse the leisure of a country gentleman. His library is a proof that Voltaire had no deep knowledge—certainly no classical learning—which the numerous mistakes and errors in his writings confirm; as a general rule, he never praised any literature that was not *foreign*; and thus well repaid the blind and foolish idolatry with which his nation worshipped him. On the language which may be used, and ought to be used to such writers as Voltaire, as we agree in the sentiments of a liberal and enlightened scholar, we shall quote the language in which he conveys them.

"In the fury of literary and theological conflicts there is a strange proneness in almost all disputants to mere collateral circumstances with fundamental principles, to confound the abstract with the practical merits of a question; to wander from proof to personalities; to blacken antagonists with the odium of consequences which perhaps they do not admit; and to load them with responsibilities for motives by which they are not actuated. But were I desirous to state the questions upon which such arts of controversy should in point of propriety be most sparingly employed, I should name precisely these very

questions, upon which, in point of fact, they are employed most lavishly. On subjects of criticism, of politics, and sometimes even of common life, there are degrees of severity of which I quite approve, degrees which I can just endure, and degrees which I sincerely condemn. But as those subjects relate to human opinions and human affairs, which come more immediately within our notice, and lie entirely under our control, error is easily rectified; a misrepresentation, even when it prevails for a time, is rarely accompanied by very baneful or very permanent effects. Religion on the other hand is so majestic in itself, and so momentous in

with that contracted renown his shade must be content. When Vauvenargues says, (v. Maximes.) M. de Voltaire, "dont les desseins sur toutes les choses de goût sont admirables," he must confine the things of taste to literature, for in the *fine arts* he had no proficiency. I am aware how much this character of Voltaire differs from that given by the philosophical and discriminating Vauvenargues, (v. Œuvres, t. iii. p. 248. Maxims, 280.) but something must be conceded to the partialities of friendship, something must be allowed to the want of a sound education, and of solid and extensive learning in the panegyrist, and something to the low tone of moral feeling and religious principle in the age in which he lived.

its consequences,—some of its evidences are so complex, and some of its principles are so recondite,—its speculative topics are fastened by such nice and secret ties to its practical tendencies,—the discussion of these topics bring into action so many weaknesses as well as powers, and so many bad as well as good passions of the human mind,—the influence of these passions is so extensive and so pernicious, that for all these various reasons I am particularly offended with the insolence of dogmatism, and the acrimony of invective on subjects of theology; upon subjects, be it remembered, where truth indeed is not always within our reach, but where humility, caution, and charity make a visible and most indispensable part of our duty. Indeed, that dignified delicacy of sentiment, and that solemn composure of tem-

per, which every honest man feels and cherishes in his reflections upon the nature, or the works, or the moral government, or the revealed will of the Deity, are ill exchanged for the fervour of zeal, and the triumphs of wit. To me then it appears that no error however gross, no heresy however bold, no infidelity however undisguised, should, on matters of mere opinion, provoke us to violence of language, while those whom we oppose have recourse to argument, and abstain from rudeness. *But against those who scatter insinuations and sneers upon things sacred; against those who scoff at all religion, and make a mock of all sin; against those who endeavour not only to bereave us of hope, but to seduce us from virtue; I should think myself warranted to employ the most degrading reproach, and the most mortifying ridicule.*”*

* Sequel to the Printed Paper, by Dr. Samuel Parr, p. 198. It must be said, however, that in *some* of these distinctions Dr. Samuel Johnson *did not* agree with Dr. Parr; but how the latter could, speaking of *wise and good men*, join with Sir Thomas More, and Dr. Johnson, the name of Voltaire, I cannot imagine.—See *Philopat. Varvicensis*, p. 323.

ON FLEMISH LITERATURE AND POETS.

TO Belgium modern civilisation is in no common measure indebted: her history presents an aspect bright and beautiful in the map of mental advancement, when many of the other nations of Europe were more or less in a state of comparative barbarism, not excepting Italy herself.

When we bear in mind her limited population,* and her small resources, in many respects, we are constrained to wonder that those of her most eminent sons who have best advanced her literature, have not confined their industry to mere abstract studies, but extended it to the highest order of the imagination. That they have maintained the first rank in the march of civilisation is admitted; that they have preserved their national peculiarities is allowed by those who have studied her history and remarked her manners.

Among the many interesting features which Belgium presents to our view,

her care in the preservation of her monumental remains commands our highest admiration; indeed, in this respect how great is her superiority over the other portions of Gaul, since the period of the Merovingians.

After the devastation produced by the Normans during the ninth and tenth centuries, the eleventh saw the restoration from their ruins of those monasteries which in part had been destroyed. To these, as colleges of letters, we are greatly indebted for the preservation of many beautiful remains of antiquity, which would otherwise have perished in the general wreck produced in the age of barbarism.

The numerous abbies existing at this period were, more or less, distinguished by their relative position, local advantages, and other characteristics; there is one, however, which shines above the rest, and claims our praise, not merely as a school of learning, but as one combining the pursuits of the antiquary. The head of this monastery was not only a man of

* Not being more in number than three millions.

learning and industry himself, but gave, in his own character, an impulse to those under his jurisdiction.*

The Abbey of St. Bertin was one in great repute among scholars in different parts of the world, and its professors ranked high in general commendation. Grimbold, who had rendered himself most distinguished for his learning, received from King Alfred of England a special request to visit that kingdom, in order that he might be the means of establishing schools for classical studies. Also, William the Conqueror invited, from the same Abbey, the famous Folcard, to extend learned information; indeed, almost all the Abbats of this monastery were highly distinguished in all departments of learning, at a time when education was only diffused in a limited degree.

Henry Goethal, surnamed "de Gand," because he was born in that town in 1217, rendered himself very conspicuous at this time, and was so highly distinguished and honoured by the "Sorbonne" at Paris, as to be distinguished by the appellation of "Docteur solennel par excellence." Sigebert de Gernblaux, Alberic des Trois-Fontaines, and Jean d'outre Meuse were among the most eminent, who devoted their learning and industry to the writing of the histories of preceding ages. From the industry of these men, in conjunction with the establishment of distinct schools for learning, the spirit of inquiry began to evince itself, and distinct treatises were written upon a variety of the most learned subjects, including politics and constitutional dissertations; the most distinguished writer upon this head was Henricourt, who wrote the "*Patron de la Temporalité*," a political constitution for the country of Liege; a work of considerable importance, considering the times in which it was composed, when political rights and special immunities were scarcely established.

Belgium boasts with commendable

pride of having given birth to the Gantois, Phillip Mouske, the author of a poetical history of France, George Chastelain, Jehan le Maine, and Philip de Commines, so called from his native town, situated upon the borders of the Lys. The last will ever rank high among historical authors; his learning, sagacity, and profound views upon all points of a political nature, and the facts to which he refers, have gained for him a character of the highest repute. But few historians have surpassed Jaques Meyer for simplicity in the arrangement of his annals, and the rich remarks which are scattered throughout.

M. Raternis, Bishop of Verone, born at Liege, became, in conjunction with Alton, Bishop of Verciel, the most distinguished ecclesiastical writers of the fifteenth century; they were the leaders of this species of learning throughout all Italy.

Corneille Taurenus rendered himself famous in the estimation of all scholars for his profound knowledge of divinity, and his able illustrations of difficult points. Cardinal Baronius, who was no mean judge of such matters, highly commends his learning, and speaks of his "*Concordance of the Evangelists*" as "an immense work, approved of by all Christians, and superior to all works of its kind."

It is to the Belgians we are indebted for that truly elaborate work, the "*Art of Verifying Dates*." The idea was first conceived and the plan executed by the Benedictine Monk, Don Maur François d'Antine, who was born in the country of Liege in 1688.

The "*Acta Sanctorum*" of the Bollandists, was the production of Belgian Jesuits; it is a work of such high importance now as to be admired by all persons who can appreciate the difficulties such a work has to contend with, the labour required, and the vast learning necessary.

The Belgian Poets, in former times, highly cultivated their art, so much so, that they ceded not the

* Odon was the principal of this monastery, called St. Martin's, near Tournay; he appointed twelve junior monks to copy and revise ancient and modern manuscripts; such, indeed, was the perfection to which they carried this art, that they became the objects of the highest emulation, if not of jealousy, in the surrounding monasteries.

palm to any other nation of Europe. We have still preserved to us the songs of Henry III. Duke of Brabant; of Gilbert de Berneville, born at Courtray; of M. de Regnier; of M. de Quaregnon; of M. de Soignies; of Jean de la Fontaine, born at Tournay; and a variety more who have justly received a considerable share of reputation.

Margaretha of Austria, born at Bruges, not only patronized all species of learning, but cultivated to a certain extent the "belles lettres." M. de la Serna Santander has published several of her productions, which contain passages full of fine sentiment and feeling, and displaying considerable fertility of imagination. It was during the reign of this princess that from Belgium issued those musicians who extended themselves over all Europe, and were the restorers of this art. It is stated by the celebrated Italian historian Guicciardini, who wrote in the sixteenth century, by way of commendation, that the Belgians were high in the rank of polite literature.

"Sono ci molto et molte persone literate ogni faculta e scienza, onde ci sono stati e sono scrittori molto chiari, Hanno oltra cio questa scienza delle lingue vulgari, tanto familiare, che e cosa degna e ammiranda, perche ci sono infinite persone le quali oltre alla lor lingua materna, quantunque non sieno stati fuori del paese, sanno ancor' parlare parecchi linguaggi forestieri, e molti parlano Tedesco, Inghilese, Italiano, Spagnuolo, et altre lingue piu remote."

In the foregoing we have only

Ancient text.

Einen Kuning weiz ich,
Heisset herr Hludwig,
Die gerne Gott dienet
Weil er ihms lohnet.
Vrind wart er vaterloos,
Dos wart ihme sehr bos.

Hludwig, Kuning min,
Hilp minan liutin!
Thanno sprach luto
Hludwig der guoto:
Troestet hin gesellion
Mina notstallon,
Hera sunta mih Gott.

Since the composition of this song, the old Flemish idiom has not been altered; indeed, so rigidly has it ad-

spoken of the Belgian authors who have written either in French or in Latin: we will now advert to those who have published their works in the Flemish language. The old Flamand was confounded with the German or Tudesk idiom, which was the native language of the French Kings of the first dynasty, and of a part of the second race, especially that of Charlemagne; all individuals who were anxious to be employed in the public service, were required to be versed in both languages, the Latin, as also the Tudesk or German. The latter language did not disappear from the kingdom of France until the beginning of the third dynasty of the French monarchs; the Latin or the Roman then became not only the language of the court, but that also of the people.

The ancient Flamand Tudesk language has, in several instances, been preserved, and many of the remaining pieces display considerable merit and interest. Without staying to notice the oath of Lewis, king of the Germans, brother of Charles the Bald of France, in 842, mentioned by Schilter in his "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Teutonicarum," we will only direct attention to the song of victory composed upon the defeat of the Normans by Lewis the Third in 883, which was highly popular even so late as the eleventh century. This composition, which was as celebrated as that of Roland's, is entirely preserved. In order to give the reader a correct view of the literary merits of this poem, we here quote some of the verses:—

Modern Flemish.

Eenen Koning weet ik,
Hy heet heer Lodewyk,
Die geerne God dient
Wyl God het him loont.
Vrind was hy vaderloos,
Dit was hem zeer boo

Lodewyk, mynen Kon
Help myne lieden!
Dan sprach luyd
Lodewyk den goeden
Troost, u gesellen,
Myne noodverwanten
Hier zond my God.

hered to its primitive quality, that since the twelfth century it has undergone little or no change; the "Credo"

written about that period will illustrate this fact :

"*Je kelave in Göt, Vader almachtigen, in then sceppare thes hemeles en ther arthen. Je kelave in sinen engeborenen Zune,*" etc.

"I believe in God," etc.

During the thirteenth century the Duke de Brabant, Jean I^{er}, distinguished himself by the composition of a very lively little song which has been inserted by M. Van Praet in "*l'Esprit des Journaux*," of January, 1781. The collection of the minstrels, "*Sammlung des Minnsinger*, 1752," 2 vols. in 4to. contains many pieces of this species of poetry.

The romances of Karel en Elegast Fergunt en Galiene, Isewyn en Seghelyn van Jerusalem, Walewein, and others, appeared at the same period, and at the commencement of the century following; the language in all instances being very near to that now in use, as is proved by the writings of Jacques van Maerlant, who being a Fleming, born at Damme in Flanders, was of course fully acquainted with his own language, and understood it better than the French could the old romances in their own country. Van Maerlant was the father of the Flemish national poetry, a man of rare and comprehensive mind, of an inspired and elevated genius. Jean van Helen deserves no mean place as a poet of a warm imagination and great vivacity of mind; he is author of a poetical chronicle which contains 10,000 verses, in which he celebrates the deeds and great exploits of the Duke of Brabant, and the victory he achieved in 1288, at Woeringen. Gerard van Lienhout wrote a poem on the natural history of the universe, which poem has been wrongly attributed to the Monk Thomas. It is with just reason that MM. Serrur and Voisin have stated in their preface to that beautiful edition of the *Livre de Baudouyn, Comte de Flandre*, that Belgium during the middle ages produced more poets than several countries put together. The learned Germans have brought to light many Flemish poems of considerable excellence, which are more admired and appreciated in Germany than even in Belgium itself.

During the fourteenth and the middle of the fifteenth centuries, the "*Miroir Historique*" was continued by the Brabançon, Louis van Velthem; the chronicle by Nicholis de Klerk, or le Clerc Anvers; the "*Nouveau Doctrinal*," or the Mirror of Vices, by Jean de Weent d'Ypres.

Towards the end of the fifteenth and at the commencement of the sixteenth centuries several learned societies became much distinguished under the title of "*Chambres de Rhétorique*."

During this period we cannot refrain from citing the name of Mathieu Casteleyn d'Audenaerde, surnamed "the excellent modern poet." He was the author of a variety of songs, ballads, dramas, and also a tract on the ancient poetry of the Flemings. Corneille van Ghistele, a gentleman of considerable learning at Anvers, gave a translation of the *Eneide* of Virgil, and the *Heroides* of Ovid; they are remarkable throughout for the purity of their style, and the elegance of their diction. S. B. Houwaert, born at Brussels in 1551, was remarkable for his erudition and the fire of his imagination, which is most conspicuously displayed in his poetical effusions.

Distinguished as are the Flemings for their poets, they are no less renowned for their painters, some of whom have combined the qualities of the former with that of the poet and biographer; as in the instance of Zacharie Heyns d'Anvers, whose original poems are written with great purity of spirit. The celebrated Marc van Vaernewyk, born at Gand, was distinguished as a poet and also as a historian. Philip de Marnix was a learned statesman and poet. Corneille Kilian of Brabant and Christopher Plantin of Anvers, were justly celebrated as authors of dictionaries; as also Emmanuel van Mettesen, for his historical writings.

The invention of Gazettes has commonly been attributed to Renaudot of Paris, a physician, who died during the reign of Louis the Fourteenth. This is a mistake; the invention is to be given to the Belgians, as her chronicles fully attest. Abraham Verhorven, a printer, published at Anvers a Gazette in Flemish, in 1550, under the title of "*Courante*," with the epi-

graph, "Den tyd sal leeren." It contained articles upon politics, commercial and literary announcements, and shipping arrivals.

The seventeenth century has justly been considered the golden age of Flemish literature; and from a host of distinguished characters, who have shed lustre upon her pages, we will select one whose universal learning, whose knowledge of jurisprudence, philosophy, history, Greek and Latin, modern languages, a poetical imagination, and an universal fertility of genius, would enable him to rank with the most distinguished scholars of any nation, namely, M. Cats.

The name of Daniel Heinsius of Gand is fresh in the memory of all scholars, as a man of the most masculine research and powerful genius; few men have more generally devoted themselves to pursuits, whose intention was mainly directed to remove difficulties, and place genuine learning upon its proper basis; he was at one and the same time an archæologist, philologist, and poet.

Jacques van Sevecote wrote several poems, distinguished by their sweetness and grace, and their close imitation of those of the ancients. Gaspard van Baerle of Anvers, more generally known under the Latin name of Barloëus, was eminent as a national poet. The compositions of Juste Harduyn, or Harduinus, have great purity, harmony, and grace.

Lambert d'Voss, or Vossius, of Bruges, wrote upon a variety of subjects in a grave and nervous style.

We will now close our brief article, by referring to one more name of great eminence, namely, Borghgrave, as a poet. His poem on the Belgians, merits as much distinction in this country, as does that of Helmers, on "De Hollandsche natie," in his own.

We have now concluded a brief sketch of the literature and the learned men of a nation, whose claims upon the admiration of the learned have not been sufficiently allowed. In glancing over

the brief relation, the reader could not have failed to observe names of individuals who have given their time and learning to all gradations and every species of human knowledge, from the simplicity of early education, by degrees reaching the highest ascent to which genius can aspire. We have been compelled to omit many names of equal distinction with those above enumerated; but our limits have not allowed us to enlarge to a greater extent.*

THE HISTORY OF ALMANACS.

(Concluded from p. 43.)

IN addition to the Almanacs before noticed, the following were published in the years 1688, 1689, and 1690.—"The City and Country Chapman's Almanack:" this differs somewhat from most other Almanacs, and contains much useful information to travellers, traders, &c. such as lists of all the marts and fairs in England, with the post roads, names of market towns, tables of accounts, &c. "The Weaver's Almanack," by Thomas Strut; but why so entitled does not appear, as it contains no extra information for that class of persons in particular. "News out of the West from the stars; or, a new Ephemeris made in Wiltshire, after the old Fashion, by William Davis, Student in the Mathematicks, of Ludgershall, in Wiltshire. Dedicated to Thomas Neale of London, esq. one of the Burgesses for that Burrough." "Angelus Britannicus," an Ephemeris, by John Tanner, Student in Physic and Astrology. The two-and-thirtieth impression; dated from Amersham, Bucks, July 23, 1687. "Vox Urania;" an Almanack by Daniel Woodward, Student in Physic and Astrology, living at the sign of the Globe in Arundel Buildings, by St. Clement's Church in the Strand, London. It has been observed, that astrologers are empirics in astral science as quacks are in physic; but Mr. D. Woodward lays claim to both; it appears from the few last pages of his

* Should the reader feel disposed to study this subject further, he will find ample materials in a work of considerable research and learning, under the title of "M. Willems on Flemish Literature."

Almanac, where he gives examples of his skill in foretelling future events by two astrological experiments; and in conclusion observes, "As I am a Professor of Astrology, so I am of Physick, and have always medicaments prepared and fitted for the cure of most diseases curable, incident to the bodies of men, women, and children, proceeding from what cause, nature, or quality soever." The virtues of some of his medicines follow in several advertisements. Bravo! Mr. Woodward, thou art verily one of the boldest of these bold impostors.

"A New Almanack," made and set forth by F. Perkins, Student in the Mathematics: this is a very brief concern, and makes no pretensions to judicial astrology. "Calendarium Catholicum," is another, and a very neatly printed work. "Syderum Secreta," by John Harrison, with others by Pond, Dove, Andrews, Parker, Trigge, and our old and knowing friend Daniel Woodward, who exhibits again in "Ephemeris Absolutor," in 1690.

We will now proceed to notice some of the most popular Almanacs of the present day. "The Lady's Diary" claims precedence from its title and age; it made its first appearance in 1705, and in addition to the usual Calendar and astronomical observations, it contains enigmas, queries, and mathematical questions; the answers to the principal of which, of each class, are rewarded with a certain number of copies of the work.

"The Gentleman's Diary, or the Mathematical Repository," differs but little from that of the "Lady's," except that the questions are more purely scientific. It has been published about ninety-eight years. That celebrated mathematician Dr. Charles Hutton was for many years the editor of one or both of these Diaries, which are said to have been a greater stimulus to the study of the mathematics than all the other periodicals in existence.

"Speculum Anni," or "Season on the Seasons," by Henry Season, licensed Physician and Student in the Celestial Sciences, near Devizes. This Almanac has reached its one hundred and fifth edition. We have a "Speculum Anni" for the year 1690, published by Dove, and printed by John

Hayes, printer to the University of Cambridge. The present worthy author of this work not only gives his predictions as to war and weather, but he is also very liberal of his moral advice. The "Cœlestial Atlas," by Robert White, teacher of the Mathematics, consists of little more than a series of astronomical tables; it has been printed about ninety years.

Goldsmith's Almanac, in addition to the diary, contains a list of the peers of the realm, members of the House of Commons, bankers, &c. "The Imperial Almanack," is of still more miscellaneous character; it of course contains a calendar, astronomical observations; besides there are the Jewish and Mahomedan Calendars, nomenclature of the months of various nations, origin of different festivals and saint's days, chronological tables of remarkable events in the history of Greece and Rome, with a variety of useful tables. "Rider's British Merlin," compiled for his country's benefit by Cardanus Rider, contains the calendar, university terms, and a hundred good things besides; many people travel, but how few write, for their country's benefit like Cardanus Rider. "The Clergyman's Almanack," "Wills's Complete Clerical Almanack," "The Evangelical Diary," a religious, historical, and literary Almanac, with many others, might be described, were it necessary; but we pass over many of a similar character, to notice others of still more recent date. There is, however, one work of this kind, "The Clerical Almanac," published by the Company of Stationers, and compiled from its commencement by Mr. Richard Gilbert, the editor of the Clerical Guide, that, from its very complete information on all subjects connected with the Church of England, is deserving of special commendation. "The Prophetic Almanack, or Annual Abstract of Celestial Lore," from the MSS. of Sir Willon Brachm, made its first appearance in 1820, and it differs materially from any of the foregoing. In 1825, it commences with a "Descant upon the lament of Ezekiel over Tyrus, conceived to typify the doom of England;" and contains much that is to be found

in most other Almanacs : it has merit, however, on the score of originality, not only in the ingenious descant to which we have alluded, but in several other respects, particularly its moral character. In one place he tells us, that "a great miser, unable to convey his hoards to the next world, to which he is about to take his departure, will enrich some needy relations." This prophecy is a very safe one, for there is no doubt that at least one miser dies every month ; and that he cannot convey his wealth to another world, is a truism which we need not consult the stars or Sir Wilton Brachm to prove.

"The British Almanac" was first published in 1828, by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and the public are indebted to its exertions for a new species of Almanac, abounding with useful information. Its conductors pretend not to foretell the weather, nor do they profess a knowledge of future political events ; but the place of such misleading speculations is supplied by pure and interesting matter ; the subjects selected are valuable, either for present information, or future reference ; and the knowledge conveyed is given in the most condensed and explicit manner, so as to be valuable to every class of readers ; and in order to afford room for conveying more full information upon many of the matters handled in the "British Almanac," the Society has published a "Companion ; or Year Book of General Information," and by annually varying the contents of that work, the conductors have already collected a body of most important information.

This Almanac had a very large sale for 1828, and its success induced the Stationers' Company to believe that the public would no longer refuse a good Almanac, because it only predicted purely astronomical phenomena, and they accordingly published the "Englishman's Almanack ; or Daily Calendar of general information for the United Kingdom," in 1829 ; which is unexceptionable. It has been constructed with the most elaborate care, and is highly deserving the patronage of an enlightened public ; everything which has been justly censured as reprehensible in the old Al-

manacs, has been excluded in this, and the space filled up with lists of the Government and Houses of Parliament, of important establishments, and other details, historic and illustrative, the whole superseding, in a great measure, the necessity of the Court Kalendar.

"The Tradesman's and Mechanic's Almanack, or, Annual Repository of Useful Information," made its first appearance also about this time. The immense numbers of the trading and working population, which have started into readers within these few years, are here supplied with a work exactly suited to their wants ; in short, we think that the Company of Stationers have amply proved that they "are only acting upon the principle which has uniformly guided them in the construction of their Almanacs ; namely, that of adapting these publications to the changes of times, tastes, and circumstances." We may also add that since the appearance of the above, other Almanacs have diminished the quantity and tone of their objectionable parts ; so that before long it may be hoped that the latter will disappear entirely.

Of the professedly astronomical Almanacs, the most important in England is the "Nautical Almanack," published by the Admiralty for the use both of astronomers and seamen ; the principal objects of which are to enable the mariner to find the place of a ship at sea, and to assist the practical astronomer in the daily routine of his observatory. This work was projected by Dr. Maskelyne, A.R. and first appeared in 1767 ; it continued under his superintendence for forty-eight years, during which time, he devoted the most sedulous attention to the undertaking, availing himself of every discovery or correction, the truth of which could be depended upon. On the death of Dr. Maskelyne it did not continue to improve, and, without absolutely falling off, was inadequate to the wants either of seamen or astronomers, and from the year 1820 various complaints were made of it in print. In consequence of these complaints, the Government in 1830 requested the opinion of the Astronomical Society upon the subject, and certain alterations proposed

by the Society were entirely adopted by the Government; and the first Almanac containing them appeared in 1834. The contents of the old Nautical Almanac may be found in the Companion to the British Almanac for 1829; and a list of the principal alterations and additions which appear in the new work, in the Penny Cyclopaedia, article, Almanac. That the maritime wealth and strength of this country have derived much advantage from this work cannot be doubted; nor is its value confined to this kingdom, for it is republished in the United States. It was exempted from that heavy stamp duty to which all other Almanacs, published in this country, were formerly subjected.

By a Parliamentary return of the year 1828, we find, that the Stamp Duty paid upon the Almanacs of England, amounted to 30,136*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; which, the duty being fifteen-pence per copy, exhibited a circulation of 451,593 Almanacs annually. The average number of stamps issued for this purpose between the years 1821 and 1830 inclusive, was about 499,000, producing an average revenue of about 31,000*l.* When these publications were almost wholly devoted to purposes of imposture, this heavy duty might be defended upon the ground that it obstructed the diffusion of a pernicious commodity; but after the publication of those many improved editions already pointed out, this tax was found to prevent the free competition of respectable publishers in Almanacs; and moreover, being so enormous, that many individuals were tempted to evade the law, and unstamped Almanacs were circulated in almost as large numbers as those which paid the tax; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was in July 1834, induced to concede the total repeal of the Stamp Duties upon Almanacs.

This circumstance forms a new era in the history of Almanacs; for in the following year the country became inundated with them in every variety of form and size, both from the London and provincial press; and as cheap as could reasonably be expected, from one penny each and upwards. An attempt to enumerate, much less to describe, the infinite variety that ap-

peared, would be quite impossible: I may, however, refer your readers to some brief observations given in your Magazine for 1834, pt. ii. p. 629.

Ampton.

A. P.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Review of the 4th and 5th Volumes of State Papers published under authority of the Royal Commission, which is inserted in your Magazine (Jan. p. 31), an opinion is expressed that the publication should be strictly confined to documents solely derived from the stores in the State Paper Office, according to the letter of the authority of the Commission for publishing State Papers. On a fair revision of the matter, few competent judges will, I believe, subscribe to this opinion; for the true position of the case is not, whether certain original documents, as published, are to be found within the walls of her Majesty's depository for State Papers in St. James's Park, but whether those documents may, or may not, be ranged under the denomination of State Papers; many of which, before any regular system was adopted for their collection, were retained by individuals who had borne public offices, as connected with the duties which they had executed, or had been preserved by them as authentic materials for history after their temporary use and value had passed away. If, on the printing of the Domesday Book, it had been discovered that the missing portion of the survey, that relating to Cornwall and Devon, was extant in the archives of the See of Exeter, would the Editors have rejected so obvious a member of the record because it was not to be found in the Chapter-House at Westminster? If special pleading, on so confined a principle, should be entertained, it may be urged that, as soon as transcripts from State Papers, which have strayed to foreign quarters, have been made and brought to the Office of State Papers, they become legitimate materials for the publications emanating from that department. Nor is it any objection to inserting particular papers in an official collection, that they have been previously printed elsewhere, *accuracy* of the copies being of the greatest importance; and when

we find former publications abounding in errors, we naturally desire to find the true readings restored in some publication of an official character.

To return. The gravamen of your Reviewer's charge is, that, of 597 papers contained in the 4th and 5th Volumes of State Papers, lately published, 195 are derived from the British Museum, 123 from the Chapter-House, 2 from the Vatican Library, and that only 277 are from original documents in the State Paper Office. I attach no particular importance to the erroneous assertion that the proportion of extraneous papers, so to call them, in the above volumes, is as two to one, whereas it is evidently as seven to six, and I proceed to observe, that the printing of certain State Papers transferred from the Chapter-House to the State Paper Office as their more appropriate locality, can be no serious offence against the letter of the Commission; and this your Reviewer himself seems half disposed to admit; the two from the Vatican Library are from a volume of transcripts of documents relating to English history, made under the direction of the late Sir William Hamilton when in Italy, and deposited in the State Paper Office. Of the 195 papers from the British Museum, the majority are from volumes in the Cottonian Library, which it has been supposed originally belonged to the State Paper Office. Sir Robert Cotton was himself a confidential servant of the State, and, I need not add, an eminent preserver of State Papers as historical evidences. When he fell into unmerited disgrace, through the usual instability of court favour, a commission was issued against him under the authority of James I. dated Oct. 26, 1615, for his examination on a charge of having communicated valuable State Papers in his library to the Spanish ambassador; and a correspondent of your long-established Miscellany, in the year 1767, refers to his having found in the *Paper Office* (for so that depository for State documents was originally called), a warrant for Sir Robert Cotton's commitment on the above charge.* These facts are sufficient proof, supported by the tenor

of the manuscripts, that a great portion of Sir Robert Cotton's collection was considered to be State Papers. So far, therefore, from recommending that the publication of materials which your Reviewer has designated as of "unquestionable value," being circumscribed within the narrow limits he points out, it were perhaps to be desired that transcripts of State Papers, important to the illustration of English history, wherever found, should be made for the State Paper Office, and inserted in due course of time in the series of its publications:—the consideration of a small increase of expense in printing could surely be of no account weighed against the utility of a complete and authentic collection.

I owe it, Mr. Urban, to your known candour, to request the insertion in your pages of these observations, hastily drawn up, but correct, I trust, as to the principle which they advocate; and I willingly pay my individual tribute to the ability of your Reviewer, though I cannot but dissent from him in the particular point to which I refer.

A. J. K.

[We cheerfully insert this letter from a respected and much valued correspondent. If the authority given to the Commissioners were "to publish whatever comes under the denomination of State Papers"—it would be quite right for them "to range the fields," and pick up State Papers wherever they could find them. But is that so? Our readers may judge for themselves from the following abstract of the Commission. "George the Fourth, &c. to Charles Manners Sutton and others, Greeting: Whereas it hath been represented to us that the Papers and Documents deposited in the Office of our Keeper and Register of our Papers and Records, [*i. e.* The State Paper Office,] since 1800, have been in great measure arranged and indexed; and many of them are found to be of great value and importance, and to throw great light upon various obscure parts of the History of our Realm, and it would be a public benefit that the same should be printed and published; *Now we do authorize and empower you to examine the several papers now deposited and arranged in our said Office, and to consider which of them may be fitly printed and published, and to cause such of them to be printed and published in such manner as shall be approved by the Treasury. Dated 10th June 1825.*"—EDIT.]

* *Gent. Mag.* for 1767, p. 388.



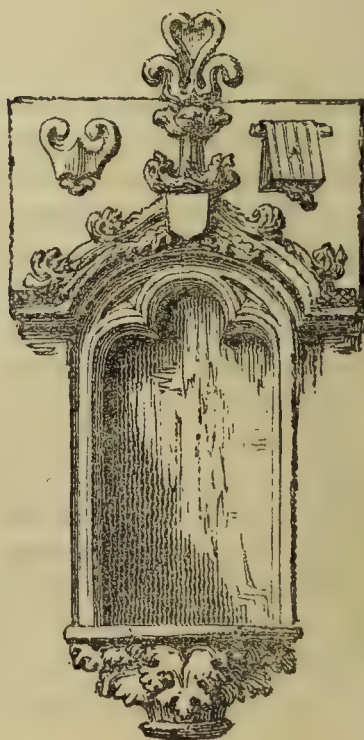
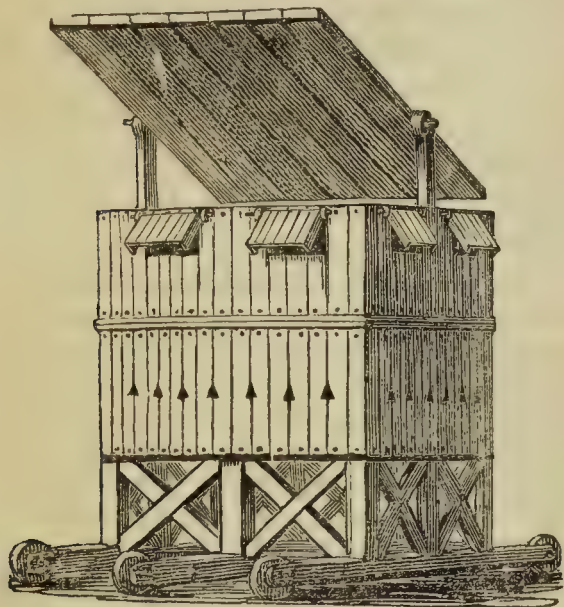
MR. URBAN,

Jan. 15.

IN answer to the query at the foot of p. 636 of your Number for December last, "May not the badge" (of Anthony, Bastard of Burgundy) "indicate a sail charged with flames?" I send you some drawings of the same badge, as it appears on various portions of the ruins of the Castle of Tournehem, in Artois, the residence of

Anthony, and the place of his death and sepulture, and which were made by me on the spot in the month of June last. They are accompanied by a drawing of a movable tower of the fifteenth century, from a MS. in the Royal Collect. British Mus., exemplifying, in my opinion, the application of the barbican as a protection for archers, either in attacking or defending a crenellated building. As in no Dictionary I have yet examined is there a clear definition of what a *Barbican* really was, it being indifferently called "a watch-tower," "a water-course," "a scout-house," and "any outwork," I am in hopes the drawings now sent will be particularly interesting to architects, as illustrative of what was understood by "a barbican" in the middle of the fifteenth century. The *fleurs-de-lis* in the shield of arms were destroyed by some of the modern iconoclasts, who made it their business to deface all such memorials after the Revolution of July 1830.

Yours, &c. J. R. PLANCHE.





TYPES OF AMMON.


WHETHER the Egyptian priests, under the numerous forms of their pantheon, beheld the manifestation of One Cause regulating the universe, is a matter of pure speculation. Tradition is silent, and the imagination possesses no clue to guide it in its decision. The metaphysical work of Iamblichus only throws a deeper shade upon a subject which even the rays of hieroglyphic discovery fail to reveal. Externally, the religion of Egypt was a complicated polytheism, and, as the progress of modern research advances in its career, form upon form stands boldly prominent in the light of local worship. Some analysis of a division of the Egyptian pantheon, as connected and arranged by the assistance of Greek tradition and hieroglyphic discovery, cannot fail to attract those who are interested in classical studies; while an arrangement of forms, based upon the method of modern science, will, perhaps, stimulate further inquiry as to the expediency of its adoption.

The principal divinity of the pantheon is stated by Iamblichus to be Ἡμῆφ [sect. viii. cap. 3. on the authority of one of the books of Thoth]. This divinity is described as being "self-intelligent and subjecting other intelligences to his will," which, considered with reference to the preceding section, where the first cause is called αὐτογόνου καὶ μονοπάτορος, seems to point to Chneph, who is described in nearly similar terms by Eusebius, in his Prep. Evang. lib. iii. c. 2. from the works of Sanconiathon, and coinciding with the ἀγέννητον attribute of this deity as described by Plutarch. The fact of the corruption of the word Ἡμῆφ, or the Καμήφιν, Καμήφην, and Κμηφιν of Asclepiades and Stobæus, being indicated as a name of divinity, it can only be admitted as a cognomen. Asclepiades, indeed, asserts that the latter epithet is that of three deities, and that the third of these is the sun. The assertion of Sanconiathon that the Egyptian Chneph is the Phœnician agathodaimon, is, probably, a mistake of his translator, who has introduced the original term כנף into the text instead of its translation, "winged" (serpent).

GENT. MAG. VOL. XI.

Ammon is the principal deity of the pantheon: he forms a fixed point, from the great notice taken of his form and worship by ancient writers. Herod. lib. ii. s. 42. says, "for the Egyptians call Jupiter Ἀμμὸν;" and mentions his image as ram-headed. Quintus Curtius, lib. iv. cap. 7. observes—"Id, quod pro deo colitur, non eandem effigiem habet, quam vulgo Diis artifices accommodaverunt. *Umbilico* tenuis, *arieti* similis est habitus," &c. —A reference to the obverse of the Ptolemaic coins, where the head of Ammon is that of the Greek Jupiter with a ram's horn twisted round the ear, explains the passage; but as yet the form of Ammon has been found, when ram-headed, with human trunk and body. His name was thought to indicate "that which is concealed." Plutarch, Ind. and Osir. Hecat. Abder. The voice of distant calling, AMONI, "come hither" of the Coptic, was also supposed to be the origin of his name. Jablonski thought AMOUEIN, "resplendent;" but the definition of Plutarch is, probably, the most correct. Ammon was, apparently, the sun in the lower hemisphere, personified as a divinity; the blue colour of his flesh, and his head attire composed of the lower portion of the pschent, the *TOŠHĀ* or "red cap," indicated his being a divinity connected with the lower hemisphere or world—the concealed solar orb; while his name, which in hieroglyphics bears a considerable analogy to the Coptic MOUN, MĒN, "to remain" or retain, perhaps indicated the retention of the sun in the lower hemisphere. Guided by the clue afforded by hieroglyphic discovery, we find the name of Ammon written by the reed, dentated parallelogram, and serrated line  AMN; by the oval

inclosing the serrated line  MN;

and by an obelisc  an idiographic symbol. The hierologist will readily recognise the secondary MN of the first group to be identical with the symbol used to express "construction," and the second with that of "place," as MEN-LAK, "the place of the cataract," in which it replaces an idiographic symbol

of abode. These symbols, with scarcely a variation, used to designate the name of Ammon, were selected by the earliest Egyptian scribes, from their propriety with regard to the quality of the divinity; and guided with unerring ideographic exactitude, far beyond the power of any phonetic system, the root from which the name of Ammon was derived. The reveries of the learned Jablonski failed to discover the true origin of this name, because he applied the feeble materials of a few Coptic remains to elucidate a subject, which the Egyptians themselves generally did not understand, the peculiar meaning being reserved to the priests and those acquainted with hieroglyphic texts. The work of Plutarch, however, proves that, if uninitiated, he derived *his* authority from adequate sources of information, and in this instance he is confirmed by the application of the theory of M. Champollion to the monuments themselves. Considering, then, Ammon as the chief of the celestial gods, and occupying the same position as the Jupiter of the Greek and Latin mythes, it must not be forgotten that he is expressly called in the hieroglyphic texts Ammon-ra, or Ammon-re—"Ammon, the sun;" of whose disc, when descending beneath the horizon, he was a personification. In this respect his principal, or rather primitive type, is that of an adult human form with soft Nubian features, and the small elongated beard, mistaken by the early inquirers of Egyptian antiquities for a stem of the lotus. On his head is the circular cap, the lower part of the pshent called *TOSHR* or "red," surmounted by two tall conical plumed ornaments. Around his loins is the shenti or fluted garment. In his hands he holds the *koncoupha* sceptre and symbol of life. A long sash is frequently represented descending from his cap to the ground; and around his neck is a collar or tippet, the *ôsh* of the hieroglyphic texts. Considering Ammon as the name of a genus of Egyptian divinities, we have—Order, Celestial divinities, *Cœlicolæ*; Genus, Ammon-ra.

1 Species. Theban Ammon-ra, Ammôn Thebanus.—Form human, shenti round the loins, head adorned with narrow elongated beard, lower part of the pshent surmounted by two

tall conical plumes, facing at the base a disc. In the right hand a *koncoupha* sceptre, in the left a symbol of life.

2 Species. Ammôn-ra victorious, Ammon nicephorus. Similar to the preceding, right hand bent back upon the chest, holding an undetermined object, similar in shape to a cornucopia, perhaps a glaive. [Emblem of victory. Champollion.]

These two are the only pure forms of Ammon-ra, for in these he is not identified or associated with any other divinity. They will never be found in the different scenes depicted on the temples to be termed any other than "Ammon-ra, lord of the thrones of the world,—king of the gods,—he who is of Thebes, land of thrones." It is the pure peculiar personification, some of whose secondary types or emanations it will be now proper to discuss. Following external form, the secondary type of Ammon should be that of Harsaph, the Ἀρσαφῆς of Plutarch, a term indicating τὸ ἀνδρῆιον, his peculiar symbol.

M. Champollion considered Chnouph or Chneph the ram-headed form; but the attributes of Harsaph assimilate more nearly to those of the primary form. Like the Hindu theogony with its avatars, the Egyptian system supposed the divinity to appear in a secondary or even tertiary form, an emanation from the primitive type, whose name and attributes were frequently so intimately blended as to be scarcely discernible by the eye of the votaries. Thus Ammon was supposed to have re-appeared in the form of Harsaph, a name indicating *Horus-saph*; to which many conjectural interpretations might be assigned from the Coptic, all equally probable. The testimony of Plutarch renders Harsaphes also a fixed point in the system, for he is described as the Pan of Egypt. He is termed in the inscriptions "*the son of Isis and Osiris*," in regard to his character of Horus—and "*Ammon-ra, the husband of his mother*," in the consideration of his representing the chief divinity of the Pantheon. This name is indicated by a bull, a vulture, and cerastus, forming a phonetic combination of KE-MAUTF. An example of this expression will be found on the basalt statue of the Museum, marked in the

catalogue No. 5, where this divinity is attended by the Pharaoh Horus of the eighteenth dynasty. The Pharaoh is termed "beloved of Ammon-ra Kemautf." Ammon-ra Harsaphes, or Ammon Horus, as he has been termed, is the personification of the generative power of the chief divinity—he is the Priapus, not the Pan, of the system. His distinctive mark is the erect fascinum, mummied body—his left hand holds the base of his fascinum, while the right hand and fore-arm are elevated, holding a three-thonged whip, emblematic of his stimulative power. Two other of his forms are peculiarly worthy of attention. The first may very appropriately be termed Ammon-ra Harsaphes Baieth; he is represented in a hawk-bodied human-faced form, with the erect fascinum. On his head is the usual head-dress of Ammon. The second is Harsaphes pantheos; in this type his body is that of a beetle, hawk, and lion. These two types fill up the series of the secondary form of this divinity: thus we have,

1. Ammon-ra, Harsaphes.—Head and head attire similar to the preceding, body mummied, erect fascinum, right-hand and fore-arm elevated, in the hand a three-thonged whip, left hand holding the base of the fascinum.

2. Harsaphes Baieth.—Head and head attire similar to the preceding; hawk body, erect fascinum.

The term Baieth is the ancient Egyptian name for the hawk BEG of the Coptic. The human-faced hawk is supposed by hierologists to indicate the soul, and this form is the typification of the essence of Harsaphes.

3. Harsaphes pantheos.—Human face, small elongated beard, scarabæus body, hawk body with closed wings, crocodile tail, lion's hind quarters erect, two inclined elytra, four expanded horizontal; left hand holding the erect fascinum, right fore-arm raised, finger inclined to the back of the head. Head in a disc, on each side four ram's heads and necks inclined outwards; upon the head the lower part of the pshent surmounted by the usual plumes, on the apices of the plumes the heads and necks of two lion-headed clefted uræi, vomiting each a parabolic jet of sparks to the earth. From the cap of the divinity two goat horns, on each a disc. Two arms from the



shoulders of the divinity of larger size to the preceding, the right extended horizontally, holding the koncoupha sceptre, identified with the emblem of stability, and two inverted glaives. Right fore-arm obtusely inclined to the horizontal, holding the three-thonged whip.

Not considering colour as essential to *type*, I have not entered into the minute description of this extraordinary figure, which M. Champollion published in one of the early livraisons of his Pantheon. He conjectures ingeniously, in the catalogue of the Museum of Charles X. that the four elements are indicated by their appropriate representations. The colour of the flesh of the divinity is *yellow*; a fact alone sufficient to show that we at present are not acquainted with the Egyptian appropriation of colour, as yellow is generally adapted to female forms.* The presence of the god Horus in this picture is, perhaps, indicated by the position of the smaller right hand, in the absence of perspective, representing the finger on the mouth, the elbow forming an acute angle. The rest is coloured blue and yellow.

From Harsaphes we turn to the third and ultimate emanation of Ammon—the god Chneph—the $\chi\nu\eta\beta$ of the inscriptions, and the $\chi\nu\acute{o}\mu$ or $\chi\nu\acute{o}\nu\beta$ of the Basilidian gems—the Ἡμήφ above quoted. The identity of this god and Ammon-ra appears proved from their type. The passage of Iamblichus is here so manifestly corrupt as to deserve peculiar attention, especially as it appears a new form has crept into the Pantheon from an error of the copyist. After describing Emêph as being "*self-intelligent and subjecting other intelligences to his will*," it is said $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$ δὲ τὸ ἐν ἡμέρες καὶ, ὁφῆσι, πρῶτον μὰ γένμα, προτάττει ὃν καὶ Εἰκτων εἰκονομάζει. Since there is no $\pi\rho\delta$ before the $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$, may not the pronoun be in regimen to the $\tau\acute{o}\epsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ κ. τ. λ. and the ὃν refer to the θεὸν of the preceding section, the εἰκτων being an error of the transcriber for $\epsilon\kappa\tau\omega\nu$? The pas-



* It is possible that the yellow indicates the presence of the "female principle;" the type of Neith arsenothelic is painted red;—the colour of male divinities of terrestrial attributes.

sage then may be rendered, "he sets in the first place the indivisible entity of this god, and as he calls it, the first type, which [divinity] he names from these circumstances." The word Εἰκτων would never have been written in this form, for the Greeks would have declined it into Εἰκτώνα, and, had it been an Egyptian term, it would have been particularly mentioned. How else can we account for this divinity being unnamed by all preceding writers on the subject; and the introduction of a term clearly not Greek, and doubtful if Egyptian. The Hemeph is also not Egyptian, but evidently an error for Kneph, which seems to be a dialectical variation of Nev, Nouv, or Noum. P. Kircher, with his usual felicity of conjecture, supposed this to be the Coptic ΧΝΟΥΦ, "the good;" but χ is not the Coptic demonstrative article, and the name of Kneph is written with a small water vase, either of the ampulla or cirnea shape, a goat, an owl,

or a quail,  phonetically NB, NM, NV. This has no reference to the hieroglyphics used to express good, and it would be difficult at present to indicate the precise root. I have mentioned before the error of the transcriber or translator of Sanconiathon, who remembering that a divinity of similar name to כנף existed in Egypt, introduced the original into the text. Chneph has, in fact, nothing to do with the Phenician "good demon;" whilst the winged serpent, or rather the combination of the disc entwined by serpents and wings, is the representation of the "good demon," and is found upon a stèle in the British Museum, whereon the emperor Tiberius Claudius is mentioned as like the "good demon." Combinations similar to the Egyptian exist in Persepolitan remains, sufficiently indicating what Sanconiathon wished to point out. The large snake in the boat of Kneph, covering the divinity with his arched back, is also distinctly named ἡρὸ, "the serpent;" and the symbols used to express this term are the same as are ordinarily used to indicate "self-agency, or self-existence," 

The name of the god Chneph, for some reason, is always omitted. This ser-

pent is of the same kind as that entwining round the disc in the delineation of the αγαθοδαίμων. The serpent here in connexion with the divinity does not form an integral portion of his attributes, and is introduced into the scene from the ambiguity of its name. Sometimes the serpent is crowned with the upper portion of the pshent, the sha of the hieroglyphics, flanked on each side by a feather of the ostrich. The distinctive or generic mark of Ammon-ra, in his emanation as Chnouth, lord of the primæval waters, and director of the inundation of the Nile, is the head of a ram adorned with different symbols according to the locality and era of his worship. His colour is blue in regard to his primary type of Ammon, and green in reference either to his sepulchral office as the "living soul of Tatô," the mystic region of "that which is established," over which Osiris ruled, in the name of "he who resides in Amenti," the Egyptian Hades, or of his terrestrial power as regulator of

the "streams and hills,"  
(Rosellini, Mus. Roy. CLXIX).

The head of Chneph is generally ornamented with the horns of a goat and the twisted horn of a ram: the pure form is indeed so very ambiguous, that it must be very doubtful if the goat's head is not intended. There is no other divinity in the system who can possibly represent the αἰγοπροσοπον, Mendes of Herodotus; a term not found on the monuments or in the Coptic, and apparently a mistake of that author, who, not for the first time, inserted a colloquial explanation for a name into the body of his text. The interpreter probably informed him "that the god as well as the goat was Mendes," ΜΕΝΤÊΓ, "fœcund;" and the learned Greek, who evidently was not versed in the Egyptian language, mistook the epithet for the name itself, and thus a term got introduced into the theogony which has exhausted etymological ingenuity.

Chneph-re [Mendes.] Head and horns of a goat, adorned in the cleft; human form. (Rosⁱ. M. d. c. 6. Ibrim, era of Amenoph II.) — Considerable difficulty exists as to determining whether the head is that of a sheep or goat. The total absence of the horns

of the sheep apparently indicates that this is the *αἰγοπροσωπος* of Herodotus. Around the neck of the divinity is a collar, or *οση*, and on each shoulder a strap. A similar type is represented in one of the early livraisons of the Pantheon of M. Champollion, coloured green. Herodotus explained this divinity as the Pan of the Egyptians, from the consideration of the goatish attributes of that deity.

The divinity represented in a boat, drawn by the Hours, and protected by an uræus, is of nearly the same type. All the representations hitherto examined have been of too small a size to enable an accurate opinion to be formed with regard to the presence of the ram's horns, which, if they do exist, sufficiently identify this form with that of Ammon.

2. Chneph uræophorus.—Head of a ram clefted, surmounted by the horns of a goat; between them, the anterior parts of an uræus erect. Human body. (Wilk. Mat. Hieroglyphic.)

3. Chneph stabilitor.—Head of a ram clefted, surmounted by the horns of a goat; on the head a conical cap, reeded, terminating at the apex with the three petals of the lily lotus, flanked by two feathers of the ostrich; above the apex of the cap a small disc—a larger one at the base; on each horn, the anterior parts of a discophorus uræus. (Ros. Musée Royale, CLXIX. era of Geta.)

A similar type of the era of the Pharaoh Horus has not the urei on the horns, but this hardly entitles it to be considered as a separate species. (Ros. m. d. c. 2.) Chneph in this type is designated as the “living soul of Tatô,” of which region this head-dress is peculiarly emblematic. His symbolic name is formed by the horns and emblem of stability [nilometer].

4. Chneph stabilitor nicephorus.—Attributes similar to the preceding; attitude same as that of Ammon-ra nicephorus.

5. Chneph stabilitor quadrifrons.—Single head replaced by four, joined two and two inversely, and surmounted by the head attire of Tatô.

In connexion with Tatô, Chneph is essentially the Nilus of Egypt; the origin of the primæval waters, similar to the Oceanus of the Greek mythes.

His titles chiefly refer to his connexion with the river. “Thus saith Nev, lord of the libatory waters, resident in the place of the pure streams, great god—lord of heaven, he who pertains to . . . to the beloved son of his race; the Ammon loved *Haremhbai* [Horus pharaoh] we give thee all power,—all victory,—all life,—and strength for ever,” are the hieroglyphics written before his form in the remains of Masha-hit.

6. Chneph.—Head of a ram clefted, surmounted by the horns of a goat, upon them the disc and plumes of Ammon-ra.

7. Chneph pylonophorus.—Head of a ram clefted, upon it an ornament of pylonated shape, and the two plumes of Ammon.

8. Chneph discophorus.—Head of a ram clefted, upon it a disc with the anterior part of a discophorus horn, bearing uræus in front.

In the two preceding forms, Chneph is frequently termed Ammon-ra.

9. Chneph-Souchis.—Head of a ram clefted, &c. on it the anterior portion of an uræus erect.

This type is called in the hieroglyphic texts “Sabak,” or rather “Souchi-ra, lord of the abode of life.” The identity of Souchis, the crocodile-headed divinity, and Seb, or rather Sev, the Coptic CHOY—“Time,” the *Xpovos* of Greece and Saturnus of Rome, is well known. The ram's head seems so essentially appropriate to Chneph, that the exception seems rather to point to an identity of Chneph and Savak, than a pure form of the latter deity.

10. Chneph.—Head of a ram clefted, without any ornament. (Coffin of Soter, Brit. Mus.)

Here end the types of Ammon as identified with Chneph or Horus-Harsaphes; but three other types of Ammon as connected with Osiris are well worth attention, viz.:—

1. Ammon-Osiris.—Head in the lower part of the pshent, surmounted by the disc and tall plumes of Ammon; face human, with the elongated beard, body swathed or mummied.

2. Ammon-Osiris.—Head in the lower part of the pshent, the posterior projection wanting; disc also wanting, body mummied; at the back the counter-weight of a collar, the *maonkh* of the hieroglyphics.

3. Ammon.—Human head and face with a short beard extending the whole length of the jaws, body mummied, hands placed on the chest grasping a cramped shaped object. On the head a modius.

This type, the most extraordinary and interesting, is a small wooden statue placed upon a plinth, around which is a sepulchral dedication to Osiris and Ammon-Osiris in their various characters. It was found in the tombs of the kings, and forwarded with one of Salt's early collections to the British Museum. The use to which it was applied was that of holding the papyrus ritual of the dead, which is placed, with this exception, only in the bodies of wooden figures of Osiris pethempamentes. There is a small plinth which takes out behind for this purpose.

The position of divinities as sedent or gradient, and the sceptres,—as the koncoupha, the curved crook or pedum, and whip, has not been universally introduced, because they are not distinctive marks of type and perpetually vary; but it must be clear that the Egyptians had some generic and specific mark for the distinction of their divinities. The generic mark is usually the head; while the specific form is infallibly indicated by the head attire. Little is at present known of the symbolic meaning of the various objects of head-dress; and this paper merely describes for general purposes, and does not attempt to theorise on the mystic meaning of that which ingenuity may, at some future period, explain with better success. Eighteen types of Ammon-ra have been accurately settled and defined; more materials may add fresh forms to this type; but in the mean time the importance of describing them, or of communicating newly-discovered types, cannot be too highly appreciated by those engaged in hieroglyphical pursuits, and desirous of seeing this study distinguished by the accuracy and dignity of a science. MANETHO.

HIERONYMUS MENGES ON DEMONOLOGY.

THE public libraries now existing in the principal towns of France have, in general, been formed from those of the Monasteries dissolved at the Revo-

lution; and amongst a large mass of books on controversial divinity, and other subjects not generally interesting, many curious old books are to be found.

In the libraries of Valognes, among many other works on that singular subject of study and interest in the middle ages, Demonology, is one of considerable authority, frequently quoted by subsequent writers on the subject. It is thus entitled, “*Flagellum Dæmonum, exorcismos terribiles, potentissimos et efficaces remediaque probatissima complectens. Accessit postremo pars secunda quæ Fustis Dæmonum inscribitur, Auctore M.P.F. Hyronimo Mengs, Vitellianensis, Ordinis Minorum regularis observantiæ.*” This, therefore, is not the work of an obscure charlatan, but is a grave treatise by a dignified priest, dedicated to the most Rev. D. D. Gabriel Palæolus, Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna, 1576. Appended is the approbation of Timotheus Peronus, by the authority of brother Heliseus Capys, inquisitor of Bologna; he attests that he has diligently examined the work entitled “*Fustis,*” and that he sees nothing in it contrary to the Holy Catholic Church and its faith, or against magistrates or morals; and that, in his judgment, it is a Catholic work, likely to be useful to those suffering under the influence of Demons, and therefore worthy to be printed; signed, Bologna, 1583. It is difficult to understand the feelings and intentions of the author; on one hand, when we see that he applies the most solemn rites of the Christian religion for the cure of the malady in question, it seems to imply that he really had faith in the exorcisms and remedies adopted, and we can hardly think that pious fraud exercised for the purpose of keeping up priestly influence could justify a man to himself for the profanation of things so sacred; on the other hand, when the author relates instances as occurring under his own personal inspection, and acts performed by him accompanied by circumstances manifestly false, it is difficult to acquit him of gross imposture; for, though the prevalent superstition of the age might account for a belief in matters which cannot stand the test of free reasoning and examination, it can hardly explain the asser-

tion of impossible facts, otherwise than by intentional fraud.

The first chapters in the work treat of the preparation which the exorcist ought to undergo previously to his beginning to adjure demons, of the purity of conscience which the afflicted person ought to possess, of the questions to be put by the exorcist, and of the perseverance and patience he should exercise. He ought to have undoubting faith in the mysteries of Jesus Christ and the Catholic faith, since the working of miracles (of which this should be esteemed one) is to be ascribed to that faith; he should possess the most profound humility, and be convinced that he is the instrument of God, and that without his aid he can effect nothing; he should exhort the afflicted person frequently to receive the holy Sacrament.

It is remarkable that the work never informs us of the nature or symptoms of the malady which was ascribed to the presence of a devil, but from these directions it would appear that it was not insanity, at least not such as is attended by violence or strong delusion, since in such cases the patient would hardly have been admitted to the Sacrament, or required to prove the purity of his conscience.

The 12th chapter treats of the cunning of demons, and the patience and perseverance to be exercised against their malignity, by conjurations continued three, four, and even six hours or more, till victory be obtained.

The exorcist must be careful at the time of the conjuration not to remain alone (*solum cum sola*) with a female patient, unless she be very old (*valde senex*), both to avoid occasion of scandal and to profit by the prayers of devout persons who might be present.

The exorcist, after the Sacrament of confession, and a fast of three days, is directed to enter the church, and there bending his knees before the holy Sacrament, or at least before the altar, to put on clerical robes, and boldly to make the sign of the cross; then to make that sign on the patient, to bind on him the stole with three knots and to say, "I conjure you, ye abominable rebels from God, I adjure you and call on you in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, to depart from this creature of God."

From the representations of adjurations met with in romances and histories, it may be imagined the strange and uncouth words used are mere gibberish, but such is not the fact; they are quoted with more or less accuracy from works on Demonology, and are, or should be, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin names and attributes of God; the following may be taken as a sample: Hel, Heloim, Heloa, Tetragrammaton, Adonai, Sadai Sabaoth, Sother, Emmanuel, Alpha and Omega, Punius and Novissimus, Principium and Finis, Agios, Ischyros, Otheos, Athanatos, Agla, Jehovah, Homousion, Jah, Messias. The forms of adjuration detailed in this book are numerous; two or three may bear quotation:

"I command thee immediately to vanish like smoke, to depart to a desert place, or to the profound abyss, so that thou shouldst never again return to injure any one." The exorcist here shews the cross to the demoniac, saying, "By the sign of the cross, God deliver us from our enemies!" He then reads the beginning of the Gospel of St. John and the Athanasian Creed, and places rue which he has blessed under the nostrils of the patient; he sprinkles him with holy water; and then interrogates the Demon, what is his name, how many companions he has, and what is the name of his master?

The form of the 6th conjuration is as follows, "I conjure thee, O air, that thou shouldst not be able to retain this most wicked and rebellious spirit against God! Again I conjure thee, O air, I conjure thee, earth, I conjure thee, water, I conjure thee, fire, I conjure you, all ye four elements!" Then follows a conjuration of fire to burn an image of the demon painted on paper, at the head of which is written the name of the demon;* then sulphur, galbanum, assafetida, aristolochia, hypericon, and ruta, are mixed together, and, after receiving the appropriate form of benediction, are cast into the fire, and the patient held for a considerable time, whether willingly or not,

* This ceremony appears to be used when the exorcist has so far succeeded as to have obtained an answer from the possessed person.

over the vapour; then he is to be bathed in a bath of holy water.

8th Conjunction: "I conjure you, all the foul spirits from all the four parts of the world, to whom is given power to hurt this creature of God, and ye, ærial and infernal chiefs, and all ye general and special spirits of demons of whatever kind ye be, sent from the Father of the East, and from all the shores of the whole world. Again I conjure and exorcise you all, ye demons and spirits above named, and any others existing in any part of the world, and I bind you from earth, from air, from wind, from fire, from water, from the caverns of rocks; I command you from the caverns of mountains, from the heights, from the abyss, from the infernal regions, from all parts under heaven, by the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, according to the authority under which I act, confided to me by our Lord Jesus Christ of Nazareth crucified, the Son of God, of the true and most potent Creator, who has created me and you and all creatures, that ye shall have no power to lie concealed, to injure, to remain and stand in this creature of God. I sentence you by the sentence pronounced by the most high Creator, and I bind and command you, that whether you will or not, giving up all fraud and deceit, ye manifest and lay open to us your names; and by the same sentence I consign you to the profound abyss into eternal fire. Declare to us, O wicked demon! what is thy name, and that of thy master?"

Then the exorcist prays and exhibits a crucifix, and then commands the spirits to depart from the head to the lower parts of the body of the patient, (as for instance into the nails of the toes), and thence to the place assigned them.

When success has been obtained, praises are offered for the delivery of the possessed, and the *Te Deum* sung.

The aid of medicinal herbs and holy oil is not always rejected, as appears by the following prescriptions:

"Ruturum, salviæ, anethi Cirias tres.

"Ciniæ olivarum, aquæ benedictæ: make this boil in oil, then

"Ellebori albi, ellebori perforati, sachari rosarum, thuris.

"Add 1 lb. of the best white wine, and

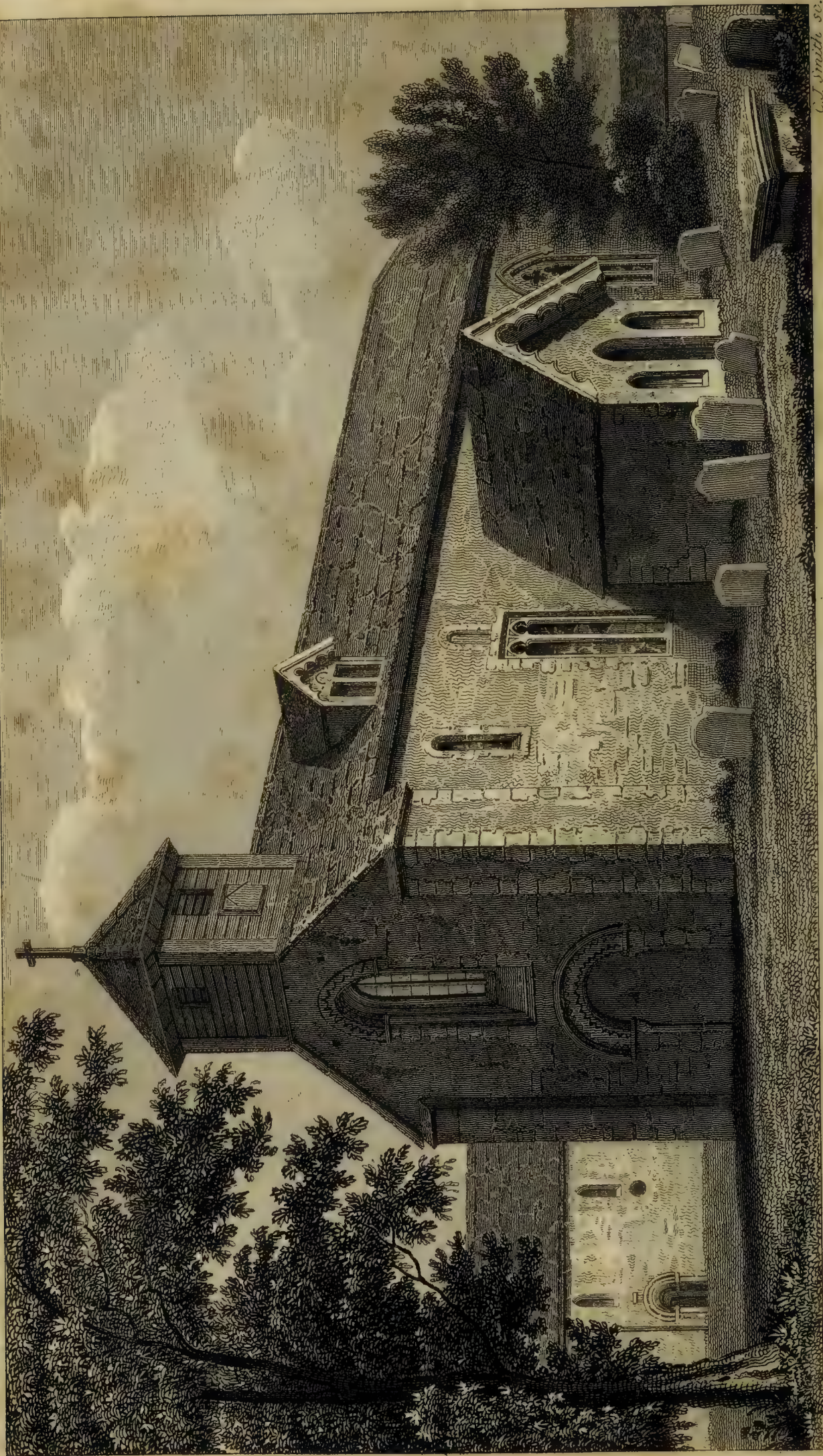
boil the mixture in it till it is reduced to half the quantity; then, after it has been strained, blessed, and exorcised by the priest, according to the proper form of benediction, give it to the patient at a convenient hour during three days, unless he is prevented by vomiting, and let him after contrition and confession be exorcised during the space of three or four hours; by which means, under the blessing of God, he will become whole."

The author then proceeds in the following manner to give instances of the efficacy of exorcisms within his own experience, and of the tricks practised by demons: "I have above related that demons have a thousand modes of injuring the human race, and use all manner of deceits towards the exorcist when they cannot prevail over him; when vanquished by the force of the adjurations, and ejected from human bodies, in order that they may the more readily re-enter, they sometimes conceal themselves in the hair of the patient, and remain there a long time *without causing any internal or external pain*,* and on this point the exorcist ought to be very cautious, as it is of frequent occurrence.

"As a proof of this, there is a notable instance of a young woman who had been exorcised by an exorcist: the demon, vanquished by the charms, receded from her into her hair, and there concealed himself for a long time, setting at naught the exorcist, so that he proclaimed that the girl was set free, and the by-standers began to return thanks for the victory obtained. But the exorcist, fearing that he might be deceived by the demon, called me to his assistance. As soon as I came to the place of conjuration, looking closely at the patient, and doubting by certain marks whether there might not be some deceit of the demon, I began to attack him by most powerful adjurations. That accursed, intrepid, and fearless demon, stood out against me, so that I almost gave into the opinion of the former exorcist; however, I considered within myself and gathered together with both hands the hair of the young woman, and then placed my sacred hands on them, and looked

* This expression *seems to imply* bodily disease in the supposed possessed.





HURLEY CHURCH, BERKSHIRE.

stedfastly on the face of the possessed : the demon then, by some irresistible mode, turned away her face from my observation, and after that I had urged him by most powerful commands, broke out into these words, 'See what a devil is this ! I remained concealed in the hair of this wench, but thou art so skilful, that by thy cunning thou hast forced me to discover myself !'* at which speech the bystanders broke out into exclamations and laughter."

"In the year 1575 I was passing some time in the city of Reggio,† when a noble lady, a widow, was so heavily oppressed by evil spirits that she fell into a deep and incurable malady ; she called to her assistance her excellent physician, whose name was Hieronymus Arlotus, and related to him her infirmity ; but he, finding that after the application of all kinds of medicines, he could make no progress towards a cure, and that the lady seemed

to be at the point of death, fearing she was under the influence of sorcery, consulted me and brought me to her house. And although the physician was of a different opinion, (according to the custom of physicians,) yet by my advice he ordered the bed to be examined, and there, among other instruments of sorcery, was found a figure made of feathers in the shape of a man, with head, arms, hands, legs, feet and other limbs, which occasioned great surprise to those who witnessed it. A wonderful event then took place ; the lady (who was in so desperate a state that the question was no longer of remedies for the body but of extreme unction,) after the instruments of sorcery had been burnt and spiritual remedies applied, was almost immediately restored to health, to the admiration of the physicians and all her household."

HURLEY CHURCH, BERKSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN, Feb. 6.

IN your Magazine for January, 1831, is an account of the foundation of Hurley Priory, with notices of its several possessors since the Dissolution ; but there is no description of the church, or the memorials of the Lovelaces therein, or the mansion erected by them upon the site of the conventual buildings ; and as the learned writer of the account alluded to is now deceased, the following, I trust, will not be deemed an unwelcome supplement to his previous communication.

I venture, therefore, to furnish you with a somewhat detailed description of the church as it now exists, with a few incidental observations on its ancient form, and certain of its rites ; but shall avoid speaking much further of the mansion, which has already been the

subject of your recent pages, ‡ except to mention some particulars concerning its remains ; and shall conclude by briefly explaining the former alliance of the Lovelace family with that of Baron King, for whom the Lovelace title has been lately revived.

To treat, however, at once, of all these matters, would extend this paper to a length unsuitable to your Miscellany. I must, therefore, here confine myself to a description of the exterior of the church, explanatory of the accompanying Plate, and reserve for a subsequent contribution the description of its interior, and the other subjects above proposed.

HERLEY Church is mentioned in Domesday Book as part of the manor of the Norman Baron "Goisfridus de Manneville, in Benes hundred in Berke-

* Vedi che diavolo è questo ; io mene stava nascosto nei capelli di questa putana, e tu sei tanto tristo che coula tua astutia me hai fatto scoprire. The work is in Latin, but it appears the devil spoke the vulgar tongue.

† Civitate Regii.

‡ 1831, p. 9.

sir;" and was therefore, probably, a parish or manorial church endowed with land. It was then, as until very lately, in the diocese of Sarum, but is now in the diocese of Oxford, though still in the deanery of Reading, in the archdeaconry of Berks; and is a discharged vicarage, with a net yearly income of 163*l.* in the patronage of the eldest son of Viscount Ashbrook, who is also impropriator of the rectory. The church will contain 350, of a population of nearly 1,200, chiefly agricultural, and consisting of about 200 families residing in as many houses. It is situated near the Thames, about half way from Henley to Marlow, in one of those luxuriantly wooded pastoral localities, so generally chosen for religious houses, it having been the chapel of a Priory there founded and endowed by the above named Goisfridus de Magnavilla, through the persuasion of his wife Lecelina, A. D. 1086, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, by the celebrated St. Osmund, as more particularly stated in the paper of your deceased correspondent.

This church is constructed with large rough masses of indigenous chalk and flint, irregularly cemented together with coarse mortar. The quoins and dressings of the ancient door and windows of the side walls are mostly of a greyish stone, perhaps also found in the neighbourhood, but some are of Oxfordshire yellow oolite, those of the west-end being of a different kind, the fine freestone from Caen in Normandy. The walls, yet perfectly upright, are almost four feet thick, and have, without the aid of any buttresses, for several centuries sustained the thrust of a heavy tiled roof, although probably intended only to support a lighter roof of shingles or of straw, with which the roofs in this sylvan cultivated district would naturally be made. Certes, our Saxon and early Norman architects were ultra-observers of the builder's adage, "stronger than enough."

Hurley church consists merely of a chancel and a nave, with a modern south porch, and is of that peculiarly long oblong form attributed to Saxon churches; its interior measurement being 19 feet 9 inches, by 95 feet 2 inches, almost 5 squares in length. Its

ends are placed toward the east and west, as common to all churches, unless when the nature of their sites prevented such position. It has no interior columns or arches, being of one pace, that is, without ailes. The nave and chancel are coequal both in breadth and height; but we have reason to believe, from certain appearances in the south wall, that the chancel had a semi-hexagonal east end, and extended nearly 12 feet further eastward. Its present termination is a straight blank wall, perhaps erected at the building of the mansion after the Reformation, when the porch was also probably added.

From the preceding general description, we presume that this church existed before the Norman survey, and that it was adapted to the purposes of the Priory by the reparation of its dilapidated parts and the addition of a west-end, in which opinion we hope to be borne out by our subsequent description and remarks.

In the upper portion of the western gable, and on the adjoining ridge of the roof, is a square belfrey turret of weather boarding, and luffer boarded openings. It is provided with a large sun-dial, and surmounted by a low pyramidal tiled spire, finished with a rude wooden cross. The western wall, as seen in our plate, is strengthened at its angles by large square-set sloped-headed buttresses, an argument for its more recent date than that of the side walls, which have none; Saxon buttresses, if so they may be called, being merely ornamental narrow stripes of stone, like those upon St. Peter's Church at Barton in Lincolnshire, and on St. John's sub Castro at Lewes, the refuge place of Harold after his defeat at Hastings. The buttresses against this western wall being, however, purely constructional, the architect had surely some good reason for thus strengthening it. It is, therefore, not improbable, that formerly the gable was surmounted either with a bell turret of heavy masonry, or that the bell or bells were hung in one of those pierced secondary gables which overtop a roof like chimney stacks, and which we sometimes see in Normandy and various parts of England.

The western doorway is a wide low

semicircularly headed triple arch, but its proportions have been much altered by the elevation of the ground about it, and by its being blocked up with a brick and rubble wall, so that only the face of the superior archway is now visible. This, however, is in good condition, and is decorated with a bold zig-zag bead, coticed on each side by two zig-zag conjoined fillets studded with closely placed square stunted pyramids, somewhat like the Early English tooth ornament; above and below which is a concentric large bead, the whole being under a bold dripstone originally corbelled, and resting on the outward ends of narrow moulded imposts. Beneath these imposts are broad pilaster-like jambs, having in hollow chamfer at the inward edge a cylindrical edge shaft, with a small singly cleft cushion capital, the abacus of which is a continuation of the impost; but the base of this column must be much under ground, its capital now being only about four feet above its surface. Interiorly, this arch has been cut rudely upwards, so that only part of its original soffit remains. It has plain sloped jambs, having also, in hollow chamfered edges, a shaft similar to the exterior shafts, and which, like them, has its base hidden. But as the interior shafts are visible two or three feet lower than the exterior shafts, it is very probable that, similarly to other Saxon churches, the floor was originally lower than the ancient door-sill and natural level of the ground.

Through the before-mentioned wall, now blocking up the western doorway, is a modern door. But this was evidently never made for its present purpose, being too short to reach the highest part of the arch above, and therefore stuck in at one side of it, and is altogether so unbecoming to its station, that the putting up of this deformity should, doubtlessly, have been presented by the Rural Dean.

We often think that to every diocese should be attached an Architect well versed in the practice of Gothic architecture, to design any necessary reparation, enlargement, or rebuilding of the churches, parsonages, schools, and every other parochial building in the

said diocese; and, moreover, that all candidates for holy orders should possess a competent knowledge of the principles of ecclesiastical architecture, to enable them to superintend the execution of such design of the Architect in their respective parishes.

In the lower portion of the gable, and immediately above the door-way, and very like it as to plan and decoration, is the western window. This is a semicircularly headed double arch, under a small dripstone, which has had a cable moulding and corbel, the edge of the upper arch resting on the abacus of a cushion capital of a slender edgshaft. The faces of these arches are adorned with a compound zig-zag, in excellent preservation, consisting of three beads and a cavetto, the soffit of the upper arch having a simpler zig-zag of one small and one large bead conjoined. The face of the sub-arch is almost similar to that of the upper arch, but has a hollow chamfered edge containing a bold bead. These arches sprung formerly from imposts, of which one only now remains. This, being the only western window, is larger than the Norman windows generally are, though of itself it is in good proportion, being about two squares in height, inclusive of its head and sides. The glazed part, the *wind door*, which, before the use of window glass in the seventh century, church windows literally were, has been much shortened, and is now divided by a large well-moulded mullion, evidently, however, a mere adventitious support of the incumbent architrave, although evincing, at the same time, a praiseworthy elegance, in which our modern churchwarden reparations are so lamentably deficient. The glass quarries are set lozenge ways, some few being stained with diaper work, and their leaden frame is inserted, as that of very ancient windows always is, directly into the stone sides of the archway. It is also attached to iron stanchions, which are, here, continued to the soffit of the arch, and help the mullion to uphold this interesting and now rare specimen of a Norman west window. Above this window, irregularly imbedded in the wall, are two small corbel heads. Another is in its original situation, perhaps, as one of a corbelled tablet

still discernible at the base of the bell-turret, and another occupies the summit of the dripstone.

The south wall has seven windows; three of them being of Saxon character, like those in the north wall, hereafter to be described, and four are insertions which have taken place at various dates. The eastward one is of the former class, having been merely lengthened at the bottom, but has chamfered edged jambs. The second is in the style of the fourteenth century, of large dimensions, good design, and excellent execution, consisting of two boldly trefoiled ogee lights, under a large quaterfoiled ogeed central spandrel, and pierced lateral spandrels similarly foliated to the central one, which itself has also other small pierced spandrels. The general architrave of this window has pointed deeply-under-cut mouldings, and a boldly moulded corbelled dripstone, the jambs being handsomely moulded, as is also the mullion, out of which flows the tracery of the head. The third window is of two plain square-headed lights, its general architrave and mullion being merely a bold semi-cylinder. The fourth is of two lofty sharp-headed lights between a large pointed central spandrel, the mullion, the arch heads, and general architrave being moulded. The fifth is one of the Saxon windows much lengthened, retaining its original square jambs, and, possibly, also its lozenge-quarried glass. The sixth, the head of which occupies the lower part of another of the Saxon windows, is of two cinquefoiled pointed lights, under a horizontal moulded head, with small plain spandrels, handsomely moulded jambs, and ramified mullion, of which the central moulding is continued up to the head. The seventh is another of the Saxon windows, perhaps in its original state, having a semicircular head and straight sides. This is about three diameters in height, being nineteen inches wide, but internally the sides slope to a width of nearly three feet. On the roof, almost above the sixth window, is a modern dormer window of two lights, with figured scalloped wooden gable.

Under the second window from the east is a shallow square-headed recess, in which is an ogee-headed pierced spandrelled panel. What this was is

difficult to say: it is too near the ground to have been a stoup, and is too small for the doorway to a crypt, being only two and twenty inches wide and thirty-four in height. It may, however, have been the window of a crypt, or an opening through which to view and worship from the churchyard the reliques of some saint immured within the chancel; to which latter opinion we are most inclined, on account of there being also a monumental recess in the interior south wall, corresponding in situation with this exterior recess.

A little further eastward, under a pointed arch, is the chancel doorway, originally in the elegant style of the fourteenth century, but its head is now occupied by two plain pointed couped lights and an oblong richly moulded sexfoil, now blank, with which, no doubt, the heads of the lights accorded before their tracery was cut off for the insertion of this other deformity to which Hurley Church has been subjected, the door itself being square-headed, mean, and disproportional.

The south doorway of the nave is an insertion, of the twelfth century, into the old Saxon wall. It is a triple archway, but we shall here only notice its exterior arch, which is pointed, and has a continuous cylindrical moulding set in a hollowed edge, and, although without a dripstone, there is no appearance of its having had an ancient porch. The present porch is comparatively modern, and was probably intended for a school or parish vestry room, being unusually spacious, and furnished with a brick boarded bench on either side, and an old fashioned table. Its front has a pointed door and two small pointed windows under a boldly scalloped gable.

The north side is but little better than a blank wall, and being now almost deprived of its plaster coating, its various materials and irregular courses are very visible. The doorway and the windows are all stopped up, the latter flush with the wall. The doorway is a double semicircular-headed low archway of grey free stone. The faces of its arches are plain, and spring from abacus-like impost, the whole, excepting a concentric dripstone, which is a chalk fillet

with chamfered upper and lower edges, being in such good condition, that this doorway has apparently been erected long after the original formation of the wall, in place of a doorway, to which the above-named dripstone belonged. This northern wall was probably of two different æras. Its eastern part and oldest, seemingly, terminated about four feet westward of the door above described. This had four small windows, with plain semicircular heads, like those we have spoken of as Saxon windows in the south side, their heads being about five feet below the eaves. Its western portion had two windows larger than those just mentioned, with traces of a third, and near the extreme western end is a well-marked appearance of this end having been added to the more ancient Saxon nave, as we have previously presumed. At the north-east and north-west angles of this north wall are remains of some squared masonry, as if of two return walls; and in its eastern portion about nine feet from the ground are the ends of six beams, which have been sawed off, and were, probably, the supports of the roof of a corridor from the prior's apartments to the north church door.

Near the west end of the church, one of the rooms built on the site of the monastery has been very meritoriously converted by the present vicar into a school-room. This parish has no regularly endowed school, although formerly a day school for eight children was, and perhaps still is, supported by the owner of Hall-place, and another for sixteen more, by a beneficent lady, no longer a parishioner. It is hoped, however, that as now a convenient school-room has been provided, the numerous poor of Hurley will not want adequate means for the completion of the vicar's benevolent intentions.

The church-yard is spacious, and well fenced from improper uses by a substantial wall, the entrance being a handsome double gate generally locked, and protected, as is also the coping of the wall, by strong iron spikes. The pathway through it to the porch, is wide and neatly gravelled. Its mouldering heaps are kept decently turfed, while some are classically shaded by a funereal yew, a solemn cypress, and

a lofty pine. It has a few table tombs, but the inscriptions on these will be more appropriately related with the epitaphs of the interior of the church.

The ancient cemetery of the monastery was probably a small quadrangle on the north side of the church, but which, with the exception of the corridor before-mentioned, bears no marks of ever having been surrounded with an ambulatory, or what we call cloisters. The east and west, and western half of the north sides, are comparatively modern domestic buildings; but the eastern half, now a stable, is of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and was no doubt the conventual hall, or refectory. It is constructed of soft chalk and flint, the dressings being wholly of chalk. The doorway and two of its five windows are visible in our accompanying plate. The former is opposite to the northern doorway of the church, of which it seems to be an imitation, as well as another loftier doorway further east, now converted into a recess. The windows are narrow externally, though much splayed inwards, and have boldly trefoliated lancet heads. The north side of this refectory had a doorway with ogee-edged jambs, and three long windows of two pointed lights, above which is a central spandrel; but these windows have been partly blocked up, and externally much mutilated, though, internally, their chalk architraves, and a moulded canopy or labels with returns continued as a wall tablet, are in excellent preservation.

The lower parts of the south windows have been converted into panels, against some of which are attached black marble and slate slabs, inscribed with various passages from ancient charters illustrating the history of the priory; and on lead and copper plates are the apocryphal armorial bearings of those persons principally connected with its foundation. These, with other historical inscriptions in the cellars of the late mansion, were put up by Mr. Wilcox, F.S.A. who delighted in the antiquity of his residence; but, as the latter have been already mentioned in the pages of an instructive cheap contemporary, we will here record only those first alluded to, as they existed in

1825, since which some of them have proceeded to decay and obliteration.

In the eastern panel was a leaden plate, now gone, on which might be discerned the arms of Edward the Confessor, viz. a cross patonce between five martlets, and this inscription: "King Edward the Confessor, principal founder of Westminster Abbey, after the time of King Sebert and King Offa." In another panel, on a copper plate is painted a shield, quarterly, Or and Gules, an escarbuncle of eight rays Sable, ensigned with a coronet of five points pearled, the arms of the Mandeville family, and this inscription: viz. "I Maud, daughter of King Henry, and Governess of the English, do give and grant to Gaufred de Mandeville, for his service, and to his heirs after him hereditarily, the Earldom of Essex, and that he have the third penny of the Sheriff's Court, issuing out of all pleas as an Earl ought to receive from his county in all things. This is the ancientest charter that Mr. Camden ever saw." Beneath is a slate slab thus engraved: "The priory of St. Mary's, Hurley, founded in the reign of William the Conqueror, by Geoffry de Mandeville and his wife Lecelina, A.D. 1086, a cell to Westminster Abbey." In the panel over the door of the refectory is a copper plate, nailed to the plaster, on which is painted a shield Or, with traces of a fess between three martlets Sable, ensigned with a coronet as before: the arms, we suppose, of the Count de Seez; and under it this inscription: "Osmund the good, Count of Seez in Normandy, afterwards Earl of Dorset, and Lord High Chancellor of England, and at last Bishop of Sarum, consecrated this Church of Hurley, A.D. 1086, and died Dec. 4, 1099, in the reign of William Rufus." Underneath this is a black marble oblong slab, thus engraved: "Extract from the conclusion of the Charter by the founder of Lady Place, Hurley. Contestor igitur omnes filios meos heredes videlicet et omnes posteros meos Deus augeat et stabiliat vitam illorum in æterna beatitudine et habeant partem in elemosyna mecum in cœlesti requie. Testes Osmundus Episcopus, Gislebertus Abbas Westmonasterii, Lecelina domina

uxor mea, Willelmus de Magna Villa, Ricardus de Magna Villa, &c." In the original charter, still extant in Westminster Abbey, Richard's name does not appear, and this extract is so defective that to us it is not intelligible. It should have been, "Contestor igitur omnes filios meos, hæredes videlicet, et omnes posteros meos, per tremendum Dei iudicium, et per omnem potentiam ejus in cœlo et in terra, ne ipsi faciant aut facere sinant ullam infractionem huic donationi meæ, immo augeant et stabiliant illam, ita ut Deus augeat et stabiliat dies et vitam illorum in æternâ beatitudine, et habeant partem in illa mea elemosina mecum in cœlesti requie." In a small modern quaterfoliated circular panel, below one of the windows, engraved on slate, is this, "Lætabitur solitudo: florebitque sicut lilium;" and on a chalk stone these fragmental words, "... paradiso celeste. Amen."

The Saxon character, with which we have thus invested our subject, is most forcibly demonstrated by the northern wall of the church, but on account of the extreme simplicity of those features commonly designating the date of edifices of the mediæval ages, and its almost utter destitution of any distinguishing ornament, it affords us only a negative proof of this character. Presuming, however, from the style of decoration, that the west end of Hurley Church was commenced at the period of the establishment of the Priory, the year in which Domesday Book was finished, it is sufficiently evident, that the north and, probably also, the south wall, if judged of by the difference of their materials, and manner of construction, are assuredly of some other period. Knowing, moreover, each style of architecture subsequent to the Norman æra, with none of which the features of the north wall correspond, we strenuously maintain that this part, at least, is older than that æra, and, though rude, as genuine a specimen of Saxon building as any existing church hitherto so denominated.

If we reflect, likewise, that Herlei is stated in the Norman Survey to have possessed, in the Confessor's time, when held by Esgar, and thence called Esgareston, all the constituents

of opulence common to that period, viz. mills, fisheries, meadows, woods and swine, we cannot but suppose that it was also then provided with a church. And considering the apparent restoration of one half of the north wall, there is great probability that this identical church may have been one of those ravaged and partly ruined by the Danes, A.D. 870, during their occupation of Reading, or in 894 when they traversed Herlei on their march "up by Temese," from Essex to Gloucestershire, as we are informed by the Saxon Chronicle, and as attested by an encampment, called the Danes Ditches, in the immediate neighbourhood of the edifice we have thus endeavoured, however unintelligibly, to describe.

PLANTAGENET.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 8.

I HAVE read your Correspondent "FIOR GHAEI'S" Article in your Magazine for January with some surprise and disappointment.

The Gaëls and Welsh were tribes of the Celtic nation, who arrived in Britain at different periods, and the intercourse between whom has been extremely limited, so that it is not at all wonderful, after a separation of nineteen centuries, and their admixture with invaders from that period to the present time, they should be unable to understand each other; yet there is sufficient evidence to shew that the Welsh, Irish, Gaëlic, and Manx, are all of Celtic origin. Every Welshman, at all conversant with his own language, feels no difficulty in detecting the words, appertaining to his tongue, wherever they occur; for it is of such a nature that it will not amalgamate to a great extent with any language unless it be of Celtic extraction. In other words, it would be impossible to use Welsh adjectives to English substantives, without interfering with the

structure of the language, and in this respect there can be no comparison between it and the French and English languages, or any other that I know, unless it be the Hebrew, which will bear the same construction in its idioms as the Welsh. Now in Gaëlic about one half of the adjectives are pure Welsh, although some of them by the lapse of time may carry a shade of difference in their particular meaning. The substantives are less numerous and more difficult to be detected, owing to the difference of orthography and transposition of letters in the nouns, as well as the constant change in names, according to the progressive advancement of the people. To compare the roots of verbs is the most uncertain mode of any, as far as the Welsh is concerned, for its construction is such that a peculiar facility is afforded for the adoption, from other languages, of verbs bearing the semblance of Welsh; for instance, there are many verbs in the Welsh which the Greek very closely resemble, but whether they are borrowed, or possess a common origin, it is now impossible to say; therefore to judge of the origin of the Welsh language, by comparing the roots of verbs with any other, is, as I said before, a most uncertain and unsatisfactory method. Neither is there much reliance to be placed in personal pronouns, as they resemble each other in languages of different origin; however, they are the same in the singular number, both in Gaëlic and Welsh. *Fein*, self, in Gaëlic, is only a corruption of the Welsh word *Fyhun*, compounded of *Fy* and *hun*; *mi fhein*, myself; *thu fhein*, thyself; *e fein*, himself, &c. In Welsh, *mi yhun*, *tu dyhun*, *euhun*, &c.

It is worthy of remark that most of the words that have *gw* for their initials in Welsh begin in Gaëlic with an *F*., and *vice versa*.

Welsh.	Gaelic.
<i>Gwr</i> ,	<i>faer</i> .
<i>Gwudd</i> ,	<i>fiodh</i> .
<i>Gwirion</i> ,	<i>firion</i> .

Welsh.	Gaelic.
<i>Gwan</i> ,	<i>fann</i> .
<i>Gwin</i> ,	<i>fion</i> .
<i>Gwraig</i> ,	<i>frag</i> .

There are other letters besides the above (the *digamma* of the Greeks,) which have glided into each other by the lapse of time. From the foregoing

specimens, it will be seen how absurd it is to pretend, as FIOR GHAEI must have done, to analyse any language by comparison with another, by the sole

aid of a Dictionary. The following adjectives, selected from a single page in a Gaëlic book, are the same in Gaëlic and Welsh. *Dall*, blind; *crom*,

bent; *cam*, crooked; *trom*, heavy; *bodhar*, deaf; *mor*, great; *fann*, (*gwan*, w.) weak; *tinne*, tight; *caol*, (*cul*, w.) narrow; *marbh*, dead; *cleisg*, slothful.

COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

Gaelic.	Welsh.	
<i>Beag</i> ,	<i>bach</i> ,	little.
<i>Math</i> ,	<i>mad</i> ,	good.

Gaelic.	Welsh.	
<i>lugh</i> ,	<i>lleia</i> ,	less.
<i>fearra</i> ,	<i>goreu</i> ,	better.

These few examples are, I hope, sufficient to shew any impartial observer, that there is not only an identity of words, but that the structure of the Gaëlic language is the same as the Welsh.

The Gaëlic is not retained in greater purity in the Highlands of Scotland, than the other branches of the Celtic tongue in those countries which have been the scenes of warfare from the earliest period of antiquity, if we are to judge from the following words in Mr. Mc Alpine's Gaëlic Dictionary:—*Diac*, a drake; *boc*, a buck; *maidinn*, morning; *obair*, work; *mathair*, mother; *prionsa*, prince; *searbhanta*, maid; *brathair*, brother; *gannra*, gander; *dorus*, a door; *seol*, a sail; *staighir*, a chair; *faighir*, a fair. Allowing for orthographical variations, the following nouns selected from one page of a Gaëlic work, are pure Welsh: *duine*, a man; *cu*, a dog; *tarbh*, a bull; *cear*, a hen; *coileach*, a cock; *buachaill*, a herd; *bo*, a cow; *avhain*, a river; *muir*, sea; *sail*, a heel; *cealgair*, a hypocrite; *aimsreadair*, weatherglass; *figheadair* (*gweuadyr*, w.), weaver; *sroin*, nose; *moine*, peat moss; *cathair*, chair; *nathair*, serpent; *coir*, night; *uisge*, water; *bean*, woman; *geadh*, a goose; *capull*, mare; *coara*, sheep; hence *corlan* in Welsh; *van*, a lamb; *bard*, a poet.

The Gaëlic, in common with the Welsh and Hebrew, has but two tenses, the past and the future. I would have compared the roots of verbs, but that I consider such a course would afford no surer mode of coming at the truth than the examples I have already given, and that it would have taken so much space as to preclude the possibility of limiting this letter to suit the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Having disposed of the Gaëlic and Welsh, I will now examine FIOR GHAEAL's discovery respecting the Ar-

moric or Bas Breton; the idiom and structure of which, he says, are entirely Gaëlic.—FIOR GHAEAL says, it is a curious fact, that a number of Gaëlic words which are to be found in the Bas Breton do not exist in the Welsh; if such was the case, it would be a very curious fact indeed; but unfortunately, your Correspondent has only discovered a mare's nest; for I do not, to use his own words, "find his facts too stubborn to admit of refutation." On the contrary, what he states are not facts, but ridiculous absurdities, betraying his total ignorance of the Welsh language; for instance, the Gaëlic words, which, he says, are not found in Welsh, are the following: *Blonec*, fatness; *bresg*, brittle; *coan*, remember; *dale*, to delay; *dalta*, to moisten. Let us examine them, and then judge of the degree of credit that should be given to FIOR GHAEAL's facts. And, first, take *Blonec*, or, in Welsh, *Bloneg*; it is a word common to every inhabitant of the principality, and signifies hog's lard; and if your Correspondent had troubled himself to ask any milk-girl in London the question, he would have been undeceived, and found her a better authority than any he seems to have consulted. *Blonek* Armoric, *graisse de porc fondue*; *Blonegen*, *f*, the same in Welsh. So much for fact the first. The second word is *bresg*, brittle, from the verb *briwo*, to cut in fragments; hence *briwysg*, *briw*, *brau*, and *bresg*, brittle, in common use in Wales. The third word is *coun*, to remember, from the Welsh verb *covio*, hence *covn*; the only difference is using *u* for *v*, which in the Bas Breton dialect is not uncommon. The fourth example is the word *dale*, to delay. *Dala* is in common use amongst the Welsh, as much so as delay is amongst the English. *Dale*, in Armoric *retardment*, *retard*, *delai*, *remise*. In Armoric, *Mond a rinn d'ho kweloud hep dale*, *J'irai vous voir sans*

tarder. In Welsh *Myn'd a ryn idh weled heb ddala*, word for word in Armoric the same as in the Welsh of the present day. Pray which is the nearer to the Bas Breton, the Gaëlic or the Welsh? So much for FIOR GHAELE's fourth fact. The word *dalta*, to moisten, is not in the Armoric at all, although I could say something about it in Welsh. So much for FIOR GHAELE's fifth fact. The Bas Breton is a dialect of the Welsh, almost as much so as the broad Scotch is of the English; for I have conversed with Bas Bretons, through the medium of the Welsh language. In fact, there is not one Gaëlic word in the Bas Breton which is not in the Welsh. I state these facts freely, because, as FIOR GHAELE justly remarks, "Truth has nothing to fear, and fairly, because founded on facts respecting those *soi-disant* Celtic and Cimbric etymologists, who have a sort of reputation among those of their own kind."—"Nay, further, it has sometimes happened that an error has been repeated in the writings of far greater men than any of the Celtic or Cimbrian etymologists aforesaid." So it seems is the case of FIOR GHAELE, who must have thought himself much superior to those Celtic scholars who have advanced opinions founded on facts, and in unison with truth, previous to the unmerited attack from an individual proving himself so perfectly ignorant of the Celtic dialects as he does. FIOR GHAELE may be a proficient in Teloogoo, but in Hebrew and Celtic lore he has much to unravel, if he wishes to employ facts as his principal weapons. The Welsh have their history and traditions, which I would recommend him to peruse.

In thus having endeavoured dispassionately to state facts, without having in view the support of any favourite theory, I trust it will not be considered by FIOR GHAELE as the result of either prejudice, ignorance, or insanity; and though I am not particularly anxious to make the Welsh of Celtic origin, after the character Pinkerton has given the whole Celtic race, yet, as I consider his views wild and insulting to common sense, as well as to the nations in question, I cannot help stating facts, and conclude with the bardic motto, "*Y gwir yn erbyn y byd.*" Truth against the world. GOMER.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XI.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

I STATED in my letter to you, which appeared in your Jan. number, that I had done with the Celtic controversy, unless one or all of the *four points* there established should be refuted. In your last number I see that two correspondents have written to you on the subject; but as neither of them touches in the slightest degree on the main points under discussion, I am not sure whether I may be called on any more to transgress on your patience. Still, as my silence might imply discourtesy towards the authors of these letters, or an acknowledgment of my own defeat, I venture to throw myself again on the kind indulgence of yourself and your numerous readers.

In reply, then, to your correspondent who signs himself "A CYMRO," I beg to say, that I have applied the term *Celtic* in a generic sense to denote the Gaelic, Irish, and Manx dialects of the same language. I found that all preceding writers who came within my knowledge had done so, and that most of them had gone a step further, and included the Welsh, &c. as of the same family. As I am convinced, however, that the Welsh and Cornish are not Gaelic dialects at all, nor even of the same family with the latter, as I have already pointed out; I have, as I believe, with greater propriety, classed them under the generic term *Cimbric*. In short, I used the term *Celtic* to express what would have otherwise required three different words, viz. Gaelic, Irish, and Manx, without ever dreaming of such an objection as that brought forward by CYMRO.

In order, however, to satisfy that gentleman's scruples, let us examine the merits of the case. It is allowed, I believe, by *all* historians, that the Celts were the earliest inhabitants of Western Europe, and consequently of the British Isles. To these Celts Cæsar alludes as inhabiting the interior of Britain in his day (*quos natos in insula ipsa memoria proditum dicunt. Bell. Gall. 5. 12.*), while the southern part was occupied by tribes from Belgium. Well, at the present day we find a numerous race, five or six times the number of the Welsh, in that portion of the British Isles which is most remote from the rest of Europe, speak-

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ing a different language from all other nations ; and what is the inference ? assuredly, that they are the direct descendants of the aborigines ; and, by consequence, genuine Celts.

Again, the ancestors of the present Welsh were, according to their own sage *Triads*, in possession of the fertile plains of England about the middle of the fifth century, when they were driven to their present fastness by the Saxons. From the time of Cæsar till very near the period of the Saxon invasion, they were under the government of the Romans, and never lost sight of. There cannot be a question, then, that they are the direct descendants of the Belgic tribes alluded to by Cæsar ; and, consequently, have no title to the appellation of Celts, if that be of any great importance. These historical inferences I consider as a much more weighty answer to CYMRO than what “ he believes to be the only one that *can be given*.”

CYMRO is pleased to anticipate a plausible, though not a very profound reply, that he may have the pleasure of refuting it ; viz. “ Gael resembles Gallus ; and as the Gauls were a Celtic race, therefore the Gaelic is Celtic.” Now if CYMRO expected this logic from me, I beg leave to disclaim the compliment thereby intended to my learning. I should never have said, for instance, that “ the Gauls were a Celtic race :” it being quite subversive of historical *facts*, about which I am a little particular. The Celts were, by the Romans, called Gauls, but the Gauls were not all Celts. There were your Belgians on the north-east, and the Aquitanians on the south-west, and another race among the Alps and about the banks of the Rhone. All these the Romans included under the name of Gauls, but I am not yet aware of their *Celtic paternity*.

But to meet CYMRO on his own ground, the relationship between Gael, Gallus, and Κελτική, is not altogether so absurd as some things of the sort which I have seen. I am not much given to etymological researches, the art having been “ most vilely abused ” by several writers whom I formerly pointed out. Yet I cannot here avoid attempting a brief essay in that line. The people to whom I applied the term

Celtic, call themselves Gael, and their country Gaeltachd, or, as it is pronounced, Gaeltachc to this day. Now it seems to me highly probable that the word Gaeltachc furnished the Greeks with the word Κελτική, which they uniformly applied to the country of the Celts. Nay, further, all France continued to retain the name of Κελτική even unto the time of Strabo, who repeatedly applies it to the whole country ; merely because it was the land of the Celts when the Greeks first knew of it. In the same manner the Romans called the whole country Gaul long after it ceased to be exclusively occupied by the Celts or Gael proper. I mention these circumstances merely as a proof that the Celts were the primitive inhabitants, or at least those first heard of by the Greeks and Romans,—but to resume. The word Gael would naturally furnish the Romans with Gallus, assimilating the name to a familiar word of their own ; a common occurrence in all languages, of which we have an illustration in the name of a quondam Nawab or Viceroy of Bengal, Sarraj-ud-doula, of the *black-hole* celebrity, an appellation which the chroniclers of the day (the more shame to them) transformed into the Christian-like title of Sir Roger Dowler. Finally the Greeks converted the patronymic Gael into Galatoi, a word already familiar to them in Asia Minor.

It remains now for me to remove CYMRO’s objection to the *th* or *dh* which appears in the spelling of the word *Gathel*, &c. &c. in all its variations. In the Gaelic language the letters *th*, *dh*, *bh*, and *mh*, &c. are frequently used merely as a separation between two vowels, like our hyphen, without any sound of their own ; and we have no means of ascertaining whether they ever were sounded otherwise or not. At present they serve to divide a word into two syllables, which a hyphen or two dots on the last vowel would have done just as well. Thus in the word *suan*, sleep, the *ua* is a diphthong ; while in the word *suthan*, a kind of sour juice, the *u* and *a* form distinct syllables, and might have been written thus, *su-an*, or *suän*. In short, the Roman alphabet seems to have been very clumsily applied to the Gaelic, to express whose sounds it is at best but

ill adapted. It is probable, however, that the *th*, *dh*, &c. in a vast number of Gaelic words were never intended for any thing else than a separation of the vowels; their power and office being very similar to that of the symbol called *hamza* in the Arabic alphabet; and this is further confirmed by the fact, that in many words they are interchangeable, as in the word *Gathel* or *Gadhel* for example.

CYMRŌ says, however, that the Welsh still sound the *th* in their version of the word *Gwyddel*. Well, if they were uniform in the practice of sounding all the letters of such Gaelic* words as they possess, I should admit this as a sort of argument. But we find the word *dubh*, black, of the Gaelic, written *du* in Welsh; and the compound word *dubh-ghlas* of the Celtic is in the Cimbric *dulas*, meaning dark-grey, the well-known origin of the illustrious name of Douglas; which, by the way, proves that the *bh* in this case has not been sounded in Gaelic for something less than a thousand years.

CYMRŌ has observed "that the word Gael, in its present form, is not only modern, but absolutely of the most recent construction." I am afraid I must plead my dissent with that gentleman's opinion, as to what is *most recent*. In the first place, Buchanan in his History (lib. ii. cap. 28), uses the word *Gael* exactly as it is done at this day. This is of the more authority as Buchanan was himself a Gael, in proof of which Holinshed styles him "an Irish Scot." In the first book of Buchanan's History, c. 23, we have the expression, "*Argathelia seu potius Ergathelia*," for Argyle (Iar-ghathel, which signifies western Gael, or Irish Gael, in opposition to those of Scotland). Now let Cymro find out the oldest mention made of Argyle, and he may rest assured that the *th* or *dh* in *Gathel* was not sounded then. In the works of Gavin Douglas, who lived a generation before Buchanan, we find

"Fin mac Coul," instead of Fin mac Comhul. Let these instances suffice. In the mean time, if I had leisure to pore over old records, I could prove to CYMRŌ's satisfaction, that the word Gael was sounded as at present at least one thousand years ago; and if that gentleman calls this *most recent*, I can only say that he must be possessed of pretty liberal notions of what constitutes antiquity. At this rate Cæsar's visit to our island must be classed among the very recent events; and the famous *mill* between the Greeks and Trojans, quite a modern affair.

Finally, even if the *th* or *dh* in *Gathel* were sounded to this day, it would avail nothing on CYMRŌ's side of the argument; because I could overrule the objection, by a well-authenticated case in point. On the banks of the Ganges, there anciently stood a city, by name *Pataliputra*, as the Sanscrit hath it. This city the Greeks, with their usual freedom in such matters, converted into *Palibothra*. Now, if this fastidious people deemed it necessary to take such liberties with the harmonious Sanscrit, I opine that they would pay no greater respect to the less cultivated Celtic. As to the word *Gathelus*, which CYMRŌ brings forward as a "Latin authority," I have only to say that it exists not in the Latin at all. *Gathelus* ought to be Greek, if anything; but, in sober sadness, it is too ridiculous to be quoted, being the clumsy invention of some patriotic monk, whose lucubrations were intended to rival Virgil's stories of the Pious Æneas and his trusty crew. But I must now quit this subject, and I appeal to the unprejudiced portion of your readers, whether I have not reasons for saying; 1st. That the Irish and Highlanders are the only people in the British Isles, I may say the only people on earth, to whom the appellation *Celtic* is applicable. 2nd. That the Welsh are the descendants of the South Britons of Cæsar's time,

* By the way, I am not justified in assuming that all the words common to the Gaelic and Welch are *Gaelic*; and I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to say that I am quite ready to give up one half of this neutral ground to the Welsh, which I consider to be a fair and honourable division. Nor will I greatly trouble myself if they insist upon having the *whole*, as it does not in the least affect my arguments respecting the dissimilarity of the languages, &c.

and not of those to whom he alludes in the interior, as "having been generated in the island itself:" hence the Welsh are the offspring of the Belgæ who came to the north of Gaul, and thence to Britain, long after the Celts, which last fact is admitted by Lhuyd, and is most fully confirmed by the difference of their language from that of the Celts.

In reply to your correspondent R. G., I beg to say that it would afford me great pleasure to discuss that interesting part of the subject to which he alludes, did I feel myself at all competent for the task. Respecting the non-Celtic portion of the Welsh language, he asks, "Is it most nearly allied in structure to the Latin or Teutonic, or Slavonic, or Reinish? Or is it an anomalous tongue, altogether *sui generis*?" For my own part, I candidly confess that my knowledge of the languages to which he alludes is so very limited, as to render my opinion utterly useless. I see no reason, however, why the Welsh should not be a language *sui generis*, though *not anomalous*. I might ask R. G. the same question, with regard to the Gaelic, the Basque, and some others still extant in retired corners of Europe. May they not all be remnants of distinct languages, descended from those spoken by different tribes in very remote ages? I am strongly inclined to think so, and I will endeavour to state my reasons.

It seems to me, then, that in barbarous times and regions there is a tendency not only to a great variety of languages, but a total dissimilarity between each. Witness the numerous languages mentioned by Mungo Park in the first few chapters of his Travels, and the apparently utter dissimilarity between them. We find the same rule to hold in America, and, in fact, among all savages that we read of. It is highly probable, then, that the languages of Europe were from two to three thousand years ago much more numerous and less analogous to each other than at the present day. Where is the wonder, then, that the few fragments that have reached us more or less mixed, should so differ among themselves? I conceive that the Basque,

the Welsh, the Gaelic, the Finnish, and a few others, are genuine remains of the less cultivated (not to say *barbarous*) languages of ancient Europe, as the Greek and Latin are among the civilised. The latter have survived from their own intrinsic value, and the former from the isolated and inaccessible nature of the regions where they have so long flourished, or where they made their last stand against persecution.

I am afraid that this is all that I can say to R. G. on this subject, and I can only regret that my reply should be so unsatisfactory. The only copious sources of information to which I can refer him are Adelung's Mithridates and Balbi's works, though I must confess neither of them is to be implicitly relied on. For example, Adelung gives us an Irish version of the Lord's Prayer as the idiom of a tribe inhabiting the *county of Essex*; an interesting fact, no doubt, as he says, only *it wants confirmation*. (Mithridates, vol. ii. page 203.) However, the two works are useful to the philologist, and errors are inevitable in such vast performances.

FIOR GHÆL.

MR. URBAN, *Dublin, Feb. 17.*

I AM surprised your correspondent FIOR GHÆL should still adhere to the notion that Ireland was peopled from Britain, and both from Gaul, in the teeth of all evidence, even of Scottish writers; and that it was *the remnant* of the Scottish Picts of the *sixth or seventh century* who conquered Wales; and particularly that he should imagine that I ever propounded such an opinion. My position is, that the Picts conquered the West of South Britain (*i. e.* Wales) at the fall of the Roman Empire early in the fifth century, when the Scots and Picts invaded the Roman colony. The extirpation of the Picts who remained in the east of Scotland was an event long subsequent to that period. The peopling of Ireland and Britain from Gaul rests merely on its *probability*, which is an argument for the peopling of New South Wales by the *Chinese*, on account of their proximity being closer than England.

Yours, &c. W. BETHAM.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*Works of the Trouvère Rutebuef.**

THE two volumes of the works of this bard of the thirteenth century, which M. Jubinal has so recently given to the world, form the most valuable publication of the kind which we have seen these many days, and their perusal has amused and interested us much. Although dedicated to the poems of one trouvère, they are full of variety, for no one of his age has written so much about himself and about almost every person and every thing he knew, as *mestre* Rutebuef. A bitter enemy to all the monastic orders, he attacks and criticises them in every shape, and he is supposed to have suffered for his zeal. A warm partizan of the University of Paris in the dissensions which distracted its members during the century in which he flourished, he has left us many songs and satires on the subject, which give us much popular information on the manners and studies of the scholars of that day, as well as many private traits of the distinguished men engaged in these quarrels. The prevailing subject of his enthusiasm is the Crusades, and his exhortations to take the cross and hasten to the rescue of Jerusalem throw a new light on the general feeling of the reign of St. Louis on this subject. Few of Rutebuef's poems are more interesting than those which relate to his own griefs; we there see a picture of the domestic life of a former age, and of the condition and character of the votaries of the Muse, such as no other documents afford.

Rutebuef appears to have been a native of Paris. M. Jubinal conjectures that he was born about 1235, or between that year and 1240, and that the date of his death must be placed about the year 1286. He was by profession a minstrel; and he informs us that he was in the habit of attending marriages and tournaments, and, no doubt, other festivals; and that he was given to dice, to which, in some measure at least, he owed the poverty and misery of which he so often complains. The poem with which the first volume opens is entitled "*Of Rutebuef's Poverty*" (*c'est de la Povretei Rutebuef*), and is addressed to Saint Louis, then abroad on his second crusade: the poet complains that his favourite crusades had brought two evils upon himself, in carrying away all the "gentil chevaliers" who used to make the minstrel joyful by their gifts, and at the same time causing a dearness of provisions and all other things, at the time when he was least able to buy. The account he gives of his own misery in this piece is certainly touching, and we cannot but think it is a little exaggerated.

' Je touz de froit, de fain baaile,
Dont je sui mors et maubailliz.
Je suis sanz coutes et sans liz;
N'a si povre juqu'à Senliz.
Sire, si ne sai quel part aille;
Mes costreiz connoit le pailliz,
Et liz de paille n'est pas liz,
Et en mon lit n'a fors la paille.

' Sire, je vos fais a savoir
Je n'ai de quoi do pain avoir:
A Paris sui entre touz biens,
Et n'i a nul qui i soit miens."

" I cough with cold, and yawn with hunger
With which I am nigh dead and in ill case.
I am without frock, and without bed;
There is none so poor between here and
Senlis.

Sire, I know not where to turn me;
My side is acquainted with the hard mat-
And a bed of straw is not smooth, [tras,
Though in my bed there is nothing else.

" Sire, I beg to inform you
I have not wherewith to buy bread:
At Paris I am among all good things,
And there is not one that I possess."

* Oeuvres complètes de Rutebuef, trouvère du xiii^e siècle, recueillies et mises au jour pour la première fois, par Achille Jubinal. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1839. London, Pickering.

Rapport à M. le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, suivi de quelques Pièces, inédites tirées des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de Berne, par Achille Jubinal. Paris, 1838. 8vo. London, Pickering.

He ends with a joke upon his own misfortunes :—

“ Bien sai *Pater*, ne sai qu'est *notre*,

Que li chiers tenz m'a tot ostei,
Qu'il m'a si vuidié mon hostei
Que li *Credo* m'est dévéiez,
Et je n'ai plus que vos véiez.”

“ I know *Pater* well, but I know not
what is *noster*,

For the dear season has deprived me of all,
And has so entirely emptied my house,
That the *Credo* is forbidden me,
And I have nothing more than you see.”

Credo was the title of the Creed, and meant also in the Latin of that time *I trust you*, or *give you credit*; Rutebuef puns on the word, and means that he has nothing to pawn, and cannot live upon credit. To explain the first line, it is only necessary to say that the poet had a family, which was a burden to him in his misfortunes; and his next poem is a complaint on his marriage, which he tells us took place in the year 1260. This piece, also, is a continued lamentation over his poverty, though he again shows himself a confirmed punster.

“ Or me covient froter au lange;
Je ne dout privé ne estrange
Que il riens m'emble;
N'ai pas busche de chesne ensamble:
Quant g'i sui si à fou et tramble.

N'est-ce assez?
Mes pos est brisie et quassez,
Et j'ai toz mes bons jors passez.
Je qu'en diroie?
Ni la destruction de Troie
Ne fu si grant comme est la moie!”

“ I have not a shirt to my back;
I fear neither acquaintance nor stranger
Stealing anything from me;
I have not two logs of oak together:
And am thus mad and trembling.
(with cold and hunger).

Is this not enough?
My pot is broken and smashed,
And all my good days are passed.
What should I say of it?
Not even the destruction of Troy
Was so great as is mine.”

In the original, the fourth and fifth lines of this extract admit of two interpretations,—the translation just given is of course the one primarily intended, but they also in a *double-entendre* allow of being thus interpreted: “ I have not *two logs of oak* together, because I am there with nothing but *beech* (fou, from *fagus*) and *aspen wood* (tremble.)” These extracts will give a tolerable idea of the position and character of the poet. Several other poems describe his wretchedness and misfortunes. He certainly had many friends and benefactors, by his own confession; and though his poetry is often playful, and sometimes very poor, yet it is also very frequently dignified, and his satire is bold and stinging.

Besides occasional allusions in various parts of his works, Rutebuef has left us five poems on the subject of the Crusades, urging warmly the policy of undertaking and entering into these wars, and supporting his remonstrances by reasons that seemed, we have no doubt, very conclusive at that time. One of these poems introduces two knights, a Crusader and one who had declined taking the cross, arguing the subject, and, although the poet gives the palm to the former, the arguments of the other, put in his mouth by one who was prejudiced on the other side, are in our opinion by much the most forcible. Some of them are singular enough :—

“ Clerc et prélat doivent vengier
La honte Dieu, qu'il ont ces rentes.
Il ont à boivre et à mengier:
Si ne lor chant c'il pluet ou vente.

* * * * *
Dites le soudant vostre meistre
Que je pris pou son menacier:
S'il vient desà, mal me vit neistre,
Mais lai ne l'irai pas chacier.

* * * * *
Sire croiziez, merveilles voi;
Mult vont outre meir gent menue,
Sage, large, de grant aroi,
De bien metable convenue,
Et bien i font, si com je croi,

“ Clercs and prelates ought to avenge
God's cause, when they have his rents.
They have plenty to eat and drink;
So they care neither for rain nor wind.

* * * * *
Tell your master the Soldan
That I reckon little of his threats:
If he come here it will be ill with him,
But I will not go there to seek him.

* * * * *
Sir Crusader, I observe wonders;
Great multitudes of people go over sea,
Wise, generous, of great array,
Of very good behaviour;
And they do well there, as I believe,

Dont l'arme est por meilleur tenue ;
Si ne valent ne ce ne quoi
Quand ce vient à la revenue.

Se Diex est nule part el monde,
Il est en France, c'est sens doute ;
Ne cuidiez pas qu'il se reponde
Entre gent qui ne l'aimment goute."

For which their soul is esteemed better ;
Yet they are not a bit more worthy
When they come back again.

If God is anywhere in the world,
He is in France, without any doubt :
Don't believe he would take up his abode
Among people who hate him."

In other pieces Rutebuef breaks out into exclamations of the deepest indignation against those who prefer their pleasures and comforts at home, to buying paradise by risking their lives in war against the Infidels ; and his anger is particularly excited by the corruptions and vices of the clergy, which he represents as a great hindrance to the success of the Crusader.

Indeed the Minstrel shows himself everywhere a bitter satirist upon ecclesiastics, and in this respect he identifies himself entirely with the popular feeling of the time. The religious orders, which were multiplying so rapidly during the reign of the pious Louis, are all and each visited with the lash. It was they who enriched themselves with the goods of the wealthy knights, whom they persuaded to go to the war in the east ; they rolled in riches and worldly comforts, while the laity in general were pressed down by heavy imposts, and dear times ; it was they who were lifting up the papal power against the best interests of the King and the State, and in return the Pope was supporting them against the University and the civil institutions. The Jacobins, in particular, had provoked his wrath by their successful hostility against the University and its champion William de Saint-Amour.

" Quant Jacobin vindrent el monde,
S'entrèrent chiés Humilité :
Lors estoient et net et monde
Et s'amoient Divinité ;
Mès orguex, qui toz biens esmonde,
I a tant mis iniquité,
Que par lor grant chape roonde
Ont versé l'Université.

* * * *

Jacobin sont venu el monde
Vestu de robe blanche et noire :
Toute bontez en els abonde,
Ce puet quiconques voudra croire.
Se par l'abit sont net et monde,
Vous savez bien, ce est la voire ;
S'uns leus avoit chape roonde,
Si resambleroit-il provoivre."

" When Jacobins came into the world,
They took lodgings with Humility ;
Then were they pure and clean,
And loved divinity ;
But pride, which scatters all good,
Has so filled them with iniquity,
That with their great round cape
They have upset the University.

* * * *

Jacobins came into the world
Clad in robe of white and black :
All virtues abound in them—
He may believe it that will.
In sooth, their dress is neat and clean,
You know well that this is true ;
If a wolf had a round cape,
He'd look mightily like a priest."

(*La Descorde de l'Université et des Jacobins.*)

In a piece entitled *Les Ordres de Paris*, Rutebuef attacks the Jacobins again, and accuses them of their overbearing behaviour, and of taking advantage of the opportunity afforded them by their occupation, to put themselves into rich men's wills :

" Li Jacobin sont si preudoume
Qu'il ont Paris et si ont Roume,
Et si sont roi et apostole,
Et de l'avoir ont-il grant soume.
Et qui se muert, se il ne's noume
Pour exécuteurs, s'âme afole !
Et sont apostre par parole."

" The Jacobins are such politic folk,
That they are masters of Paris and Rome,
And in truth are both King and Pope,
And are laden with wealth. [them
And he who dies, if he does not name
His executors, he loses his soul :
And in speech they are very apostles."

In the same piece, the minstrel satirises the King for his foundation of the Hospital des Quinze-Vingts, by the rue St. Honoré.

" Li Rois a mis en .i. repaire,
Mais ne sai pas bien pourquoi faire,
Trois cens avcugles route à route.
Parmi Paris en vat trois paire ;
Toute jour ne finent de braire

" The King has placed in a dwelling,
Though I dont know what for,
Three hundred blind men in troop.
Three pair wander about Paris ;
The whole day they cease not to roar,

‘ Au .iij. cens qui ne voient goute.’

Li uns sache, li autre boute ;
Si se donent mainte sacoute,
Qu’il n’i at nul qui lor esclaire.
Si fex i prent, se n’est pas doute,
L’ordre sera brullée toute ;
S’aurali Rois plus à refaire.”

‘ Charity for the three hundred who are
stone-blind.’

One shakes, another pushes,
And so they give one another many a shake,
Because nobody gives them light.
If their house take fire, without doubt,
The whole order will be burnt together ;
Then may the King set about making
more orders.”

Rutebuef never lets slip an opportunity of putting in a sly reflection on his monkish opponents. In a fabliau, where he is describing the sacristan of a monastery, who was extremely pious and virtuous, he omits not to tell us that “ when people offered candles to the Virgin, he failed not to let them burn, and *never put them out in order to reserve them for his own use*, unless it were the *large ones*, of which he preserved a reasonable portion for the good of the monastery.”

“ Quant la chandoile estoit esprise
Devant la Virge débonère,
De l’oster n’avoit-il que fère :
Tout ardoit, n’i remanoit point.
Je ne di pas s’il fust à point
Que plains li chandelabres fust
Ou li granz chandeliers de fust,
Il en otast jusqu’à reson,
Qui fesoit bien à la meson.”

(*Dou secrestain et de la femme au Chevalier.*)

We would willingly say more of this fabliau, and of one or two others, for the light they throw upon the manners and feelings of the thirteenth century, but our space forbids us at present. Moreover, we expect that the new Collection of Fabliaux, which M. Jubinal has in the press, will give us an opportunity of returning to this subject another time. Rutebuef has left us seven satirical poems on the monks, besides four on their quarrel with the University.

The second volume of the works of this trouvère contains chiefly his religious pieces, among which are *La voie de Paradis* (a prototype of the famous “ *Pilgrim’s Progress* ”), long and curious metrical lives of St. Mary the Egyptian and St. Elizabeth of Hungary, and a very singular miracle play of St. Theophilus ; this latter representing a popular legend of the middle ages, analogous to the famous story of Dr. Faustus of a somewhat later period. The whole number of poems by Rutebuef which are preserved, and which are all included in these volumes, amount to fifty-six.

Nearly half of the whole work consists of explanatory and illustrative notes, full of curious information of all kinds, with many inedited fragments of early literature, that throw light on matters alluded to in Rutebuef’s poems, and of an appendix of similar pieces, which, though not written by this poet, bear still a remarkable analogy to some of his productions. Among the illustrations are two Greek versions of the legend of Theophilus.

Altogether, this work is very well and very carefully edited, and we can recommend it to a large circle of readers, for the mass of popular information which, in a cheap form, it contains on the history and manners of the period, on the history of the monastic orders, on the state of literature, and particularly of education, and of the Universities of the Middle Ages. All persons interested in these subjects owe thanks to M. Jubinal ; and we trust since his researches among the libraries of Switzerland, and more particularly that of Berne, we may expect from him many more contributions to the history of early French literature. On a former occasion, we mentioned briefly his Report to the Minister of Public Instruction on the MSS. of the Berne library ; he has since published it in a separate form, as our readers will have seen by the title which we have given at the beginning of our article. In this edition he has added to the Report a small collection of very interesting poems selected from some of the Berne manuscripts.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Corr  spondance Diplomatique de Bertrand de Salignac de la Mothe F  nelon, Ambassadeur de France en Angleterre de 1568    1575. Publi  e sous la direction de M. Charles Purton Cooper. Paris et Londres. 2 tom. 8vo. 1838.

THESE two volumes are parts of a very extensive and important scheme, the publication, namely, in one consecutive series, of all the despatches of the French Ambassadors in England and Scotland during the sixteenth century. The books of this description which we already possess are of great value as materials for English history, and it cannot be doubted that the present collection, whilst it will surpass all similar works in completeness, will excel them also in utility. A more stirring period, or one at the present time more interesting, than that embraced in Mr. Cooper's scheme can scarcely be found in English history. The separation of the English Church from Rome; the cruelties of the reign of Henry VIII.; the establishment of the Reformation under Edward VI.; the restoration of Popery under Mary; the re-ascendancy of Protestantism under Elizabeth; the manifold intrigues of the Roman Catholics, leading to the death of Mary and the attempted Spanish Invasion; and, finally, the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland in the line of Stuart (for we believe Mr. Cooper's scheme extends to 1603), all these are turning-points in our history; stages in our national advancement; events upon which too much light cannot be thrown. We shall watch the progress of this collection with interest, and in the full expectation that it will guide our way through many a dark passage in our annals.

La Mothe F  nelon, whose despatches during two years of his long embassy are included in the volumes before us, was a gentleman of Perigord, boasting a long line of noble ancestors, and himself the fourteenth in direct descent from Anthon de Salagnac, whose existence is dated in 997. The family

name was de Salagnac, or, as usually spelt, de Salignac; La Mothe and de F  nelon, being added in the fifteenth century. The celebrated Archbishop of Cambray, the author of *T  l  maque*, was of the same family, being the sixth in descent from Armand, the ambassador's eldest brother. F  nelon's embassy to England extended from 1568 to 1575, six years and two months of a period in the highest degree critical and important. The despatches now published relate to the first two years of his embassy: those distinguished by the flight of Mary Queen of Scots into England, the inquiry at York, and the production of her letters to Bothwell; the seizure in England of the money sent by Spain to pay the troops of the Duke of Alva in Flanders; the siege of Rochelle and the defeat of the Huguenots at Jase-neuil and Moncontour; the scheme for a marriage between Mary and the Duke of Norfolk; and, finally, by the breaking out of the rebellion in the North. These events are here so copiously illustrated that an account of them all might be written from the present volumes alone. The writer, occasionally sending off his despatch upon the spur of the moment, and always labouring under that ignorance of our institutions and our character as a people, which so few Frenchmen can overcome, is sometimes mistaken; but the despatch of to-morrow generally suffices to correct the errors in that of to-day, and, between the two, there is little difficulty in arriving at the actual truth.

Some of his spellings of English names are very singular, and amongst them we discover proofs of the writer's ignorance of the language of the people to whom he was sent ambassador. Thus "My lor Quiper" is the way in which, misled by pronunciation, he writes "My Lord Keeper," but then, he adds, immediately afterwards, as if "Quiper" were the name of a person, and not the title of an officer, "garde des sceaulx." (i. 210, ii. 51.) The same ignorance may also be

inferred from a circumstance which occurred at a dinner party given by the ambassador to the English ministers, just as the Queen was about to set out upon a progress. Fénélon having addressed them upon public affairs, "the secretary Cecil, standing in the midst of them [the visitors], repeated his speech in English, and, after they had conferred together for some time, my Lord the Duke [of Norfolk] speaking a few words in the language of the country, ordered my Lord Chamberlain to explain them to me in French." (ii. 132.)

Amongst the great men of whom England may justly be proud, there is no one who deserves to stand higher in our estimation than Lord Burghley. All persons who justly value the advantages of a Church Establishment, or truly estimate the purity of that "form of sound words" which our Church uses in its public ministrations, ought to venerate the statesman to whose united moderation and firmness we owe it, that the one was modelled upon the practice of the apostolical ages, and the other was preserved from those reformers who would have clipped our services according to the pattern of Geneva. Our sense of the obligation we owe to Lord Burghley will be much enhanced by an acquaintance with the difficulties which he had to contend against, and in these volumes they are very vividly presented to us.

Fénélon had been little more than a month in England when we find him writing thus in a secret despatch to the Queen Mother.

"The Spanish Ambassador has called upon me to confer respecting such affairs in this country as concern the common interest of our Masters, and has submitted to me two things, which he considers of great importance, and, in a degree, necessary to the welfare of Christendom. The one is, that not knowing, as he said, any greater heretic in the world, nor any more staunch opponent to the Catholic religion, than Mr. Cecil, it is proper that I, on my part, in the name of your Most Christian Majesties, [Charles IX. and Catherine de Médicis, the Queen Mother,] as he also, on his part, in the name of the King Catholic, should labour to deprive him of the office, favour, and credit which he possesses with the Queen, his mistress; to which I replied, that I should at all times be ready to serve the cause of the Catholic religion to the

utmost of my power, and, that it was necessary to consider well in what way a business of that kind was begun, for the said Queen had, without reserve, committed all her affairs to Cecil, and that a sovereign would not be easily induced to change a minister in whom she reposed so much confidence whilst all things went well. He replied, that he had already opened the way, by procuring part of his business to be transacted by another secretary, and that I ought not to forget to lend a hand when I saw an opportunity." (i. 69, 70.)

After mentioning the second proposal, Fénélon adds:

"As to Mr. Cecil, it is said, indeed, that he is very strongly affected towards the new religion, and it might be a good thing if a person of more moderate opinions held his office, but I do not see that it would be easy to deprive him of it, especially as I am told that he advises his Mistress against a war with France, and is very friendly with the Earl of Leicester, who professes to be entirely at your service." (i. 72.)

Although mutual national jealousy kept the ambassadors from acting together upon this point, the Spanish Ambassador did not relinquish it. A month after the above letter was written, the position of affairs between England and Spain was entirely changed, and everything seemed to betoken the approach of war. The Ambassador was put under restraint; a general embargo was laid upon all English goods in Flanders; and the like was done in England upon the goods of all Spaniards. In the midst of the excitement occasioned by these proceedings, the Spanish Ambassador addressed a letter to the Duke of Alva, commenting, in violent terms, upon Cecil as the author of all the confusion; he wrote, however, with no view that his letter should reach its destination, but in order that it might be intercepted and read at the council table in the presence of the Queen. He knew that Cecil was unpopular with several of the Council—principally those who were favourable to Roman Catholicism,—and he imagined that the open reading of such a letter would occasion some manifestation of opposition and discord amongst the Queen's advisers. He at the same time secretly conveyed to Cecil's op-

ponents a reply to a proclamation issued by the Queen, in which she had set forth her causes of complaint against Spain. Upon receipt of this document a private meeting of Cecil's enemies was held at Nonsuch, the seat of the Earl of Arundel (i. 115), and a plot was laid to have the obnoxious and heretical secretary committed to the Tower; it being suggested by one councillor, who, no doubt, had various precedents of Henry the Eighth's time in his mind, that, once in confinement, means to ruin him would soon be found. (Camden Annal. 151, Edit. 1615). The result strongly reminds us of the somewhat similar attempt against Cranmer, which Shakspeare has immortalized. "Fortunately," says Camden, "the Queen, by whose information I know not, came to a knowledge of the plot, and, making her appearance in the Council-chamber, in the very nick of time, restrained them by her frown, and enabled Cecil to defeat their scheme with ease." (ibid.)

They were defeated, however, only for that time. Their anxiety to get rid of Cecil still remained, and many indications are scattered throughout these pages of the continued existence of their opposition. At length they adopted the weak and dangerous policy of abstaining from attendance upon the Council. Fénélon writes in February 1569 :

The grandees of the Council [the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Arundel, Pembroke, and Leicester, which last had been recently brought over to the opposition] have not taken part in any of these matters; and to avoid meddling with the said cause [a trial before the Council respecting a papistical book]; or that relating to the Spanish money; or the proposal of the Sieur du Doict on behalf of the people of Rochelle; or any of the proceedings respecting the Queen of Scotland, they have for ten days past affected illness, and confined themselves to their houses, leaving Secretary Cecil to manage all these affairs at his pleasure; but taking good care to let the people understand very clearly that they do not approve of what he has done." (i. 204.)

The Ambassador confidently anticipated that some important changes would result from this party stratagem (i. 213), and there was no want of exertion on the part of the conspi-

rators,— for so it will appear they may be justly termed. The last letter was written on the 20th February, 1569, and the pretended indisposition of the disaffected Councillors had then lasted ten days. On the 8th of March, Fénélon still says, that, although the Queen was particularly anxious to have certain important businesses, which he enumerates, brought to a close, she had not been able to hold a Council since her return to London, which seems to have been about the end of January (i. 235). The Earl of Leicester, he remarks, having joined the party of the opposition, had excused himself, on account of a trifling cold, and he then proceeds to relate a scene which had taken place in the Palace on Ash Wednesday. A little before supper time, Norfolk, Leicester, and Cecil had chanced to meet in the Queen's presence, and her Majesty immediately led the conversation to various matters of public business, and expressed her regret that the Lords had not been able to make a Council to determine what should be done. Leicester, taking courage from the presence of Norfolk, and his own acknowledged favour with the Queen, addressed her with great humility; and regretted that his duty to her, and the infinite obligations she had conferred upon him, compelled him, as a gentleman and a man of honour, to inform her, that the dissatisfaction amongst her subjects was so great and general, that he very much feared either that there was imminent danger of some pending trouble falling upon her, or that Sir William Cecil must answer for his mismanagement of her affairs with his head. Cecil, we are told, was extremely confounded at this attack; but the Queen, ever ready, and too observant not to estimate her Councillors at their real worth, instantly poured out a torrent of indignation upon Leicester. The Duke of Norfolk, standing at that moment apart with the Marquis of Northampton, who was not known to be favourable to the plotters, exclaimed aloud, so that his observation might reach the Queen, "You see, my Lord, that so long as the Earl of Leicester followed and echoed the sentiments of the Secretary, the Queen favoured and made much of

him, but now that he has the courage to be of a contrary opinion, she frowns upon him, and threatens him with the Tower. Well! well! he shall not go alone." To which Northampton replied, "I thank God, that you, who are the Queen's noblest subject, will at last make your opinions known. I am quite ready to follow and aid you to the utmost of my power: I came hither, indeed, to expostulate upon the present state of the affairs." Fénélon adds, that the majority of the noblemen having come to a mutual understanding, and being united amongst themselves, had determined to call Cecil to account for his mismanagement of the public business for eight years past. (i. 236.)

Now all this might have been honest. The Duke of Norfolk might have formed an erroneous judgment of the policy of Cecil, and so might the rest. It might have been a virtuous and patriotic opposition, based upon public principle and conducted with courage, highly deserving of admiration; but mark the light which is thrown upon the conduct of these noble conspirators by the following document, which is one of the most important papers brought to light for many years past.

It is entitled "*Memoir to be communicated to the Queen, upon her promise that she will not mention its contents to any soul alive.*" The names, it seems, were left blank in the register, but were afterwards filled up by the Ambassador himself.

"The Sieur Robert Ridolfy, a Florentine, having personally received charge and commandment from the Pope, to treat with the Catholic noblemen of this country for the restoration of the Catholic religion in England, has chiefly conferred with the Earl of Arundel and my Lord Lumley. He had formerly had business with them respecting a loan of money, which afforded him an excellent opportunity of holding communication with them upon the present occasion, without giving rise to suspicion. He found them very much disposed to promote his object, but not confident enough to dare to stir in it unless the Duke of Norfolk could be brought over to their party, which was very difficult to manage. But, at length, having been persuaded, he now takes up the matter more warmly than the other two; and, by reason of his great influence in the kingdom, the Earls

of Derby, Shrewsbury, Pembroke, and Northumberland, with several others, who are not yet confirmed in the new religion, have stated that as soon as he gives them a hint they are ready to follow his example. But in order to avoid giving displeasure to their Queen, whom they greatly honour and reverence, and to bring the matter about without arms or blood, they have come to the conclusion, that, before they exhibit anything of what they intend to do for the Catholic religion, it is absolutely necessary to withdraw from the hands of Secretary Cecil, and those of his party, who are all strong for the new religion, the management of the State, which they have held since the accession of this Queen to the throne; so that, having the power in their own hands, they may, afterwards, of their own authority, and without opposition, manage the business of the Catholic religion with security.

"Thus stimulated by ambition, and the recollection of some offences which they have received from the said Cecil, and bearing in mind that they are amongst the noblest and most powerful persons in the kingdom, and are well regarded by the people in comparison with the others, who are almost all men of no family, and with few followers, and that they have to do with a princess whom, although they are anxious not to put her to any constraint, yet they believe to be timid and afraid of being deserted, they are in hope that they shall have little difficulty in bringing their enterprize to its desired termination. To facilitate their objects, they have thought it necessary, in what relates to the management of the State, to gain over the Earl of Leicester, without as yet giving him any intimation of their ultimate design, and, also that one and all of them should shew, by a certain coldness and disinclination to be present at the Council, that they disapprove of the measures there decided upon. Both these objects have been happily effected. They have, moreover, determined to remonstrate forcibly with the Queen touching her grandeur, and reputation, and the honour of the Crown; and to appeal to her to extricate herself from the difficulties, dangers, and expenses in which she has been unnecessarily involved by Cecil and his party. They have worked upon the people to join with them in their opinions, and are also in hope that they shall receive assistance from the neighbouring princes.

"The success of their scheme, so far as regards the Earl of Leicester, will appear from what I have before stated, and they assure themselves that, in a few

days, they will have been entirely successful, and that, shortly afterwards, they shall be able to do what is requisite for the interests of religion, and peace both at home and abroad." (i. 258-260.)

The Ambassador, after relating, in his somewhat prosy manner, what he had done to aid this plot, proceeds to say, that it had been considered good policy by the said Lords not to interfere, whilst they found that Cecil was more and more entangling the affairs of England, both on the side of the Low Countries, and on that of France; and that the seizure of English effects which had recently taken place at Rouen, had been a cause of great exultation to them. But that the seizure ought not to be extended to other places, as Elizabeth, having settled with Spain, would, in that case, immediately declare war against France, and send her army and fleet, which were all ready, to the assistance of the people of Rochelle. He adds, however, that the seizure at Rouen should not be withdrawn until intelligence had been received from him of the progress of affairs in England; and that, through the intervention of the Lords and Ridolfy, there was a very good understanding between himself and the Spanish Ambassador, so that no international jealousy would be occasioned by the assistance which either France or Spain might afford to the success of the plot against Cecil. He concludes thus:—

"And he [the Ambassador] mentioned to the said Ridolfy that he had it in charge from the Queen, his mistress, to promote to the utmost of his power, the re-establishment of the Catholic religion in this country, whereupon, he [Ridolfy] thought it good that the said Queen should be let into the secret of this conspiracy, conjuring her beyond all things, for God's sake, not to reveal it to any person in the world; for she will recollect that in consequence of a high personage in France not having kept the secret of an attempt which was about to be made upon Tuscany by the late King Henry, he had been the cause of the death of six gentlemen, whom the Duke of Florence had executed, and there would be the like danger in this country. But that in a little while, he himself, on his route to Rome, would be passing near the said Queen, possibly

with credentials and a commission from these Lords, and would then give her an account of the whole matter; and confer with her as to treating between the Pope and her as to what would be necessary in this affair, desiring, however, that her Majesty should authorize the said Sieur La Mothe, on the behalf of the King and herself, to promote the scheme and good will of the said Lords, and to give them assistance when they stand in need of it. And the said Ridolfy hopes that, on his return from Rome, he shall be the bearer of a papal brief to this Queen, which these Lords, being then in power, will boldly present to her, and in that manner will begin to busy themselves about the re-establishment of the Catholic religion." (i. 261-2.)

The plot, which is here revealed, did not proceed either so speedily or so satisfactorily as the papal agent anticipated, the obstacles being found in the unexpected firmness of Elizabeth and the wise caution of Cecil. The delay merely served to entangle the conspirators, and render the treasonable character of their purpose more apparent. We find them urging the Queen to send Ridolfy as her agent to treat with the Duke of Alva, (i. 324), a proposal which of itself almost amounted to high treason, knowing, as the proposers did, the real character of Ridolfy's mission to this country, and their own pending intrigues with the Duke of Alva through the means of the Spanish Ambassador, in all which Ridolfy was their agent. So also these noblemen, several of them members of the Queen's Council, were in the habit of furnishing the writer of these letters with information, by means of which he might defeat the determinations of the Queen's Protestant advisers. (i. 321.) The Duke of Norfolk himself reported to the Ambassador the proceedings of the Council, in reference to certain private proposals made to the Queen on behalf of the Protestants in France (i. 385-6.); and the same nobleman, with the Earls of Arundel, Leicester, and Pembroke, used Ridolfy as their secret agent to communicate with the Spanish Ambassador, and prepare him for certain proposals, which, as councillors, they knew were about to be made to him (ii. 54). All these are acts of extreme illegality, and prove

how lightly these despicable intriguers had come to regard their duty as subjects, and their oaths as counsellors.

The progress of this conspiracy is traceable in these despatches with more clearness than we have ever had it in our power to do before, but they stop short of its final consummation. The despatches for the two years subsequent to those now published, will exhibit its miserable termination, and when they are before the public we shall hope to return to its consideration.

The space we can devote to these volumes is quite insufficient to exhibit the nature of their contents with anything like the fulness we could desire; and the attention we have given to the Norfolk and Ridolfy conspiracy, has put it out of our power to go into detail upon any other subject. We would point out, however, that there is here a great deal of matter relating to that subject of never failing interest, the detention of Mary Queen of Scots; and, amongst other things, an explanation of the cession of her rights to the English throne said to have been made to the Duke of Anjou. The existence of a surrender of this description having been rumoured, the English Court called for an explanation, whereupon Mary, the Duke of Anjou, Charles IX. and several other persons, made declarations that no such surrender had ever been made. It now turns out that a cession was made, not, however, to the Duke of Anjou, but to Henry II., and his successors in the throne of France. This very curious point is fully made out by the documents inserted in vol. i. 423-435.

There are here also many illustrations of the personal character of Elizabeth; and some glances at the familiarities to which she admitted the Earl of Leicester. We learn that the Duke of Norfolk remonstrated with Leicester on account of his indecorous conduct towards the Queen, and advised him to marry her, promising him his assistance if he could gain her consent. (ii. 120-1.)

There is also an important disclosure of the intrigues of the French and Spanish Ambassadors with the Northern rebels in 1569. There is no

doubt that they had direct promises of assistance from the Low Countries, both in money and with men; but when they had risen, the Spanish Ambassador withheld the stipulated advances unless the rebels would consent to a marriage between Mary Queen of Scots and Don John. The French Ambassador, on the other hand, advised them to adhere to the intended marriage with the Duke of Norfolk; and whilst this point was being determined, the rebels failed in their attempt to release Mary, dissension crept into their camp, the Queen's troops advanced upon them, and the bubble burst; that result belongs, however, to the next volume of this work. (ii. 421-4.)

Carte is the only English historian who has used these despatches, and he not always accurately. (i. xlij.) There can be no doubt of their value as genuine historical materials, and the present edition is one deserving the support of the public. There is a useful introduction, and some notes, the general accuracy of which, considering that the work is edited at Paris, and we presume by a French scholar, is very creditable to the editor's acquaintance with English History.

Chapters on Early English Literature.
By J. H. Hippesley, Esq.

THOUGH the author of this work, with that modesty which is generally an accompaniment of merit, professes that his design is to select from well-known works some of the most material topics on the subject of literary history; yet, in truth, there is throughout the volume much knowledge, correct and tasteful criticism, and familiarity with the subject, displayed. We do not know a better introduction to the study of our old poets, or one that may be of more use, as leading the way to the elaborate and curious disquisitions of Warton and other critics. The main feature, the principal figure in the work, is the character of Chaucer; which is drawn and illustrated with very competent knowledge, and without any bias or favourite theory, in which those who have approached the same subject are so apt to indulge; very much, no doubt, to the satisfying their own vanity, but not so much to the reader's edification. Chaucer is

well worth the attention of the critic, the antiquary, and the poet; for he is not only what he has so often been called, the morning-star of English poetry, but there is in him that which is not to be found in any preceding or contemporary poet in any modern language—a groundwork or plot of his great poem laid on observation of the various characters, human passions, follies, levities, *et cætera*, of real life in its different grades and appearances. At all times and in every age, human character must have been a prevailing subject of human observation; but to draw that out from the recesses of private life and oral communication; to leave without regret those favourite topics which had so long enchained the muse amid the enchanted bowers of fairy land,—to give up “wars and faithful loves,” and princely dames and puissant knights, and to descend to the hostelry and the mill, to the hall of justice and the rural grange for his characters; to place them in such dramatic lights, to pourtray them with so faithful and inimitable a touch, to mix his grave and gay, his morality and his merriment, so judiciously as to produce a poem whose colours are as light and fresh as when they were first laid on, and which is read without the drawback which commonly attends the poetry of our older bards, viz. a feeling that one must wade through a large mass of unentertaining verbiage, to select a few happier specimens of eloquence; this is the distinctive mark of superior genius. He who is wearied with the allegories of Spenser, or is disgusted with the eccentric flights of Ariosto, or cannot sympathise in the artificial and elaborate crises of the romantic fable, will delight in the fresh pictures of social life and manners which Chaucer has so felicitously drawn from the pure realities of truth and nature.

Chaucer certainly cannot be placed on an equality with those mighty masters of song who have accompanied the awful career of human passions through the various scenes of well-constructed fable, and produced the most powerful and lasting sympathies in the breast of the enraptured reader, by the skilfulness of the development, and the gradual but certain fulfilment of the mighty destinies

which seem more terrible by delay. He had not the height of genius which could have produced an *Cædipus* or a *Hamlet*; perhaps neither society in his time, nor the sphere of his knowledge, afforded him materials of which such characters could be formed; but, with such exception, we know not why Chaucer should not retain the very foremost and most honoured rank among the brotherhood of poets. To illustrate his works has been Mr. Hipsley's object, which, as we have said, he has well pursued. We shall observe by way of criticism, that his praise of Whitaker's edition of *Piers Plowman* is egregiously wide of the mark (p. 22), for Whitaker neither knew how to edit his author, nor did he understand his language; secondly (p. 170), *Bury St. Edmund's is not in the same county as the shrine of Walsingham*, nor does the author appear to us to do justice to the highly curious, interesting, and, in many parts, very poetical productions of Skelton, of whom we hope soon to see an edition which will remove the dross and dirt that deface the genuine text of the poet, and be worthy of the high reputation and extensive learning of the editor.

The Fatalist, an Epic; with the Broken Heart, and other Poems. By R. T. Kinnaird.

THE author describes himself as “one of the Centaurs of society, half artist, half mechanic, yclept an engraver,” and mentions that he served an apprenticeship of seven years to a sordid and bulky tyrant. But he observes that, notwithstanding his profession, he was not born an engraver; but at an early age, he was thrown out of Apollo's chariot, and has been subjected ever since to Vulcanian labour. Mr. Kinnaird, however, possesses not only the attributes of Vulcan and Apollo, but also of Mars; for he thus addresses his critics:—

“And now, ye critics, what shall I say to you? Why simply—nothing; for I know that, like Macduff, ye will ‘lay on,’ and damn your brethren if they cry ‘Enough!’ Therefore I say, Lay on! and,—

We'll bear it like a man at arms

Who sees the enemy shoot him dead.

Therefore I say, Charge in God's name,

if you dare! Remember Kirke White and Keats, ye blood-hounds of literature. I am Douglas! and my war-cry is,—*'Milton and Myself!'* Charge, again I say!"

Doubtless our readers would be anxious to know something of the person and character of so tremendous and valiant a Centaur—this Colossus of engravers,—this hero who spits us critics on his sword like larks. We figure to ourselves a 'son of Anak,' a giant supping on tigers stuffed with tenpenny nails, and gulping down pails of gunpowder and brandy; when lo! as we get into the bowels of the Epic, we find the author painting his own portrait for the public, in anticipation of the speedy and universal demand for it.

PORTRAIT OF MR. KINNAIRD,

by himself.

"But come—the portrait of myself—

A pen and ink sketch it shall be;
And if at all you doubt my words,
Of my own friends inquire ye.

Oh! long, long, long, laughably long!
And oh! how thin—body and mind;
Nature's immortal joke am I,
A very pun among mankind.

Hair of two colours—on my neck
A galaxy of marks is found;
Hence so ill-starr'd my life, perhaps—
If so, how my ill stars abound.

My face, my face, my countenance
Is a dark face of gather'd glooms,
Save when a scarce discover'd smile
Darkly my mournful face illumines.

* * * *

Cruel, cold-blooded-looking eyes,
Silent as death; in vain you'd seek
For anything by them express'd—
I never suffer them to speak.

They're grey like ice—like jailor's eyes
O'er some wretched frenzied female,
With whom remorseless tears and cries
From the lorn wretch no ways avail.

My mouth is like the mouth of Mars,
Full of defiance: ever clench'd
My lips appear—they ne'er were by
The strongest feelings open wrench'd.

Such is my phalanx of a face,
And such a warrior look is mine;
Not utterly uncomely yet,
For 'tis the human face divine," &c.

Though Nature thus seems a stern
step-mother, the dauntless Centaur
never complained of the injustice, or

cast an imploring look; for who dares
say so?

"Hast thou? Liar! breathe not that
word,

Look not the look that seems to say
Thou hast; for, by the light of Heaven—
Tush—I am wrong—none will say
'yea.'"

At length, having demolished the
critics, who are assuredly Satan's
imps, the Centaur Kinnaird ends by
defying the Arch-fiend himself, and
the Epic ends in repeated flashes of
sulphureous lightning, in which Mr.
K. is seen waving his arm, and shout-
ing victory.

"Ha! it was fancy—nothing more:
No naked sword is in my hand.
'Twas one of Hell's dark damned hints!
Satan—I scorn thy proffer'd hand!"

*The Satires and Epistles of Horace
interpreted. By David Hunter, esq.*

WE subjoin Epistle XV. as a speci-
men.

"Dear Vala, tell us, and we will believe
As oracles the tidings we receive,
How Velia's writers are, Salernian clime,
Inhabitants and roads.—*The leech sublime*,
Musa, commands me Baiæ to forego,
And Baia's people hate me, doing so:
Averse, that in mid winter I should deem
It healthy bathing in a frozen stream.
Now every patient but the nervous moves
From Baia's sulphur baths and myrtle
groves;

The village sadly views the crowding band
Of such returning to a colder land.
To Clusium's bath the invalids repair,
And woo the freshness of the waters there.
My destination changed, rider and horse
Must pass each well-known inn upon the
course.

Where would you go? the rider then
would say;

For not to Baia do we take our way.
As oft he turns the restive horse's head,
Whose will, refuted, by the bit is led,
Now answer me these questions—which
may eat,

Of these great people, in a year, most
wheat? [know.

Drink they rain water? for I wish to
Or have they springs which fresh and
lucid flow?

Their wines, if good or bad, I leave to you:
The humblest beverage at home will do.
But by the sea-side never let me dine
Without a flask of racy, foreign wine,
That head and heart with confidence may
glow,

That, tuned to love, my tongue may ever
 flow [mend
 With sprightly conversation,—and com-
 My duty to my fair Lucanian friend.

Which land most hares produces, which
 most boars? [shores.

Which are for fish esteem'd the richer
 That home returning, sleek and plump of
 face,

I may do honour to the beauteous place.
 Mænius, when his inheritance was gone,
 A wit in other people's houses shone.

The vagrant jester, with no certain home,
 To friend or foe would for a dinner
 roam. [strike

Savage with hunger, he would taunting
 With sharp invective friend and foe alike.

The shambles' ruin and ingulfing grave,
 For all his gains he to his belly gave,
 When he, with misers dining, is unable
 To satisfy his appetite at table,

He calls for tripe—of the repulsive meat
 Eating as much as three huge bears could
 eat :

Then, closing with a moral precept, saith,
 ' Let gluttons die an ignominious death !'

But the same man, obtaining better fare,
 When he has left the savoury dishes bare,
 Exclaims,—' I wonder not that men eat up
 Their fortunes,—for what true delight to
 sup

On a fat thrush, or liver large of size !'
 I think so too!—for though I cheerful
 prize [endure,

Life's present gifts, and hardships can
 If luxuries are set before me, ' Sure

No man, I say, deserves the name of great,
 Who has not wealth and a superb estate.' "

*Plumpton Correspondence ; a series of
 Letters, chiefly domestick, written in
 the reigns of Edward IV., Richard
 III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII.
 Edited by Thomas Stapleton, Esq.
 F.S.A. (Printed for the Camden
 Society.) 4to. pp. cxxxviii. 310.
 1839.*

THERE is something extremely
 cheering to all lovers of English his-
 tory in the progress of the active
 Society from whom this work has
 emanated. Twelve months ago what
 they have done would have been de-
 clared to be impossible. Any man
 who had then dared to predict that
 a Society not proposing to answer any
 temporary end, or serve any party
 purpose, but simply desiring to rescue
 some relics of English history and
 literature from the clutches of Time,

GENT. MAG. VOL. XI.

would, in less than twelve months,
 number more than eight hundred mem-
 bers ; and, in return for a subscrip-
 tion of a single sovereign, would pre-
 sent each of its members with eight
 hundred pages of letter press ;—any
 one who had ventured upon such a
 prediction would have been laughed at
 as a mere visionary. And yet all this
 has come to pass, or is in a fair way
 of doing so. The Society now num-
 bers more than eight hundred and
 twenty members ; the book under con-
 sideration is the fourth of the present
 year ; and we are told that we may
 expect a fifth, of a very amusing cha-
 racter, to be edited by Mr. Thoms,
 the Secretary. When we add that the
 books are well printed, and hand-
 somely bound in cloth, and that not
 one penny of the funds of the Society
 has been expended in advertising, we
 think we are justified in saying that
 these are results which ought to cheer
 every one who desires to make him-
 self acquainted with the actions, man-
 ners, or opinions of those whose blood
 runs through his veins, and to whom
 we are indebted for a country rich in
 freedom and a literature glittering with
 great names.

None of the publications of the
 Society, nor indeed any publication
 that we have met with for some time
 past, gives us a nearer view of the
 state of society amongst our ancestors
 of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries
 than the book before us. The Plump-
 tons, as appears from Mr. Stapleton's
 ample memoir, were an ancient York-
 shire family, of the knightly rank, pos-
 sessed of considerable estates, and
 holders of honourable offices connected
 with the Forest and Castle of Knares-
 borough. Mr. Stapleton has traced
 them back to the reign of Henry I.
 and has shewn, by an interesting ex-
 tract from Benedict Abbas, that one
 of them—a certain Gilbert de Plum-
 ton—acquired a melancholy notoriety
 in the reign of Henry II. by means
 of a love affair conducted in a manner
 which was considered rather irregular
 even in those rough days. This bold
 young gentleman was accused of
 having, in the night time, broke
 through six doors in the dwelling of
 Roger de Guilevast, and of having
 taken thence a hunting horn, a head-

stall, and—Roger's daughter. Unluckily for Gilbert,—‘the course of true love never *does* run smooth’—the celebrated Ranulf de Glanville, the King's Justiciary, had fixed his eye upon this young lady as a wife for a friend of his, and, in revenge for his and his friend's disappointment, prosecuted the over-ardent Gilbert with all the power of the law. The mercy which was exiled from the breast of the crafty lawyer, fortunately found refuge in that of the Bishop of Worcester, who, regarding the youth's mode of courtship with more lenient eyes, determined to rescue him even from under the gallows. Already were his hands bound behind his back, a green band was tied over his eyes, an iron chain was fastened round his neck, the executioners were on the point of hoisting him, when the Bishop reminded them that it was Sunday, and, working upon their fears, obtained a respite until the morrow. The time gained was turned to Gilbert's advantage, love got the better of law, Roger's daughter's husband was restored to her, and lived ‘a prosperous gentleman’ for many years thereafter.

It was no doubt from this worthy, although Mr. Stapleton does not make it exactly appear how, that Sir William Plumpton, with whose correspondence this collection of letters opens, was descended. Cunning, litigious, unprincipled, given to practices ‘not worshipful,’ he inherited also the irregular notions of Master Gilbert upon the subject of matrimony. But in this case there was no kind Bishop of Worcester, entering the lists at all hazards on his behalf; the church was his enemy, and one of its officers even went so far as to cite him into the Ecclesiastical Court for having an unlawful intimacy with one Joan Winttingham, ‘to the great peril of his soul and grievous scandal of all the faithful.’ (p. lxxiii.) Sir William, amongst his other qualifications, was a good hand at getting up a case, and accordingly, he produced a witness who proved that ‘about eleven years before,’ Sir William, being then bound on an expedition into Scotland, declared to him that Joan was his married wife. That evidence not being

considered quite sufficient, Sir William afterwards brought forward the further testimony of Richard Clerk, parish clerk of Knaresborough, who deposed, ‘that on a certain friday, which exactly he does not remember, between the feasts of Easter and Pentecoste, about one and twenty years ago, in the parish church of Knaresborough, was solemnized a marriage between the said Sir William and Joan.’ (p. lxxvi.) Upon being further questioned, he said, it was very early in the morning, and that Sir William and Joan standing at the door of the chancel of the said church, John Brown, then the Vicar, came from the high altar, in his vestments, and solemnized the marriage, ‘the said Sir William taking the said Joan with his right hand, and repeating after the Vicar, ‘*Here I take the Jhen-nett to my wedded wife, to hold and to have, att bed and att bord, for faren or lather, for better for warse, in sicknesse and in hele, to dede [death] us depart, and thereto I plight the my trowth,*’ and the said Joan making the like response incessantly to the said Sir William. He added, that ‘the said Vicar, having concluded the ceremony in the usual form, said the mass of the Holy Trinity, *in a low voice*; and that Sir William was clad in a garment of green checkery, and Joan in one of a red colour.’ Another witness deposed that Joan had on a grey hood, and that the marriage was celebrated *before sun-rise*.

Upon these very satisfactory testimonies the marriage was established, but great were the evils which sprang from it. A long litigation between the children of a former wife and a favourite son of the second marriage, although settled for a time by an award of Richard III., revived under the fostering influence of the celebrated Empson, and went nigh to ruin the descendants of Joan. Many interesting letters exhibit the progress of this law-suit, the unjust means by which Empson partly gained his end, the violent measures resorted to in defence, and, afterwards, to keep possession of the lands which the judgment of the law had awarded to the claimants, Sir Robert's suing personally to the King for relief, his felling

timber, and borrowing money, to brace the sinews of law, and supply the place of the rent which his tenants refused to pay. At length, when every thing seemed well nigh lost, Henry VIII. came to the throne, Empson was beheaded, and a compromise was effected with the claimants. Sir Robert had then to battle with his creditors; they threw him into gaol, but again a compromise was effected, and family arrangements were made with a view to the liquidation of his debts.

After another century, the reviving fortunes of the house were again cast down by the Civil War between Charles and his Parliament, in which Sir Edward Plumpton "with the zealous loyalty of so many Catholic families embarked his life and fortune." (p. cxxxvii.)

From that time the fall of the family was rapid. In the middle of the last century the estates were sold to an ancestor of the present Earl of Harewood; Plumpton Tower, their ancient fortalice, was levelled with the ground; and the family became extinct.

Such 'in little' is the history of the house whose various fortunes are minutely traced with accuracy and research by Mr. Stapleton. Now turn we to the Letters, which illustrate scenes and manners often singularly at variance with our present notions. Witness the following, which is a proposal for an appointment by an arbitrator, to whom, jointly with another person, the hearing and determination of a dispute were to be referred. It will be observed that it is addressed to a "reverent" knight, who was certainly no ecclesiastic, and the same form is used upon other occasions—does not this illustrate Shakspeare's "most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors?"

"To my right honorable and reverent Coussin Sir William Plompton, knight.—Right worshipfull and reverent Coussin, after dew and hartyly recommendations,—Be the advise of my master, Sir John Markham, Chiefe Justice, I comonde with Henry Pearpointe, Esquire, for the variance that is betwixt you and him, and he is agreed, if it please you, to put all thing that is in variance betwixt you and him in the said Sir John and me; and if ye will doe the same, we for the

ease of you both, and the rest of the contry, will take the matter upon us, and we will apoynt you both; and apoynte you to be at Notinggam upon the Monday next after Low Sunday next coming at even, you to be lodged theare, upon the long Row in the Satterday market, at your pleasure, and the said Henry against St. Mary kirke, and every of you not to excede xij persons, and ye and every of your persons to be single arrayd, and in noe other forme, and the place of metting for you and us to be at St. Petter kirke; and if this please you, I trust to God the matter in variance betwixt you and him shall take good conclusion. The day of your tretty shal bee at Notingham upon the tewsdays next after Low Sunday betimes, and my said master and I shal so behave us betwixt you, that yf you both wil bee reuled by reason, ye shal both bee well eased, with the grace of God, which keep you ever. Written at Midlton, the eight day of January. Your poor Cosin, RICHARD BINGHAM, knt." (p. 3.)

But the following is more in accordance with the hereditary disposition of the Plumptons, and the intrigue with which it is connected is really singular. The writer, a legal practitioner of some description, who was used by Sir Robert Plompton as a solicitor of his causes, seems to have been a penniless vagabond, extremely anxious to mend his fortunes by a marriage, and not at all scrupulous as to the means by which it might be brought about.

"To my master, Sir Robert Plompton, kt.—In my humble and most hartyest wyse I recomend me unto your good mastership, and to my singuler good lady. Sir, yt is so that certaine lovers and frinds of myne in London hath brought me unto the sight of a gentlewoman, a wedow of the age of xl yerres and more, and of good substance; first, she is goodly and beautyfull, womanly and wyse, as ever I knew any, none other disprayed: of a good stocke and worshipful. Hir name is Agnes. She hath in charg but one gentlewoman to hir daughter, of xii yer age. She hath xx marc of good land within iij myle of London, and a ryall maner buylded therupon, to give or sell at hir pleasure. She hath in coyne in old nobles, c^{li}—in ryals, c^{li}—in debts, xl^{li}—in plate, cx^{li}, with other goods of great valour; she is called worth m^{li} beside hir land. Sir, I am bold upon yor good mastership, as I have ever bene; and if

yt please God and you that this matter take effect, I shalbe able to deserve althings done and past. She and I are agreed in our mynd, and all one; but hir friends that she is ruled by, desireth of me xx marke jointor more then my lands come too; and thus I answered them, saying, 'that your mastership is so good master to me, that ye gave to my other wyfe xii marke for hir joyntor in Stodley Roger, and now, that it wyll please your sayd mastership to indue this woman in some lordship of yours of xx marke duryng hir lyfe, such as they shalbe pleased with: and for this my sayd frinds offer to be bound en in m^h.' Sir, uppon this they intend to know your plesure and mynd prevely, I not knowing; wherefore, I humbly besech your good mastership, as my especyall trust is and ever hath bene above all earthly creatures, now for my great promotion and hart's desire, to answer to your plesure, and my wele and poore honesty; and I trust, or yt come to pase, to put you suertie to be discharged without any charg; for now, your good and discret answere may be my making. For, and she and I fortune by God and your meanes togyther, our too goods and substance wyll make me able to doe you good service, the which good service and I, now and at all tymes, is and shalbe yours, to joperde my life and them both. Sir, I besech your good mastership to wryte to me an answere in all hast possible, and after that ye shall here more, with Gods grace, who preserve you and yours in prosperous felicyte longtyme to endure. Wrytten in Furnywall Inne in Olborn, the ij day of March, 1496.—Your humble servant, ED. PLOMPTON." (p.123.)

Not having received any answer to this modest request, he writes again a week afterwards as follows:—

"To my singuler good master, Sir Robert Plompton, Kt.—In my right humble wyse I recomende me unto your good mastership, and to my singuler good lady, your wyfe; and wher it hath pleased Almighty Jesu of his grace, by meanes of my lovers and frinds, to bryng me to the sight and acquaintance of a gentlewoman in London, whose name is Agnes, late wyfe of Robert Drayate, gentilman, who is a woman that God hath endued with great grace and vertue. She is wyse and goodly, and of great substance, and able for a better man than I am. Notwithstanding it pleaseth, so that I myght content her frinds mynds for her joyntor of xx marke by yere that they demand of me. My answere is to them, that I have no lands but in revercion; and that yt pleaseth your good mastership to give my

last wyfe xii marke by yeare out of your lands, and my especyall trust is, that it will please your mastership, for my promotion, and in especyall for my hart's desir and wele, that faythfull is set upon this sayd gentlewoman, to grant and make sure to hir a joyntor of xx marke yerely over all reprises during her life. And I besech you so to do, and that the berer herof may be certayne of your mynd in the premysses, and also answere to them by your wrytting of the same. This don, incontinent after Easter I trust in Jesu to fynish this matter; for they demaund of me certayne lands and goods, as more at large appereth within a byll here inclosed, the which I observed in every poynt to th accomplishment of ther pleasures. Sir, you know I have no lands, nor lyving in substaunce, but onely of you; and this hapen, I shall be more able to do your mastership service. From London, in my sayd master lodging, the x of March, 1496.—Your humble servant, ED. PLOMPTON." (p. 124.)

The friends of the lady having determined to visit Sir Robert, and obtain his answer from himself, the cunning suitor prepared him for the interview by a letter from which the following are extracts. It will be seen that he directly invites his patron to be party to a gross fraud, and to tell all sorts of lies for him, and especially urges upon my good lady, to "make the messenger good cheer."—The meaning of which, according to the custom of our ancestors, it is not difficult to guess.

"Sir, I besech you after your most discret mynd and wysdome to answere this messenger, that shal com to you for this jointor of xx marke, both in words and in your wrytting, so that yt be to your honour, my poor honestie and truth, and making in this world; for uppon that answere lyeth my great wele, and if yt were otherwise, my utter undoing for ever, the which God forbyde. *Yt shall cost your mastership no peny more, nor charge to you; for if your mastership say to him that ye are content, and will grant and make to him this joyntor incontinent after our marriage, when we two shall come to you, and so shew yt lovingly to the sayd messenger, and in your wrytting to them agayne, then all is done: for when I am marayed to her, thes men that now are counsellors, shall bere but little rome. And therfore, this is a matter of no charg, and to me great promotion all maner of ways.* She is amyable and good, with great wysdome and womanhead, and

worth in land yerly xx marke and more to you [use] at hir wyll, the which, I trust in God, shalbe loving for you and yours in tyme to come for ever. Also in gold and silver, coyned and uncoyned, ^{xl}^{li}, I think verily, as I perceyve by hir. Beside hir lands, in all she is worth ^m^{li} marke and more. She hath refused for my sake many worshipfull men and great lands; some of them hath offered to hir ^{xl}^{li} joyntor within London: notwithstanding, she is to me singuler good mystres, as after this your mastership shall know. This same day she gave to me a chayne of gold, with a crosse set with a ruby and pearles, worth ^{xx}^{li} and more. And because that ther messenger shall bryng my letter with him that they se, for I closed yt afore, to show your mastership my mynd, I besech your mastership to cause him that shall come with these letters from my mistres and hir counsellors, to have good chere, [and that I trust to deserve,] and to send to me a bill by the same, as yt shall please you. . . . Also I besech your mastership to shew that sayd messinger, *that ye had no word from me this vi weke, and no man in your place to know from whence this berer come*, lest that ther messinger shold understand of my sending. Please yt your mastership to give credence unto this berer, and let him departe or the other man come with the letters; and all such service as yt plesith you to comand me, yt shalbe done, with God's grace, who evermore preserve you and yours in health and honour.

"I humbly pray your mastership to cause the messinger to speake with my Lady, and if hir ladyship wold send by him a token to my master [mistress], yt shall avale hir another of xx tymes the valor. Now, and my good lady wold of hir great gentleness and noble mynd send a token, as is within wrytten, I cold never deserve yt to hir, for yt shold be to me great honesty, and the greatest that ever I had; for by your mastership and hir, I am put to more worship than ever I shold have comyn to. Sir, as I wrote in, I was purposed to have sent a fellow of myne to your mastership, but now I send this my wrytting by Preston, servant with my master Gascoyne. Pleaseth your mastership to kepe this byll, and whatsoever you doe for me in word, cost, and wrytting, yt shalbe mine, when we be maryed, to rellesse and unbynd; and so I will. Sir, I besech you, pray my lady to make the messinger that shall come from my mystres good chere. I know not as yet who shall come, but as I am informed a gentleman of Clementts Inne. I besech your mastership and my good lady both, to

take no displeasure with my simple wrytting this tyme, for my mynd is set so much otherwyse, that I cannot perfectly do my duty. Our Lord preserve you. Your servant, EDW. PLUMPTON." (p. 128.)

The following is of a very different character. The Plumptons were in the midst of their litigation with Empson when the following letter was addressed to them by a female relative. Its admirable feeling and piety renders it worthy the attention of ladies of the present day.

"To the right worshipfull my full singuler good master, Sir Robert Plumpton, knight, this letter be delivered in hast.—Right reverent and worshipfull and my singler gud master, in the most humble and lowly manner that I can, I recommend me unto you, and unto my gud lady your wyfe, desirying to have knowledg of your prosperous helth, worship, and welfayre, which I besech Almyghty Jesus long to contynue to his pleasure, and your most comforth. Hartely beseching the gud Lord that redemed me and all mankind upon the holy crosse, that he will of his benigne mercy vouchsafe to be your helper, and give you power to resist and withstand the utter and malicious enmity and false craft of Mr. Empson, and such others your adversaries; which, as all the great parte of England knoweth, hath done to you and yours the most injury and wrong, that ever was done, or wrought, to any man of worship in this land of peace. And non more sory therfore, then I myselfe is. If it were, or myght be in my poore power to remedy the matter, or any parcell of the matter, in any manner, condition, or dede, and whereas I may doe no more, my dayly prayers shalbe, and have bene, ever redy, with the grace of Jesu." (p. 162.)

Nor was this high tone of religious feeling confined to the females of the period to which these letters relate. The following is one of two letters which, in our estimation, are singularly valuable and beautiful. The writer, being in London when the Bible was first promulgated "in the vulgar tongue," had not merely forwarded copies of it—or at any event of the New Testament—to his parents, but had given himself to its study. The result may be anticipated, and was communicated to his "right worshipfull mother," in a letter which

breathes the spirit of the martyrs. It is unfortunately imperfect.

“ I desire you, moste deare mother, that ye will take heede to the teachinge of the Gospell, for it is the thinge that all wee must live by : for Christe lefte it that we shoulde altogether rule our livinge thereby, or els we cannot be in favour with God. Wherefore, I woulde desire you for the love of God, that you woulde reade the Newe Testament, which is the treue Gospell of God, spoken by the Holy Ghoste. Wherefore, doubte not of it, dearly beloved mother in the Lorde, I write not this to bringe you into anie heresies, but to teache you the cleare light of Goddes doctrine. Wherefore, I will never write nothings to you, nor saye nothings to you, concerninge the Scriptures, but will dye in the quarrel. Mother, you have muche to thanke God that it woulde please him to geve you licence to live untill this time, for the Gospell of Christe was never so trewly preached as it is now, wherefore I praye to God that he will give you grace to have knowledge of his Scriptures. Ye shall here perceive what the profession of our Baptisme is, which profession we muste have written in our hartes. Which profession standeth in twoe thinges; the one is the knowledge of the lawe of God, understandinge it spiritually as Christ expoundeth it, Math. v. vi. and vii. chapters; so that the roote and life of all lawes is this, Love thy Lorde God with all thy harte, all thy soule, all thy mighte, and all thy power, and thy neighbour as thy selfe, for Christes sake. And love onely is the fulfillingge of the lawe, as saithe St. Paule, and that whatsoever we doe and not of that love, that same fulfilleth not the lawe in the sighte of God. And what the lawe doth meane ye shall finde in the prologue to the Rom : in my fathers booke, called the Newe Testament. I write unto you because that I knowe you have a fervent and his lawes.” . . . (p. 233.)

Our next extracts shall be from the letters of Sir Henry Savill, an admirable specimen of “ the fine old English gentleman,” who “ kept an old house at a bountiful rate,” with a huntsman, a falconer, a kennel of hounds, and all the other appliances and means of a jovial country life. Nothing can be more enticing than his invitation, which we have put in italics.

“ To my Cossin Plompton of Plompton, this be delivered.—Cossen Plompton, I recomend me to you, and as I perceive by my son Robart servant, ye say ye will come over and hunt with me; and it

please you so do to, *ye shall be as hertyly welcome as any man that cam heare of a good space. Ye shall se your arrow fly and your grayhound run, and all those that comes with you, winter and somer, when it please you to come, as long as I live.* When ye intend to come, let me know what time, or els ye may hape neither to have me then nor my son at home; but my wife ye shal be sur to find, and she will send som with you that shall let you se both rid and fallow, if ye will take the paine. I have killed a hind or two of late, and they ar very fatt this yeare, both in the woods at Tankersley and in my gardin at Thornehill. *I thinke ye weare never yet in no ground of mine, and I never saye no man naye. Therefore, the fault is in you and not in me; ye may amend the fault when it please you.* The cause of my sending of my servant at this time, is this; he informes me that in your countrie thear is a man that can kill otters very well; wherfore, I have sent him to git him to me for a weke. I assure you, they do me exceeding much harme at divers places, and especiall at Woodkirk and Thornhill, and lyes in small becks. My folks se them daly, and I cannot kill them; my hounds be not used to them.—From Sothill, the 8 of November. By your assured kinsman, HENRY SAVILL, knt.” (p. 247.)

There is a postscript containing news from court, but we prefer adding another of the hearty letters of this Yorkshire Nimrod, with which we must draw our extracts to a close.

“ Cossin Plompton, I hartely recomend me unto you. The cause of my wryting to you is for that Roger Ramy said to me, he thought ye would aboute Low sonday be at Thornhill. Ye shall come to a old howse cleane downe, and as yet litle amended; but ye shall be very welcome, as I can think. I would be sory that ye shoold take paine, and I not at home when ye come. To-morrow, begging thursday, I must of force ride to Tankerslay, viij miles hence, and mete my Lord of Shrewsburry, who will be theare to-morrow by ij. of the clock, and se a showt at a stage [a shooting at a stag], as my keper hath sent me wourd. And of monday, tewsdays, and wednesday, theare is apoynted a great number of gentlemen to mette at cocxs [cock fighting] at Sheifeild, whear I intend, God willing, to be, and every night will lye at Tankerxlay; soe it will be friday or I come to Thornhill, which is the xvij (xiiij) of May. Wherefore, I desire you either put of your comming to that day, or take so much paine to come the viij

myles to Tankerxlay, whear I have no lodging, but you shall have the best bed the keper haith; and ye shall se a polard or tow, both rid and falow, and se all our good coxs fight, if it plesse you, and se the maner of our cocking. Ther will be Lancheshire of one parte, and Derbeshire of another parte, and Hallomshire of the third parte. I perceive, your cocking varieth from ours, for ye lay but the battell, and if our battell be but x^{li} to v^{li}, thear wilbe x^{li} to one laye, or the battell be ended. And whensoever ye come, I require you take time to hunt with me for one weke; bring bowes and grayhounds, and, at the time of the year, hownds. A polard is swet now, and I love it best now at this season; and by Whytsonday this year I shall have fatt bucks. And or any red deare be fatt, it will be July, as far as my experience serves. Com when ye will, and such as I have, ye shall se; and bring good stufe, for I warne you they ar wild about Tankerxlay and ill to each; and if all fale, I have that ar tame enough. I make all these brages to cause you to com, for I never yet did se you in thease parts, and ye shall come no time wrong, fence-time then other. I have tame plenty yeth out; I can make you game at rid and falow, and stir no rascall. I besich Jesus send us merry meting. Thus hertyly far ye well. This Wendsday at Thornhill, the vth of May, Anno 1546: 38 H. 8. Your assured frind, HENRY SAVILLE, knt." (p. 251).

Our extracts prove the value of the work, which is, moreover, set forth with a variety of useful notes, a pedigree of the Plumpton family, and extensive indexes. It is highly creditable both to the Society and the Editor.

Architectural Remains of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. By Charles James Richardson. Folio. Part 1.

WE have received the first number of Mr. Richardson's work on Elizabethan Architecture, and are happy to find that the author has enlarged upon his original plan, by giving, in addition to the designs of Thorpe, the views and details of existing examples of this pleasing style of decoration, selected from the best works of the period.

It may be interesting to many to be informed that in the Museum founded by Sir John Soane, is contained a series of original designs by John Thorpe, the well-known architect of the reigns of Elizabeth and James.

Of the magnitude of the works of this master some idea may be formed from the fact, that there were few celebrated houses then erecting in which he was not engaged. The Soanean collection, Mr. Richardson informs us, contains "besides, plans, and views of dwellings for the gentry and even tradesmen, town and country mansions for all classes," and "plans of no less than five palaces erected by him for Elizabeth's Ministers." The author states further, that "he has ascertained from undoubted authority, that Thorpe was architect to Lord Burleigh, and built for him the two palaces at Theobalds, in Hertfordshire, and Burleigh, in Northamptonshire. Besides the plans of both these buildings, he has left us the plan of Wimbledon, built for Sir Robert Cecil; the plans of Holdenby and Kirby, built for Lord Chancellor Hatton, in Northamptonshire; and Buckhurst house in Sussex, built for the Earl of Dorset."

The value of Thorpe's sketches will be duly appreciated by every student of ancient domestic architecture; but as perspective drawings were at that period of the most indifferent kind, and the elevations and detail being executed in a style far different from that in which modern architectural drawings are produced, it must be satisfactory to the subscribers to this work, to find that Mr. Richardson intends to add to the fac-similes of the sketches of Thorpe, a series of representations of the best specimens of Elizabethan architecture still extant, to be drawn and engraved in the best style of modern art.

The present number comprises plans by Thorpe of Buckhurst, Kirby, and Ampthill, erected under his superintendence in England, and of which Kirby is still in existence. In addition, the plans of St. Germain's and the Luxembourg are given, upon which structures it is not improbable Thorpe was also employed, and which, if this suggestion be correct, would shew that this architect's fame was not confined alone to England.

Holland house, one of Thorpe's designs, erected by him in 1606, for Sir Walter Cope, is shewn in several plates, partly for Thorpe's sketches, and partly original. The rich style of decoration which marks with a dis-

tinguishing character the architecture of the period intended to be illustrated, is finely displayed in the section of "the great chamber or gilt room," the sumptuous embellishments of which are shewn to great perfection in the tinted plates which accompany one of the editions of the work. The name of the artist who was employed to produce this splendid piece of workmanship, appears to have been Francis Cleyn, who was engaged largely by the Kings James the First and Charles the First, from whom he derived an annuity of 100*l.* for life.

Charlton house, Kent, built in 1612, and a probable work of Thorpe, is another of the additional subjects. As this structure is familiar to most of our readers, it will only be necessary to observe that it is a fine example of the style, and judiciously chosen as a subject for illustration in the present work.

One of the most curious subjects which is engraved, is a design for a house which Thorpe intended for his own residence, and which idea he has recorded in the following not very elegant verses attached to it:

"Thes 2 letters I and T,
ioyned together as you see,
Is ment for a dwelling house for mee,
John Thorpe."

The plan is so whimsical, that it can scarcely be supposed that the architect had any serious design of carrying it into execution. We should rather regard it as a fanciful idea put on paper, and intended to remain there rather than as an actual building intended for the purposes of residence. The portion of the plan which takes the form of the I, is intended for offices; that which constitutes the T, is the part devoted to the principal residence.

There is one class of designs which is highly interesting, comprising the ornamental wooden frame buildings, of which so many pleasing examples are still in existence. The great variety of specimens of this very picturesque class of structures must be familiar to every admirer of the ancient buildings of our country. Scarcely a country village but displays some curious and interesting timber house; and not only is the design and arrangement found to be pleasing, but the soundness of the timbers, and the

excellence of the construction, evince the care and attention which their architects bestowed upon them.

Two designs in this style are engraved from Thorpe, and one of them is so excellent a specimen, that Mr. Richardson has judiciously shown it in a perspective view, on a large scale. It is an elegant design, and quite in the style of the architecture which is seen in paintings of the old masters of the period of Thorpe.

In addition to these views, examples of ceilings from the Chapel Royal, Sir Paul Pindar's house, and from Boston Manor House, Brentford, are given by way of appendix. The first example is, perhaps, the earliest specimen of the mode of ornamenting a ceiling, which arrived at so high a state of perfection in the buildings of the time of Elizabeth and James. As such, it is properly brought into this work, although its date, 1540, is rather too early to agree in strictness with the plan of the work.

The examples from Boston Manor house are very elaborate; that which appertains to the great chamber, is remarkable as displaying a description of ornament common to almost every ceiling of the same period in existence, being relieves of the Christian or cardinal virtues, the seasons or the elements.

The engravings are executed in lithography, in a very large scale, and with great minuteness and accuracy. The principal views are surrounded by ornamental borders, which are composed of ornaments from ceilings, iron work, organ galleries, fire-places, sepulchral monuments, and other examples of the detail of the minor features of the very elaborately ornamented style of decoration of the period.

From the mode in which the first number is produced, we may safely recommend the work to the student of our ancient architecture; and we have little doubt when the plan is finished, that it will form a storehouse of useful information on the style, and when we perceive that the rest of the buildings intended to be illustrated, comprise Bramshill, Montacute, Blickling, Burton Agnes, Knole, Rushton, Crewe-hall, and Heriot's Hospital, with numerous others of equal value, we feel assured

that the work, when completed, will recompense the subscribers for their patronage, and form one of the most useful work in the library of the architect.

The Natural History of the Sperm Whale. By Thomas Beale, Surgeon.

THERE are, perhaps, few subjects in natural history to which greater interest has been attached than the habits, instincts, and capture of the whale. From our earliest youth to the present moment we have always read with intense eagerness any facts relating to this stupendous animal, and at the same time have regretted that we have not had more details from those whose avocations lead them to the haunts and capture of it. Every minute particular respecting its appearance when reposing on the surface of the water, its efforts to escape when struck by the harpooner, the time it takes to destroy it, and the dangers to which its pursuers are exposed, must always create an interest of no common kind. The power of man over the animal creation, his energies and his enterprizes, are seldom more powerfully shewn than in the capture of the whale. While exploring the vast ocean in pursuit of this leviathan of the deep, sometimes thousands of miles distant from any habitable land, and exposed to storms and tempests, the hardy whaler pursues his course, in hopes of carrying off in triumph the profitable giants of the ocean. The scenes, however, which occur during its chase and capture are of no ordinary kind. Mr. Beale tells us that,

“ Mad with the agony which the whale endures from the attacks made upon him, the infuriated ‘sea beast’ rolls over and over, and coils an amazing length of line around him; he rears his enormous head, and, with wide-expanded jaws, snaps at everything around. He rushes at the boats with his head: they are propelled before him with vast swiftness, and sometimes utterly destroyed. He is lanced again, when his pain appears more than he can bear; he throws himself, in his agony, completely out of his element; the boats are violently jerked, by which one of the lines is snapped asunder; at the same time the olten-boat is upset, and its crew are swimming for their lives. The whale is now free: he passes along the surface with remarkable swiftness, ‘going

head out;’ but the two boats that have not yet ‘fastened,’ and are fresh and free, now give chase. The whale becomes exhausted from the blood which flows from his deep and dangerous wounds, and the two hundred fathoms of lines belonging to the overturned boat, which he is dragging after him through the water, checks him in his course; his pursuers again overtake him, and another harpoon is darted, and buried deeply in his flesh. The men who were upset now right their boat without assistance from the others, by merely clinging on one side of her, by which she is turned over, while one of them gets inside, and bales out the water rapidly with his hat, by which the boat is freed, and she is soon again seen in the chase. The fatal lance is at length given,—the blood gushes from the nostril of the unfortunate animal in a thick black stream, which stains the clear blue water of the ocean to a considerable distance round the scene of the affray.

“ The immense creature may now again endeavour to ‘sound,’ to escape from his unrelenting pursuers; but it is powerless,—it soon rises to the surface, and passes slowly along until the death-pang seizes it, when its appearance is awful in the extreme. The whole strength of its enormous frame is set in motion for a few seconds, when his convulsions throw him into a hundred different contortions of the most violent description, by which the sea is beaten into foam, and boats are sometimes crushed to atoms, with their crews in them. But this violent action being soon over, the now unconscious animal passes swiftly along, describing in his rapid course a segment of a circle: this is his ‘flurry,’ which ends in his sudden dissolution. The mighty rencontre is finished by the gigantic animal rolling over on its side, and floating an inanimate mass on the surface of the crystal deep,—a victim to the tyranny and selfishness, as well as a wonderful proof of the great power, of the mind of man.”

Mr. Beale's account of the peculiarities and habits of the sperm-whale, its food and anatomy, and places of resort, together with the rise and progress of the fishery, are all highly interesting, and shew him to be a person of great observation and science. An intelligent surgeon of a South Sea whaler must indeed have many opportunities of ascertaining facts in natural history equally new and interesting. We are, consequently, indebted to Mr. Beale for several, and, amongst others, he tells us that “ all sperm whales, both

large and small, have some method of communicating by signals to each other, by which they become apprized of the approach of danger; and this they do, although the distance may be very considerable between them, sometimes amounting to four, five, or even seven miles. The mode by which this is effected remains a curious secret."

We believe that all gregarious animals are possessed of a power of communicating to each other the approach of apprehended danger. We have ourselves witnessed it on several occasions; and whoever has read Mr. Scrope's interesting work on Deer-stalking in Scotland, will have seen this fact placed beyond a doubt. It is the distance alone to which the whale is able to make his signals that creates any surprise in our minds; not that we discredit Mr. Beale's statement, which we presume he makes on sufficient authority.

The affection of the female whale for her young is well known; and Mr. Beale tells us that they are not less remarkable for their strong feeling of sociality or attachment to each other. He says that this is carried to so great an extent, as that one female of a herd being attacked and wounded, her faithful companions will remain around her to the last moment, or until they are wounded themselves. This act of remaining by a wounded companion is called by sailors "heaving-to;" and whole "schools" have been destroyed by dexterous management, when several ships have been in company, wholly from these whales possessing this remarkable disposition. The attachment appears to be reciprocal on the part of the young whales, which have been seen about the ship for hours after their parents have been killed.

Mr. Beale's remarks on the sea polypus, or onctophus, interested us extremely. We cannot imagine anything more dreadful than that of getting within the close embraces of the arms of a gigantic cephalopod, as the adhesion of its suckers must render any efforts to escape ineffectual. A friend of ours mentioned his horror at finding a small one attached to one of his legs, while bathing in the Mediterranean, and the difficulty he had in extricating himself from it; and Sir Grenville Temple tells us that the horrid polypi prove at times

highly dangerous to bathers. He adds, that a Sardinian captain, while bathing at Jerbeh, felt one of his feet in the grasp of one of these animals. On this, with his other foot he tried to disengage himself; but this limb was immediately seized by one of the monster's arms. He then with his hands endeavoured to free himself; but these also, in succession, were firmly grasped by the polypus, and the poor man was shortly after found drowned, with all his limbs strongly bound together by the arms and legs of the animal. The water was scarcely four feet in depth. In the Phil. Trans. vol. 73, mention is made of a whale having been killed that had in its mouth a tentaculum of the *sepia octopodia* nearly twenty-seven feet long. There are species of these surprising animals, such as the calamaries, or "flying squid," which have the power of propelling themselves through the atmosphere. Mr. Beale says that he has seen tens of thousands of these animals dart simultaneously out of the water, when pursued by albacori or dolphins, and propel themselves *head first* in a horizontal direction for eighty or a hundred yards, assisting their progression, probably, by a rotatory or *screwing* motion of their arms or tentacles, and which they have the power of thus moving with singular velocity. Mr. Beale describes an interesting rencontre he had with a rock-squid, when he had landed upon the Bonin Islands in search of shells. He endeavoured to prevent its passage to the sea by pressing one of its legs with its foot; but it quickly liberated its member. Mr. Beale then laid hold of one of the tentacles with his hand, and held it firmly, so that the limb appeared as if it would be torn asunder by their united strength. He then gave it a powerful jerk, wishing to disengage it from the rocks, to which it clung forcibly by its suckers, which it effectually resisted; but the moment after, the apparently enraged animal lifted its head, with its large eyes projecting from the middle of its body, and letting go its hold of the rocks, suddenly sprang upon Mr. Beale's arm, which he had previously bared to his shoulder for the purpose of thrusting it into holes of the rocks to discover shells, and clung with its suckers to it with great power, endea-

vouring to get its beak, which was then visible, between the roots of its arms, in a position to bite.

Mr. Beale then describes the sensation of horror which he felt when he found that this monstrous animal had affixed itself so firmly upon his arm. Its cold slimy grasp was extremely sickening, and he called loudly to the captain, who was also searching for shells at some distance, to come and release him from his disgusting assailant. He quickly arrived, and taking Mr. Beale down to the boat, during which time he was employed in keeping the beak away from his hand, released him by destroying the animal with the boat-knife, when it was disengaged by portions at a time. It measured across its expanded arms about four feet, while its body was not larger than a large clenched hand.

History of the Bastille. By R. Davenport (*Family Library*).—Mr. Davenport says, we believe with truth, that this volume is the only history we possess in English of the Bastille: and we think he has done justice to his subject. Owing to the unlimited power of the kings of France, the caprices of their mistresses, and the jealousies of their ministers, half the illustrious men of the kingdom, at some period or another, found themselves in a stone doublet, within the walls of this redoubtable fortress: and thus this History is a gallery of portraits of prisoners, eminent generally in some way, for birth, or bravery, or skill; to which must be added an appendix of those who richly deserved their punishment, either for the enormity of their own crimes, or being the weak tools of their more cunning and clever employers, who, having sucked the orange, threw away the peel. The despotism of a lawless multitude, and the cruelty of its base and selfish leaders, is indeed dreadful; but it is short-lived, and Brissot, and Robespierre, and Danton soon were numbered among their own victims; but the Bastille is the sad history, sometimes overswelling the margin, of an accursed and more cruel despotism, which was endured for centuries; within whose deep and loathsome womb, too often, fidelity and honour, and courage and love, were immured from the sweet light of heaven, and the sweeter society of man, and pined away in cold and hunger and nakedness, till death too slowly let loose the spirit from the still barred and guarded prison. It is a dreadful page in the history of man;

“These creatures, from the different adaptation of their tentacles, and slight modifications of their bodies, are capable of sailing, flying, swimming, and creeping on the shore, while their senses, if we may judge from the elaborate mechanism of their organs, must possess corresponding acuteness and perfection.”

We could pursue this, and many other very interesting subjects in Mr. Beale's work, had we space for them. Amidst the trash of modern publications, it is refreshing to meet with a volume which contains so much information, and information so agreeably related. There is no affectation or conceit; and Mr. Beale tells us what he saw in a manner which many of our travellers would have done well if they had imitated.

probably polluted with as much crime as any one place on earth was ever stained with. Verily, as a race, the kings of France have much to suffer for before a righteous tribunal. What monstrous and unheard of crimes does not the very mention of their names recal! the names of Henry the Third, and Charles the Ninth, and Louis the Eleventh, down to him whose weak ambition exhausted the resources of the wealthiest country in Europe; and him, his son and successor, whose boundless sensuality left virtue nothing but a name; and both of whom expired amid the curses of a people who once adored them.

The hand of Providence seems to have been laid on the third and fourth generation, in that kind of retribution on earth, which shadows to us the more full and perfect one hereafter; and the throne of France seems shaking from its seat the successors of those who had too long endangered its stability by their perfidy, and stained its glory by cruelty and lust. As in righteousness alone should a throne be established, so in the same righteousness alone can it be preserved.

Variations of Popery. By S. Edgar. 2d Edit.—It would be in vain to attempt to give an analysis of the contents of this learned, copious, and interesting work, without having a larger space in our pages to spare than we can command; and after all it is so full of authorities, references, and quotations, from which its arguments are drawn, or to which they are referred, that any attentive and anxious reader would have recourse for his satisfac-

tion to the original work. The main design of the work is to employ against Popery the arguments which the celebrated Bossuet wielded with ingenuity, but without success, against Protestantism. The Reformers disagreed rather in discipline than in faith and morality. These dissensions Bossuet collected, and supplied what was wanting from his own imagination: the discordancy Bossuet represented as inconsistent with truth. Mr. Edgar's Variations of Popery are intended to rebut Bossuet's argument; and the diversity exhibited in Romanism presents a wide field for retaliation. The work is divided clearly and judiciously into seventeen chapters, each including the discussion of some important subject, detecting the falsehoods and impostures, and laying bare the corruptions, of the Romish Church. The work is at once copious enough for a book of reference, and so well arranged and written as to interest during the continued perusal.

Sermons on various Subjects. By James J. M. Anderson, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, &c. 8vo.—Mr. Anderson's distinguished reputation as a preacher has long been known; and his eloquence in the pulpit has attracted the attention and respect of all classes of society: kings and queens have sat at his feet, and the nobles of the land have been his hearers. When we received, therefore, this volume, we were prepared to find discourses such as would approve themselves to all enlightened and attentive minds, by soundness of doctrine, accuracy of reasoning, and elegance of illustration. We expected to find zeal without affectation, and energy without violence; nor can we say that we have been disappointed. Mr. Anderson shows in these discourses that he is a sound theological scholar, a rational and sensible expositor of Scripture, and master of a pleasing and harmonious style. The sermons that we most like are, the first, on Conscience, which is well reasoned, and excellently written; that on the Ministerial Office; and the Spirit reproving the World of Sin, &c.; but we are also bound to say, that there is not one in which there are not passages of considerable merit, and a general vein of pious feeling, with an earnest desire to enforce the doctrines and duties of the Christian faith on the mind and conscience of his hearers. There is at the close an affecting discourse on the death of the late King, written with much feeling, and, considering the delicacy of the subject, with great propriety and judgment. Mr. Anderson, we see, is Chap-

lain to two Queens, and consequently, as it may be expected, they receive from him great part of their spiritual instruction; he doubtless will avoid the two extremes, in which injudicious preachers have too often fallen; either of too gently touching on the imminent dangers and high responsibilities of the regal situation; or of following the example of the French Cardinal, to whom Louis XIV. after the discourse was ended, said, "Mon père, j'aime à prendre ma part d'un sermon, mais je n'aime pas qu'on me le fasse."

The Authors of England, with Medallion Portraits. London. Tilt. 4to. 1838.—The portraits in this work are engraved by Mr. Collins's process, concerning which there is an interesting memorial at the end of the volume. The likenesses of the authors appear in general correct, as they are spirited and striking; and the short biographies contain the general data relating to the chief circumstances in the lives of the Authors, and an account of their works; and on the whole they are fairly estimated.

In Mr. Chorley's account, however, of Charles Lamb, he has made a great mistake in attributing a line of Wordsworth's description of Coleridge,

The rapt-one of the God-like forehead, to Lamb, and from it correcting a sketch of his own person which he had given. This is making a double blunder.

Rowbotham's Derivative Dictionary.—A very well-executed work, explaining the meaning and shewing the etymology of words derived from the Greek and Latin languages. When persons acquainted only with English attempt to study sciences, as Botany in particular, they will find such a work as this indispensable.

Temper: a Treatise on its Use and Abuse. By a Staffordshire Curate.—A very entertaining little work, instructing by example. The motto, "Temper is everything," is enforced and illustrated in a most convincing manner. Good temper in-doors, is like sunshine out. Too much pains is taken by parents for the accomplishments of education, the skill of the fingers, and the regulation of the voice; but too little to the more necessary improvement of the temper and conduct.

Sermons for Children. By Mrs. Markham. 12mo.—Plain, pious little treatises, well adapted to the comprehension and feelings of the young persons to whom they are addressed.

Horæ Succisivæ; or, Spare Hours of Meditations upon our Duty to God, to Others, and to Ourselves. By Joseph Henshaw, D.D. Lord Bishop of Peterborough. Reprinted from the fifth edition of 1640, and edited by William Turnbull, esq. Advocate, F.S.A. Scot. 12mo.—This is a series of detached reflections after the manner of the “Thoughts” of Dr. John Fuller; and those who have received gratification from a repair to that fountain of pious reflection, will be glad to taste also of that provided by Bishop Henshaw. It is equally quaint in diction, though Fuller is certainly superior in wit and depth of conceit. However, from the general style of the Bishop, and from his occasional historical allusions, though not to such recent occurrences as Dr. Fuller, we are much inclined to think that the latter must have modelled his “Thoughts” on the former. We give the following specimens in support of their identity of style:—

“I read of Augustus, whenever he heard of any that died suddenly, he wished him and his friends the like happiness. He shall not choose for me. Let him and his brother heathens pray for their fool’s paradise; our Church hath learned us a better language—‘From sudden death, good Lord, deliver us!’ I ever thought it not a little blessing to die by degrees. In this case, the farthest way about is the nearest home.”

“Favour is a thing to esteem, but not to build on: he that stands upon others’ legs knows not how soon they may fail him. Greatness is not eternal. I will never lean so hard upon any man, that if he break he shall give me a fall.”

Bishop Henshaw’s *Meditations* were very popular in their day. There were at least seven editions; but we believe they have not been reprinted lately. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Turnbull for restoring to us this religious classic; and we trust that the object he has in view of aid-

ing the funds of a new Episcopal chapel¹ (St. Trinity) in Edinburgh will be cordially answered.

The New Army List, by H. C. Hart, Lieut. 49th Regt. 8vo.—This is a new undertaking, of such useful *biographical* character, that it demands our special notice. It exhibits not only the present standing of every officer in the army, distinguishing those who served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and who have received medals and other distinctions, but also furnishes the successive dates of all their commissions (distinguishing those which have been obtained by purchase), their periods of service both on full and half-pay, and those who have been wounded, and in what actions. The present publication comprises all the officers on full pay, including the Ordnance and Royal Marines. In the next the half-pay will be given.

VACHER’S *Parliamentary Companion* for 1839 is one of the most useful of our books of reference. With an almanac, &c. it comprises lists and residences of the Members of both Houses, lists of committees, sessional orders, &c. &c. It is the best companion to a Parliamentary pocket-book; and its accuracy is maintained by repeated editions during the session.

The Cicerone of Rank and Fashion of the Metropolis for 1839. By Edward Smallwood.—This is a new Court Guide in a tempting shape, being not too large for a lady’s reticule or a gentleman’s waistcoat-pocket. The “Rank and Fashion” are scientifically arranged in more than a dozen different classes; but we do not think the publisher will find this answer, as, where a very rapid reference is required, a single alphabetical arrangement always proves itself the most convenient.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History and Biography.

Ricardi Divisiensis Historia Ricardi Primi. Edited, with English notes, by JOSEPH STEVENSON, esq. F.S.A. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Memoir of the Life of George Lord Anson. By Sir JOHN BARROW, Bart. F.R.S. 8vo. 14s.

The Private Journals of Aaron Burr, late Vice-President of the United States. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

A History of Ireland, from the relief of

Londonderry in 1689 to the surrender of Limerick, 1691. By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, A.M. 12mo. 6s.

Thoughts on the present Crisis of the Canadas. By the Right Hon. Sir R. W. HORTON.—Ireland and Canada; supported by local evidence. By the Same.

Memoirs of John Bannister, Comedian. By JOHN ADOLPHUS, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Travels and Topography.

Pyramids of Gizeh, Part I. The Great Pyramid. 18 plates, oblong folio, 5l. 5s.

Excursions in the Interior of Russia. By ROBERT BREMNER, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

Domestic Scenes in Russia. By the Rev. R. LISTER VENABLES, M.A. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

A Winter Journey through Russia, the Caucasian Alps, and Georgia, into Kooristan. By Capt. R. MIGNAN, Bombay Army. 2 vols. post 8vo.

A Tour in Sweden in 1838. By J. LAING, esq. author of a Journal of a Residence in Norway. 8vo. 15s.

History of Upper and Lower California. By A. FORBES. 8vo. 14s.

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Romance of the Harem. By Miss PARDOE. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

The Youth of Shakspeare. By the author of "Shakspeare and his Friends." 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

Henry Aston, and other Tales. By the Hon. LOUISA SAYERS. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.

'Tis an Old Tale, and often Told. 8vo. 12s.

Selma; a Tale of the Sixth Crusade. Fcap. 8vo. 7s.

Philosophy.

A New System of Logic, and development of the Principles of Truth and Reasoning, applicable to Moral Subjects and the conduct of Human Life. By S. R. BOSANQUET, A.M. of the Inner Temple. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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A Dictionary of Materia Medica and Practical Pharmacy. By W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S. 8vo. 15s.

Prostitution in London. By M. RYAN, M.D. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Natural History.

A Report on the Geology of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset. By HENRY T. DE LA BECHE, F.R.S. Director of the Ordnance Geological Survey. 8vo. 14s.

A Treatise on Geology. By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. (Cabinet Cyclopædia.)

Vegetable Organography, &c. Part I. By Mr. BOUGHTON KINGDOM.

Bibliography.

A Catalogue of the Syriac MSS. in the British Museum. folio, 12s.

A Manual of Biblical Bibliography. By the Rev. THOS. HARTWELL HORNE. 8vo. 12s.

Preparing for Publication.

Sherman's History of Jesus College, Cambridge, written in 1662. Edited from the autograph in the library of Sion College, by J. O. HALLIWELL, esq. of Jesus College, Cambridge.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 31. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P. and Treas. in the chair. John Wesley Williams, esq. and James Yates, esq. were elected Fellows of the Society.

The paper read was entitled 'Some account of the Art of Photogenic Drawing,' by H. F. Talbot, esq. F.R.S. In this communication, the author states, that during the last four or five years he has invented and brought to a considerable degree of perfection a process for copying the forms of natural objects by means of solar light, which is received upon paper previously prepared in a particular manner. He observes, that a prior attempt of this kind is recorded in the Journal of the Royal Institution for 1802; by which it appears, that the idea was originally suggested by Mr. Wedgwood, and afterwards experimented on by Sir

Humphry Davy. These philosophers found, that their principle, though theoretically true, yet failed in practice, on account of certain difficulties; the two principal of which were—first, that the paper could not be rendered sufficiently sensible to receive any impression whatever from the feeble light of a camera obscura; and secondly, that the pictures which were formed by the solar rays could not be preserved, owing to their still continuing to be acted upon by the light. Mr. Talbot states, that his experiments were begun without his being aware of this prior attempt; and that in the course of them he discovered methods of overcoming the two difficulties above related. With respect to the latter, he says, that he has found it possible, by a subsequent process, so to fix the images or shadows formed by the solar rays, that they become insensible to light, and consequently admit of being preserved during any length of time: as an example of which he mentions, that he has exposed some of his pictures to the sunshine for the space of an hour without injury. With respect to the other point, he states that he has succeeded in discovering a method of preparing the paper, which renders it much more sensitive to light than any which had been used previously, and by means of which he finds that there is no difficulty in fixing the pictures given by the camera obscura and by the solar microscope. In the summer of 1835 he made a great number of portraits of a house in the country, of ancient architecture (his own residence, Lacock Abbey), several of which he exhibited to the Society. After some speculations on the possibility of discovering a yet more sensitive paper, the author mentions, that the kind employed by him may be rendered so much so, as to become visibly affected by the full light of the sun in the space of half a second. The rest of this paper contains an account of various other ways in which this method may be employed in practice, according to the kind of object which it is required to copy; also, a brief mention of the great variety of effects resulting from comparatively small differences in the mode of preparing the paper; and of certain anomalies which occur in the process, the cause of which has not hitherto been rendered distinctly manifest. From this paper it appears that Mr. Talbot's researches have brought him to a discovery almost identical with that of M. Daguerre, of which we gave some particulars in our last Number, p. 185. (We may here mention that we were not correct in one particular; M. Daguerre's plates are mere pictures, not engravings.)

Feb. 7. Marq. of Northampton, Pr. James Heywood, esq. and the Rev. H. Moseley, M.A. were elected Fellows.

Two papers were read entitled, 'Notice of a Shock of an Earthquake felt in the Island of St. Mary's, one of the Scilly Islands, on the 21st of January, 1839,' by the Rev. George Wordley; and 'Observations on the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, and of other parts of Lochabar, with an attempt to prove that they are of marine origin,' by Charles Darwin, esq. F.R.S.

Feb. 14. Mr. Lubbock, V.P. Read, 'Researches on the Chemical Equivalents of certain bodies,' by Richard Phillips, esq. F.R.S.; and 'Some account of the Hurricane of the 7th Jan. 1839, as it was experienced in the neighbourhood of Dumfries,' by P. Garden, esq.

Feb. 21. J. G. Children, esq. V.P. Captain Arthur Conolly, and Lieut.-Col. W. Reid, C.B. were elected Fellows. Three papers were read: 1. 'An account of the processes used in Photogenic Drawing,' by H. Fox Talbot, esq. F.R.S.; 2. 'A description of an Hydropneumatic Baroscope,' by J. T. Cooper, esq.; 3. the continuation of Mr. Darwin's paper on the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy and other parts of Lochabar.

In Mr. Talbot's second paper, he has disclosed the whole of his interesting secret, with regard to the two important points, the preparation of photogenic paper, and the means of fixing the design. The paper selected for the purpose is of good quality and smooth surface. Mr. Talbot dips it into a *weak* solution of common salt, and wipes it dry, by which the salt is uniformly distributed throughout its substance. He then spreads a solution of nitrate of silver on one surface only, and dries it at the fire. The solution should not be saturated, but six or eight times diluted with water. When dry, the paper is fit for use. He has found, by experiment, that there is a certain proportion between the quantity of salt and that of the solution of silver which answers best, and gives the maximum effect. If a sheet of paper, thus prepared, be taken and washed with a *saturated* solution of salt, and then dried, it will be found (especially if the paper has been kept some weeks before the trial is made) that its sensibility is greatly diminished, and, in some cases, seems quite extinct. But if it be again washed with a liberal quantity of the solution of silver, it becomes again sensible to light, and even more so than it was at first. In this way, by alternately washing the paper with salt and silver, and drying it between times, Mr. Talbot has succeeded in increasing

its sensibility to the degree that is requisite for receiving the images of the camera obscura.

With regard to the second object—that of fixing the images—Mr. Talbot observed, that, after having tried *ammonia*, and several other re-agents, with very imperfect success, the first which gave him a successful result, was the iodide of potassium, much diluted with water. If a photogenic picture is washed over with this liquid, an *iodide of silver* is formed, which is absolutely unalterable by sunshine. This process requires precaution: for, if the solution is too strong, it attacks the dark parts of the picture. It is requisite, therefore, to find, by trial, the proper proportions. The fixation of the pictures in this way, with proper management, is very beautiful and lasting. The specimen of *lace*, which Mr. Talbot exhibited to the Society, and which was made five years ago, was preserved in this manner. But his usual method of fixing is different from this, and somewhat simpler—or, at least, requiring less nicety. It consists in immersing the picture in a strong solution of *common salt*, and then wiping off the superfluous moisture, and drying it. It is sufficiently singular that the same substance which is so useful in *giving* sensibility to the paper, should also be capable, under other circumstances, of *destroying* it; but such is, nevertheless, the fact. Now, if the picture which has been thus washed and dried, is placed in the sun, the white parts colour themselves of a pale lilac tint, after which they become insensible. Numerous experiments have shown the author that the depth of this lilac tint varies according to the quantity of salt used, relatively to the quantity of silver: but by properly adjusting these, the images may, if desired, be retained of an absolute whiteness. He mentions, also, that those preserved by *iodine* are always of a very pale primrose yellow, which has the extraordinary and very remarkable property of turning to a full gaudy yellow, whenever it is exposed to the heat of a fire, and recovering its former colour again, when it is cold.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 6. A paper was read, on ‘A probable cause of certain Earthquakes,’ by M. Louis Albert Necker.

Feb. 15. The Anniversary Meeting of the Society was held,—and the following Officers and Council elected for the ensuing year:—

President,—Rev. W. Buckland, D.D. *Vice-Presidents*,—Mr. Greenough, Mr. Horner, Mr. Lyell, Rev. Prof. Sedgwick. *Secretaries*,—Mr. Darwin, Mr. W. J. Hamilton, *Foreign Secre-*

tary,—Mr. De la Beche. *Treasurer*,—Mr. Taylor. *Council*,—Dr. Daubeny, Sir P. Grey Egerton, Prof. Grant, M.D. Rev. Prof. Henslow, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Hutton, Sir Charles Lemon, Prof. Miller, Mr. Murchison, Mr. Owen, Sir Woodbine Parish, Mr. G. Rennie, Rev. Prof. Whewell.

After the usual Reports on the state of the Society and its finances had been read, Mr. Whewell (the retiring President) delivered to the Chevalier Bunsen the Wollaston medal, and balance of proceeds, which had been awarded to Prof. Ehrenberg, of Berlin, for his discoveries respecting Fossil Infusoria.

During the morning meeting, Professor Whewell read his obituary of deceased members, including Sir Abraham Hume, Mr. Winch, Rev. Dr. Carey, Mr. Bevan, Count Munster, Count Montlosier, Baron Schlotheim, and Professor Desmarest; and at the evening meeting his review of the memoirs communicated to the Society during the past year.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Feb. 4.—P. F. Robinson, esq. V. P. in the chair.

The report of the Council, as to the adjudication of the prize for the best restoration of an ancient Castle, was read and confirmed; and the letter, bearing the motto of the successful drawings, having been opened, the author appeared to be Mr. Samuel Sharp, Associate, of York, who was also the successful competitor last year. In consideration of this being the second time that Mr. Sharp had entitled himself to the approbation of the Institute, for the zeal and talent with which he had executed the restorations of St. Mary's Abbey, York, and Sheriff Hutton Castle, it was resolved that a gold rim be added to the Soane medallion, which will be awarded to him. It was resolved,—That the Medals of the Institute be awarded next year to the authors of the best essays on the following subjects. 1. On the different principles of Design, which distinguish the Architecture of Athens, Asia Minor, and Magna Grecia, previously to the dominion of the Romans. 2. On the principle of Framing, which directed the Gothic Architects in the construction of the Roofs of great span, to cover large Halls, such as Westminster, Croydon, Eltham, Hampton Court, and those of the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, accompanied by Diagrams.—That the Soane Medallion be awarded for the best Restoration of a Manor House, prior to the sixteenth century, and not hitherto published,—with the Courts, Yards, Servants' Offices, Stabling, Gardens, and other dependen-

cies: to be drawn from actual measurement. The competition is not confined to Members of the Institute, and the essays and drawings are to be delivered at the Rooms of the Institute on or before the 31st Dec. 1839.

A translation, by Mr. Donaldson, was read, of a memoir of the late M. Percier, architect, of Paris, Honorary and Corresponding Member, forwarded by M. Vaudoyer, architect. Charles Percier was born at Paris of a respectable family, and received a liberal education. From his earliest age he evinced a talent for drawing, was placed by his father at the free school for drawing, then under the management of the founder, M. Bachelier, painter to the king. His taste leaning to the side of architecture, he soon after entered the studio of M. Paris, whose school had long enjoyed considerable reputation. In 1783, M. Percier carried off the second great prize; and, in 1786, having gained the first great architectural prize, he became a travelling student to the French Academy at Rome. He there became the companion and intimate friend of M. Fontaine, who, possessing like tastes, like ardour, and like information, entered with him into the same branches of study, and from that time the two friends worked together, travelled together, and lived in the same dwelling; and, till they were separated by death, they shared the same glory, the same joys and sorrows. On the return of MM. Percier and Fontaine to France, the storm of 1792 was raging, and they employed their talents in designing for manufacturers of carpets, paper, furniture, &c. It was at this time, also, that they engraved and published their many useful studies in Italy. A calm having at length succeeded, M. Percier's talents began to be appreciated under the Emperor, and in the following reigns he was called to assist in great works—Le Carrousel, the Triumphal Arch, the interior of the Tuileries, the Rue de Rivoli, the completion of the Louvre, La Chapelle Expiatoire, the improvements of l'Elysée, Malmaison, Neuilly, and Fontainebleau. M. Percier died on the 5th of September, 1838, at the age of seventy-four. He was a man of great general information, conversant with the literature of his own and foreign countries, well informed in history, antiquities, a lover of painting and of music, to all of which he had devoted much attention. In consideration of the advantages he had in his youth derived from the Royal Free School of Design, M. Percier bequeathed a sum of 150,000 francs to that institution, for the encouragement and assistance of poor and de-

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serving students. At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Donaldson reviewed at some length the various merits of the numerous works published by Messrs. Percier and Fontaine.

Mr. John Gregory Crase then gave an historical lecture on Paper-hanging, preceded by remarks on the ancient varieties of domestic hangings, as tapestry, gilt leather, &c. of which specimens were exhibited. In the library was exhibited Mr. Holroyd's portfolio of sketches made in Egypt.

Feb. 18. Mr. Robinson in the chair. Among the presents received were a cast from one of the lion's heads attached to the pediment of the Parthenon: and views of the column erected at Hanover, in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo; which, though 130 feet in height, was erected at an expense of only £3,200. It is surmounted by a figure of Victory, wrought in copper.

W. C. Mylne, esq. Fellow, presented to the Institute five interesting letters: 1. from Sir William Hamilton, in 1775, written shortly after his purchase of the vase now known as the Warwick vase, which he states had cost him 300*l.* to put together, but that he was willing to transfer it to the British Museum on being reimbursed his expenses; 2. from Piranesi, dated Rome, in 1760, particularly remarking on the inaccuracies of Dégodet; 3. Mr. Mylne to Mr. Phelps at Sienna, in 1759, stating that on the day before he had sent in a design for Blackfriars bridge, with very moderate hopes of success (but which, as is well known, was the accepted plan); 4 and 5, letters of Joseph Bonomi and Mr. Lewis.

An exhibition was made of several specimens of the composition made by Mr. Martin of Derby, for the imitation of marbles and other ornamental purposes. It is much more solid than plaster of Paris, and does not expand so much; and when covered with a coat of copal varnish has all the appearance of high polish. It is worked in London by F. Bernasconi, and sold at the price of 4*s.* per bushel of 60 lb.

John Shaw, esq. Fellow, read to the meeting his Letter to the Bishop of London relative to a new plan for building churches, with regard at once to ancient models and modern economy. It principally consists in the adoption in the interior of a double arcade, or two ranges of semi-circular arches, after the manner of the early Lombardic style, and the ancient triforia: which will obviate the undeniable impropriety of blocking up or intersecting pointed arches with the horizontal lines of galleries; a point, where galle-

ries are indispensable, well worthy of consideration; and at the same time will effect a considerable saving of expense, as for example, of 60*l.* out of 314*l.* where stone piers are employed; and of 172*l.* out of 426*l.* where cast iron piers are employed. Mr. Shaw's letter has been published, and we shall notice it more fully in our next number.

A second lecture by Mr. J. G. Crase was then read, describing the various modes in which paperhangings are now manufactured, which was illustrated by a great variety of specimens of the most splendid kinds, both English and French.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 12. The president, William Tite, Esq. F.R.S. F.G.S. Hon. Sec. Lond. Inst. in the chair.

Mr. Brayley, jun. F.G.S. delivered his second lecture on the properties and na-

tural history of the mineral substances which are employed in the arts of architecture and sculpture. This lecture related principally to the geological distribution and mineralogical constitution of limestones, and other substances furnishing materials for cements. The almost universal distribution of limestone, under some modification or other, through the various formations composing the earth's crust, was noticed, and the geological situations as well as localities of the most important lime and cement stones pointed out, specimens of the principal of them being exhibited, and their composition and applications stated. The chemical principles on which the efficacy of mortars and cements depend, it was announced, would form part of the next lecture, "On artificial substances employed as substitutes for stone," which will be delivered on the 12th of March.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 31. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P.

John Greaves, esq. of Vicar's Hill House, near Lymington, Hampshire, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

John Frost, esq. M.D. F.S.A. communicated copies of two original letters preserved at the Hague: 1. From James Duke of York, as Governor of the Royal African Company, to the King of Adra, on the coast of Guinea, in favour of the Company's factors, and accompanying presents of a crown and a bed, dated July 22, 1664. It is recorded that seven English ships were captured by Admiral de Ruyter on the coast of Africa in that year; and there is no doubt that the presents with this letter were thus intercepted. The crown now remains in the Museum at the Hague. It is of the fashion of the English crowns of that reign, with a lining of crimson velvet, but made only of the *best brass*, and the jewels imitated in glass. The second letter is one from James Duke of Monmouth to William Prince of Orange, dated on the 28th of August (16..). Its object was to obtain the release of some state prisoner.

The conclusion was read of Mr. Beltz's memoir on the battle of Creci; and Dr. Bromet, F.S.A. presented a sketch of a view which he took in 1816 of the cross erected near that memorable field, to mark the spot where the death of the King of Bohemia took place.

Feb. 7. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

Mr. Doubleday exhibited a figure in *terra cotta*, about thirteen inches long, of a recumbent female, found in digging a sewer in Fenchurch-street, about eighteen feet below the present surface. This is even at a greater depth than the Roman level; but the figure had the appearance of a sculptor's model in the style of the seventeenth century.

H. C. Agnew, esq. (author of a small work on the geometry of the great pyramids of Gizeh) communicated fac-simile copies of various ancient Greek inscriptions on the walls of a family catacomb at Alexandria, with remarks upon the same, and a plan and description of the tomb. He ascribed their date to the first half of the fourth century of our æra, and was inclined to suppose that some of the parties were Christians, and had suffered in the persecution of Diocletian.

Feb. 14. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.

James Orchard Halliwell, esq. of Jesus College, Cambridge, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

John Gage Rokewode, esq. Director, communicated an account of an English convent of the order of the Conception, established at Paris in the time of Cromwell, and to which many English retired in the reign of James the Second; the first portion of which was read.

Feb. 21. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P.

George Perfect Harding, esq. the author

of "Antiquities of Westminster Abbey," and well known for his skill and perseverance in collecting and accurately copying English historical portraits, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

W. H. Rosser, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a few articles from the ancient tombs of Etruria, two jugs, a tripod censer, and a simpulum, or ladle. He had discovered, by some experiments, that the last named had been gilt inside and out.

J. B. Nichols, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an ancient chasuble, which, from the description that has been preserved of the other articles of the suit of vestments, now lost, is supposed to have belonged to Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall (son of Richard, King of the Romans, and grandson of King John), and Margaret, his Countess, before the year 1294. The silk has been green, but is turned by age to a bluish colour. The ornaments are wrought in gold and silver thread, and are still very perfect. They exhibit on the back, in four compartments, 1. the Crucifixion; 2. the Virgin and Child, seated on an altar-throne; 3. St. Peter and St. Paul; 4. the Stoning of St. Stephen. Down the front are lions, griffins, &c. This chasuble formed the subject of a correspondence between David Wells, esq. F.S.A. and J. C. Brooke, esq. F.S.A. in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1786, and is slightly engraved in Schnebbelie's Antiquaries' Museum.

The remainder was then read of Mr. Rokewode's paper, consisting chiefly of a list of abbesses, who were selected from the most eminent Catholic families of England, and formed an unusually long list, as it was a rule of the order to change their abbess every three years.

Mr. Nichols made a second communication relative to the ancient mansion of the Marquesses of Winchester, near Broadstreet, in the city of London. His object was to announce to the Society the destruction of the last remaining portion of that venerable and once magnificent structure, the materials having been sold by auction on that very day.

A letter was read from T. Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A. containing some remarks on the poem on the walling or entrenchment of New Ross, which was edited by Sir Frederick Madden in the twenty-second volume of the *Archæologia*. He confirmed that gentleman's opinion, that the author was friar Michael of Kildare, and noticed that the historical event to which it refers is more fully noticed by Stanirhurst in Holinshed's Chronicles than Sir F. Madden was aware of. Mr. Croker also traced the history of the volume of the Harleian MSS. No. 913, in which the Poem is preserved.

NEWCASTLE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

This Society held their Anniversary Meeting on Monday the 4th February, the Rev. John Hodgson, Vice-President, in the chair. The table was crowded with donations presented at the monthly meetings during the preceding year, amongst the most remarkable of which were five thick quarto volumes of State Papers, printed by the late Record Commission; Möller's Gothic Antiquities of Germany, by Edward Swinburne, esq.; a minute Manuscript Index, by Miss Dickson of Alnwick, to the first volume of the Society's Transactions, styled *Archæologia Æliana* (from Newcastle, having, in the Roman age, been called PONS ÆLI, after its founder, the Emperor Hadrian); and two ancient cast vessels of bronze, one of about six gallons, and of the shape of the ordinary flesh-pot,—the other of about three pints, and shaped like a modern coffee-pot. At this meeting were presented a series of clay-moulds for Roman coins, found at Lingwell-gate in Yorkshire, with a paper upon them, by William Wansey, esq. of London, F.S.A. They were all of the size of the Denarius, and had an impression on each side, with a lip-hole, so that they could be piled one upon another, in a common matrix, and several coins cast at once. There was also presented by John Hodgson Hinde, esq. M.P. an authenticated office copy, ready for press, of the very valuable Exchequer Record, called *Rotuli Annales*, the *Great Roll* and the *Pipe Roll*, for the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, from the commencement of the series in the beginning of Henry the Second, to the end of that of John. This costly present was also accompanied with a letter to the Vice-President, and an interesting paper by Mr. Hodgson Hinde, in which he showed the very great value of the Pipe Roll, in all matters of topographical history, to the four northern counties, in consequence of the Domesday Survey not extending to Durham and Northumberland, only partially to Westmorland, and still more partially to Cumberland. Respecting the Record as it referred to Northumberland, he remarked, that the existing series of it from its commencement in 1131, to the end of the reign of Henry the Third in 1272, had been published by the Rev. John Hodgson in a separate volume of his History of that county. Of the whole series of the same Roll, as far as related to the palatinate of Durham, Mr. Hinde had also procured a copy, at his own charge, which he had presented to the Surtees Society, and that body were intending to publish it in a volume now in the press; and in presenting to the

Newcastle Antiquarian Society the Rolls respecting the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland, he hoped the Society might undertake to print them by subscription without any risk of loss. To the early history of Cumberland, he remarked that this record was of incalculable use, not only because the Domesday Survey did not extend to more of it than a minute portion, and the Testa de Neville was lamentably brief respecting it,—but it was of the highest possible use, because it clarified accounts that had been rendered perplex, bewildered, and even false, by an ancient manuscript chartulary of Holme Cultram, called “*Chronicon Cumbriae*.” Respecting Westmorland (called in the Record, “WESTMARIA-LAND,” the *land of the Western-Meres*), the series may be considered as complete, because the sheriffalty of that county, in 1203, was granted by King John in perpetuity to Robert de Veteriponte, and has ever since continued the private inheritance of that nobleman’s successors,—consequently, since its alienation by the crown, the accounts of its proceeds in *Cornage* or *noute-geld*, and other payments, have not been rendered to the Exchequer. The meeting immediately and unanimously agreed to Mr. Hinde’s suggestions, and appointed the following committee to carry them into effect: John Hodgson Hinde, esq. M.P. the Rev. John Hodgson, V.P. the Rev. James Raine, M.A. and Messieurs J. T. Brockett, John Adamson, Thomas Bell, and Henry Turner. All the members present put their names to the subscription list, and no doubt was entertained that a sufficient number of names would be readily procured to it. A genuine antiquarian feeling was strongly evinced on the occasion; and it is to be hoped that wealthy individuals will be soon found to supply such societies as the Antiquarian and Camden of London, and the Surtees of Durham, with copies of other

parts of the *Rotuli Annales* of the Exchequer, as well as other records; and that these societies will conduct them through the press with spirit, and publish them with good indexes, in condensed and useful forms.

The Office-Bearers of this Society for the ensuing year are:—

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, *Patron*.—Sir J. E. Swinburne, bart. *President*.—Charles W. Bigge, esq. Sir Charles Monck, bart. and the Rev. John Hodgson, *Vice-Presidents*.—Messieurs Thomas Bell, J. T. Brockett, J. Bulman, E. Charnley, William Dickson, John Fenwick, John Hodgson Hinde, M.P. Thomas Hodgson, William Hutton, R. Leadbetter, R. Ormston, and the Rev. W. Turner, *Council*; and Messieurs John Adamson and Henry Turner, *Secretaries*.

A new printed catalogue of the Society’s Library, nearly ready for distribution, and a catalogue of the large collection of Roman Antiquities in its Arcade, were exhibited to the meeting. (The letter we shall shortly present to our readers at full length.) In the evening, the members dined together in the large room of their own apartments.

BONES FOUND AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

In the month of August 1838, workmen began to excavate the ground within the precincts of the western court of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, formerly called Thames Shot, for the purpose of building a common sewer. This ground was the site of King James’s College. Upon digging down about fifteen feet, the foundation was discovered, consisting of brick walls of irregular form, in some places eighteen and twenty feet thick, of solid and compact masses, nearly impenetrable to the pick-axe. Hereabouts were discovered two human skeletons, and a great quantity of human bones; thus indicating the site of the burial-ground of the old College, which at one time had been used as a place of confinement for prisoners during the Dutch war in 1676.* As the work-

* Frequent mention of this College occurs in Mr. Evelyn’s Diary at this period, he being one of the commissioners for sick and wounded men.

“1665, Feb. 6. Ash Wednesday, I visited our prisoners at Chelsea College, and to examine how the martial and sutler behaved. These were prisoners taken in the war; they only complained that their bread was too fine.

“1665, 26th May. To treat with the Holland ambassador at Chelsey for the release of divers prisoners of war in Holland on exchange here.

“1665, April 14. Order to the commissioners of sick and wounded men to set at liberty divers Danes taken in the ship Reynard, and detayned in Chelsea College as Dutchmen.

“1665, May 11. Orders to the commissioners of sick and wounded men to release certain Hamburgers, detained prisoners of war in Chelsea Hospital.

“1667, Sept. 24. I had orders to deliver y^e possession of Chelsea Colledge (used as my prison during the war with Holland, for such as were sent from the Fleete to London) to our Society, as a gift of his Majesty, our founder.”

The prisoners are also mentioned in the parish books:—

“1665. Payd for buriall of the Duch captives at several times, £3. 15s.”—See the *History of Chelsea*, vol. i. p. 325; vol. ii. p. 286.

men proceeded in excavating the line of sewer from south to north, at the depth of about twenty-two feet, great quantities of bones of various animals were discovered embedded in the alluvial soil, consisting principally of extinct species of the genus *Bos*, among which were thigh and other bones of enormous size, jaw-bones with teeth in good preservation, ribs, scapulæ, and several crania, and also some large elks' horns. The whole were more or less advancing into a state of putrefaction, but, after a few days' exposure to the air, the exterior coating fell off, and they became white and clear. A selection of them has been forwarded to the British Museum, where, of course, they will be open to public inspection. A quantity of bones of smaller animals, supposed to be those of the hyena, the wolf, and the wild-boar, with several tusks of the latter, were also found. And on the site of King James's College was dug up a coin of *TETRICUS*, and a brass ring about half an inch in diameter. In proceeding northward with the excavation, and outside the limits of the Royal Hospital, these relics became of less frequent occurrence, and of much darker hue, consisting of jaw-bones and skulls, with the teeth in fine preservation; and nearly at the extremity of the digging was turned up, at about twelve feet deep, firmly fixed in the alluvial silex, a large iron horse-shoe, of rough and clumsy shape, and much worn at the front, together with an iron bar, very thin, much corroded, and about three feet in length.

Various conjectures have been formed as to the appearance of these relics in this neighbourhood; but the inferences derived from modern geological discoveries seem clearly to account for these and similar phenomena. It is well known that the portion of England bounded by the chalk range of hills extending through Hertfordshire, Surrey, and Berks, is called by geologists the London Basin, and that this was one of the last retreats of the waters of the ocean, the Thames being now the diminutive representative of that portion which filled this basin. At the time when the waters occupied this district, the earth was tenanted by various extinct species of animals, the remains of which were washed down and embedded in the alluvial soil.

Chelsea.

T. FAULKNER.

ANTIQUITIES OF WINCHESTER.

On levelling the ground at the back of the new Corn Exchange, Winchester, a

small earthen vase was lately discovered under a stone, about five feet from the surface, embedded in earth or clay, surrounded by flints and lumps of chalk. Some charcoal or burnt wood was also noticed; and a few Roman coins had been previously found in the vicinity. The stone is of a soft kind, about eighteen inches long, nine inches wide, and six inches thick, on removing which the vase appeared, placed upright, and full of earth. It is four and a half inches in height, four inches at the largest part, and about two inches at the top and bottom, composed of a reddish brown pottery, tolerably fine and smooth. Several holes or pits were seen, similar to those described in our Magazine for October last, found opposite the King's House, now the Barracks; and at about fifty feet towards the north, a foundation, more than three feet thick, of flints and hard mortar, ran east and west a considerable distance; some of the remains, probably, of the royal palace, which being burnt with a large portion of the city, during the civil wars of Stephen's reign, was rebuilt by Henry II., and in which it is recorded he made a bower upon the plan of that he contrived for his mistress Rosamond at Woodstock.

ROMAN RUINS IN AFRICA.

On the last expedition made by the French troops from Kostantina, they passed through Djemilah, on their road to Setif. A report of this expedition has appeared in the *Journal des Débats*, and the writer, M. Urbain, observes,—“No ruins have been found in in Algiers more interesting than those of Djemilah. The most remarkable amongst them is a magnificent triumphal arch in perfect preservation. The sculpture of the columns and friezes is of the Corinthian order, and calls to mind the finest works of Rome. The inscription, which remains quite perfect, informs us that this monument was dedicated to Caracalla, and his mother, Julia Damna, in the third century of the Christian æra. There is also the remains of a temple with four pedestals, each bearing a statue—one of Severus, another of Verus, the other two unknown. Here, again, the ornaments belong to the best period of architecture. Opposite to the arch are the remains of a circus, in a reasonable state of preservation; all the interior distributions are easily recognised. Monumental inscriptions abound here, as elsewhere; for it is remarkable that the tombs are the last to disappear in the wrecks of cities.”

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 5. The third Session of the first Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened with the accustomed ceremonies, by her most Gracious Majesty in person; who, in her usual clear and distinct voice, read the following speech:—

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.

I continue to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to remain with me the most friendly relations. I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria a treaty of commerce, which, I trust, will extend and improve the intercourse between my subjects and those of the Emperor. I have also concluded a treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish empire upon a better and more secure footing. I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you.

I have engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, in negotiations with a view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium. A definitive treaty of peace, founded upon anterior arrangements, which have been acceded to by both parties, has in consequence been proposed to the Dutch and Belgian governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch government has already signified to the Conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced. The unanimity of the five allied powers affords a satisfactory security for the preservation of peace.

I lament the continuance of the civil war in Spain, which engages my anxious and undiminished attention.

Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my minister from the Court of Teheran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship. Events connected with the same difference have induced the

Governor-general of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my Eastern dominions.

The reform and amendment of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland are essential to the interests of that part of my dominions.

It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those measures which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of confirming its hold upon the affections and respect of my people.

The better enforcement of the law, and the more speedy and certain administration of justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of the community; and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining these beneficial results.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the annual estimates to be prepared and laid before you. Adhering to the principles of economy, which it is my desire to enforce in every department of the state, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you, that throughout the whole of my West Indian possessions the period fixed by law for the final and complete emancipation of the negroes has been anticipated by acts of the Colonial Legislatures; and that the transition from the temporary system of apprenticeship to entire freedom has taken place without any disturbance of public order and tranquillity; any measures which may be necessary, in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change, will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention.

I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valour of my troops, and the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States. I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown; and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of eternal tranquillity, and the full advantages of their own great natural resources.

I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made in some parts of the country to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will be my duty to enforce; upon the good sense and right disposition of my people; upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder.

I confidently commit all these great interests to your wisdom; and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your counsels."

The Address was moved in the HOUSE OF LORDS by the *Earl of Lovelace* and seconded by *Lord Vernon*, and passed without a division.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Address was moved by Mr. *Edw. Buller*, and seconded by Mr. *G. W. Wood*.

Mr. *T. Duncombe* proposed an amendment, in the shape of an addition, acquainting her Majesty that the Reform Bill had totally disappointed the expectations of the people; that it could not possibly be a final measure; and that the House would take into its early consideration the means of amending the representation of the people. He said that at present the House represented not the working classes, nor the middle classes, but the aristocracy. The people felt this grievance, and had appointed delegates to manage their claims, who were now sitting in London, and who had passed

resolutions that the House were not worthy to be petitioned.—Sir *Robert Peel* delivered a very eloquent speech on general politics; and Lord *John Russell*, in reply, confined himself, for the most part, to explanations of apparent inconsistencies in his own opinions at different times. He declared that he thought an inquiry into the Corn Laws to be necessary; but that, as he could not sanction political change, he would therefore vote against the amendment. After a prolonged debate, the House divided; for the Address, 426; for the amendment, 86; majority, 340.

Feb. 19.—A great mass of petitions having been presented both for and against the Corn Laws,

Mr. *Villiers* moved that certain petitioners be allowed to prove the allegations of their petition at the Bar of the House. The petitioners alleged that once valuable friends have become alarming rivals, occasioned by the Corn Laws preventing their giving human food, of which they have an excess, in exchange for manufactures. The exports of France have increased 50 per cent.; and those of the United States 75 per cent.—Mr. *Strutt* seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. *Ward*, Mr. *Thornley*, Mr. *Horsman*, Mr. *Poulett Thomson*, and others; and opposed by Lord *Worsley*, Lord *Stanley*, Lord *John Russell*, and Sir *Robert Peel*.—The House then divided, when there appeared: for the motion, 172; against, 361; majority, 189.

Feb. 22.—Mr. *Goulburn* rose on the order of the day for going into committee on the AFFIRMATION Bill, "to provide a general form of Affirmation for all persons who believe the taking of any oath to be forbidden by their duty towards God," and declared his intention to arrest, if possible, its further progress. He knew it had been a fashionable doctrine with some, that oaths were unnecessary. He expressed his dissent upon that doctrine; the enactment then before the House left individuals the choice of being sworn or not, and was calculated to introduce hypocrisy and fraud into courts of justice. Last Session of Parliament they extended the privilege of Affirmation to Quakers, Moravians, and Separatists, and there they might have stopped. He concluded, by moving as an amendment, that the House go into committee that day six months.—Mr. *Hawes* defended the Bill; Sir *R. Inglis*, the Hon. *C. Law*, and Sir *R. Peel*, supported the amendment. On a division, the bill was thrown out: the numbers being—for going into committee, 93; for the amendment, 125; majority, 32.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 23d Jan. the whole of the French Ministry resigned, and for some days the public were looking to Marshal Soult for the formation of a new cabinet. On the 2nd Feb. it was announced that the former ministers would resume their functions, and as a necessary accompaniment to this resolution, the King issued an Ordonnance dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, thus preferring an appeal to the country to submission to the Coalition. This *coup d'état* is perfectly constitutional: whether it be wise, is a question that time alone can decide. The elections are to take place on the 6th of March, and the Chambers are to meet on the 26th of the same month.

HANOVER.

In a very long proclamation dated Feb. 15, the King has been pleased to declare that the legal representative constitution of the Kingdom was settled by the royal letters patent of 7th Dec. 1819, and confirmed by the Congress of Vienna in 1820; and that the change made in Sept. 1833 was entirely destitute of constitutional form. A message to the assembly of the estates, likewise dated the 15th, declares "that the draft of the constitution presented last year is withdrawn, and that the constitution of 1819 alone is to be considered as in force."

INDIA.

The first great interview took place between Lord Auckland and Runjeet Singh, in the camp of the latter at Teropore, on the 1st of Dec.; on the next day there was a review of British troops; and on the 3d Dec. Runjeet Singh returned the visit. The Maharajah was never so complaisant and ready to meet the wishes of the British Government. It is stated that a passage through the Punjab would have been readily granted, if asked for, but that our government had really not thought it necessary under the circumstances. It appears that the Maharajah had inspected the British troops, and that crowds of Sikhs invariably attended him and his deputations whenever they crossed the river, and much amusement was excited by their distrustful bearing towards the British officers.

MALTA.

The Queen Dowager remains at Malta, it is hoped with actual benefit to her health; and is acquiring great popularity as well with the native as the English residents. Lamenting the injurious effects resulting from the great want of church accommodation for the Protestants residents in that island, her Majesty has

announced her intention of erecting, at her own expense, a church capable of containing 1,000 persons. An appropriate site has been granted by the local government; and the sacred edifice, which is to be dedicated to St. Paul, is to be commenced immediately. The cost will be from 6,000*l.* to 8,000*l.*

CANADA.

Colonel Wetherall has marched with reinforcements to Terrebone, in which district the people continue to exhibit a spirit of disaffection. He has succeeded in capturing twenty of these frantic desperadoes. The demonstrations on the frontier have compelled Sir John Colborne to order reinforcements to be despatched to that locality. The executions are proceeding; many have already expiated their crimes on the gallows at Montreal, and some at Kingston.

WEST INDIES.

Advices have been received to the 26th of December, detailing the proceedings on the meeting of the new House of Assembly in Jamaica, the majority of which adhered to the resolutions of the late house against the government, in consequence of which the present Governor-General prorogued them to the 5th of February.

An earthquake has occurred in Martinique, and caused considerable damage. At a quarter to six on the morning of the 11th Jan. a violent shock was felt at St. Pierre, which lasted two minutes; all the buildings in the town rocked and tottered, and a quarter of their number were more or less damaged; twenty were thrown down, but no lives lost. At the same time Fort Royal was visited with a much more violent shock, and all the more solidly-constructed houses in that place were thrown to the ground. Among other public buildings, the hospital was reduced to a heap of ruins, and a number of the patients killed. The loss of life seems to have been very great, for, by the middle of the day, some hundreds of corpses had been found, and were laid out on the Savannahs. The village of Case-Pilote, between Fort Royal and St. Pierre, was entirely destroyed.

MEXICO.

The Mexicans have declared war against France, and have resolved to suspend their own private quarrels, in order to unite and exert their best energies against the common enemy. The French residents have been expelled, and have suffered great hardships before they arrived at New Orleans and Havannah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Jan. 9. *Cofton* is a hamlet about a mile and a half from Starcross, to the left of the road to Dawlish. A Chapel existed here in the year 1376, and divine service was performed in it till about the year 1760, when, the roof having become insecure, it was deserted, and from some cause or other was allowed to fall into ruins. The Chapel stands on the property of the Earl of Devon, who, finding the walls nearly perfect and very substantial, determined to restore it at his own expense. This has been done in a chaste and judicious manner, after a design of great merit. The seats are all open, with ends of old carved oak; the pulpit and altar are of stone, and an eagle of carved oak (executed by Mr. Gendall, of Exeter) carries the Bible. The chancel windows are of ground glass, surrounded by a border of old stained glass; those in the nave are of plain, with a border of ground glass. The beautiful situation in which the Chapel stands, the circumstance of its having lain in ruins nearly 80 years, and its complete restoration, make it an object of great interest in the neighbourhood. It was opened for divine service on Wednesday, Jan. 9, and was attended by the Earl of Devon, &c. A collection of 23*l.* was made for a national school-house, the site for which is also the gift of the Earl of Devon.

Jan. 28. The ceremony took place of opening the *Church of England Metropolitan Commercial Schools*, in Rose-street, Soho-square, the first of a series originating with the "Metropolitan Institution for the Establishment and Improvement of Commercial Schools in the Metropolis and its suburbs, in connection with the National Church." Amongst the committee we find the Marquesses of Salisbury, Exeter, Northampton, and Camden; the Earls of Cadogan and Radnor; Lords Southampton, Sandon, Calthorpe, and many influential Members of Parliament. The design is to provide for the children of tradesmen, mechanics, and others, a sound and comprehensive education, in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England. The course of instruction will comprise the truths of Christianity, English—taught grammatically—Latin, French, writing, linear drawing, arithmetic, and the elements of mathematics, including mensuration, history, geography, elements of natural history and philosophy, and vocal music. The Bishop of London presided, and opened the business of the day with an impressive prayer, after which the Dean

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of Chichester delivered an eloquent address. He referred to the fact, that the Church of England had now under its fostering care, educated at its National and Sunday Schools, no less than a million children.

Feb. 8. The Arena, Hope-street, *Glasgow*, originally erected by Mr. Ducrow, and latterly occupied by Mr. Batty for nightly equestrian and calisthenic performances, was destroyed by fire. The main ceiling was covered with canvass and stuffed cotton cloth, and it went up in a blaze before an effort could be made to lessen the destruction. The performances had been finished about half-past 11 o'clock, and the company had all left, when two of them, accidentally passing, observed the building in flames. The valuable horses were removed to a place of safety, but one of the ponies was lost. A greater difficulty arose on the removing of the lion Wallace, during which the valuable wardrobe was forgotten. Fifty individuals have been thrown out of employment in a strange place, and have lost their whole stock in trade.

Feb. 17. The splendid old Gothic mansion of *Kilcooley*, the residence of Mr. Ponsonby Barker, one of the Conservative candidates for the county of Tipperary, was burnt to the ground. The furniture, and every thing but the plate, were consumed. It was insured for the sum of 13,000*l.*

The new *Great Seal for Ireland*, which has received the approval of the Queen in Council, has on one side a figure of her Majesty seated on a throne, supported by two figures of Religion and Justice, and on the other by an equestrian portrait of the Queen, the horse being led by a page in a fancy costume.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

ADELPHI.

Feb. 4. A new drama, entitled *Jane Lomax*, founded upon a popular novel, was performed for the first time with general approbation.

COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 8. A new drama by Mr. Pocock was produced, called *The King and the Duke; or, the Siege of Alencon*. Without much real merit it is exceedingly agreeable. The music, by Mr. T. Cooke, is well adapted to the words, and the chorusses beyond the ordinary merit. The house expressed their approbation.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

THE SHERIFFS FOR 1839.

Bedfordshire—Levi Ames, of East Hyde, esq.
 Berks—M. G. Thoyts, of Sulhampstead, esq.
 Bucks—Benj. Way, of Denham, esq.
 Cambridge and Hunts—Sir Richard H. Hussey, of the Views, Huntingdon, Knt.
 Cheshire—Thomas Hibbert, of Birtles, esq.
 Cornwall—Sir R. R. Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, Bart.
 Cumberland—Thomas Hartley, of Gillfoot, esq.
 Derbyshire—B. B. P. Burnell, of Beauchief Abbey, esq.
 Devon—Codrington Parr, of Stonelands, esq.
 Dors.—Joseph Weld, of East Lulworth, esq.
 Durh.—Sir W. Chaytor, of Witton Castle, Bt.
 Essex—John F. Mills, of Lexden-park, esq.
 Gloucestersh.—Maynard Colchester, of Westbury-on-Severn, esq.
 Hants.—John Mills, of Bistern Ringwood, esq.
 Heref.—James Philipps, of Bryngwyn, esq.
 Herts.—C. B. D. Garrard, of Wheathamstead, esq.
 Kent—David Salomons, of Broom Hill, Tunbridge, esq.
 Lanc.—Chas. Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick, esq.
 Leic.—Edw. Dawson, of Whatton-house, esq.
 Linc.—Geo. F. Heneage, of Hainton Hall, esq.
 Monm.—Colethurst Bateman, Pertholey, esq.
 Norfolk—Sir T. Hare, of Stow Bardolph, Bt.
 Northamptonsh.—William Drayson, of Floorefields-house, esq.
 Northumb.—J. Davidson, of Ridley-hall, esq.
 Notts.—John E. Denison, of Ossington, esq.
 Oxf.—J. H. S. Harrison, of Shelswell, esq.
 Rutland—John Monkton, of Seaton, esq.
 Salop—Peter Broughton, of Tunstall, esq.
 Somerset—Sir W. C. Medlicott, of Milborne Port, Bart.
 Staff.—Wm. Moore, of Wychdon-lodge, esq.
 Southampton—John Mills, of Bistern Ringwood, esq.
 Suffolk—A. J. Brooke, of Horningsheath, esq.
 Surrey—Saml. Paynter, of Richmond, esq.
 Sussex—Thomas Frewen, of Brickwall-house, Northiam, esq.
 Warw.—Sir F. Lawley, of Middleton-hall, Bt.
 Wilts—C. L. Phipps, of Wans-house, esq.
 Worc.—Wm. C. Russell, of Kingsheath, esq.
 Yorksh.—C. R. Tempest, of Broughton, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey—Jas. Greenfield, of Rhyddæaer, esq.
 Carnarvonshire—John Williams of Hendregadno, esq.
 Denbighshire—Sir John Williams, of Bodlewyddan, esq.
 Flintsh.—J. O. C. Read, of Hawarden, esq.
 Merioneth.—Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn, of Plashen.
 Montgom.—David Hamer, of Glanrafon, esq.
 Brecon.—John Lloyd, of Dinas, esq.
 Cardigan.—Hon. G. Vaughan, of Cwmnwydion.
 Carmarth.—J. E. Saunders, of Glanrhydow, esq.
 Glam.—C. H. Smith, of Gwernllwynwith, esq.
 Pemb.—G. W. W. Davis, of Mullock, esq.
 Radnor.—Henry Lingen, of Penlanoley, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim—J. Agnew, esq.
 Armagh—T. Wilson, esq.
 Carlow—W. F. Tighe, esq.
 Cavan—Sir G. F. Hudson.
 Clare—F. M'Namara, esq.
 Cork—John Isaac Heard, esq.
 Donegal—D. Chambers, esq.
 Down—John S. Crawford, esq.
 Dublin—Thomas White, esq.
 Fermanagh—J. Brien, esq.
 Galway—P. Blake, esq.
 Kerry—T. A. Stoughton, esq.

Kildare—W. H. Burgh, esq.
 Kilkenny—T. St. George, esq.
 King's County—Viscount Oxmantown.
 Leitrim—C. M. St. George, esq.
 Limerick—Sir Richard Burke.
 Longford—R. Fox, esq.
 Louth—T. Fortescue, esq.
 Mayo—V. O'Connor Blake, esq.
 Meath—R. Rothwell, esq.
 Monaghan—T. Crawford, esq.
 Queen's County—Col. A. Weldon.
 Roscommon—R. O'Connor, esq.
 Sligo—D. H. Ferrall, esq.
 Tipperary—Peter Count D'Alton.
 Tyrone—T. Houston, esq.
 Waterford—N. Power, esq.
 Westmeath—R. W. Reynell, esq.
 Wexford—G. P. Houghton, esq.
 Wicklow—Baron de Roebeck.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 14. Sir Francis Palgrave, knt. to be the deputy keeper of the records.

Dec. 21. Major Thomas Henry Bund (and not J. H. Bond, as in p. 201) to be Lieut.-Col. of the Worcestershire Militia; Capt. Josiah Patrick to be Major.

Jan. 19. Lord de Vesci chosen a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Jan. 22. John Job Rawlinson, esq. of Graythwaite, co. Lancaster, Barrister-at-Law, to be an Assistant Tithe Commissioner.

Jan. 25. 4th Foot, Lieut.-Col. John Leslie, to be Lieut.-Col.—George Cornewall Lewis, esq. to be one of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, in the room of (his father) the Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, resigned.

Jan. 29. Joseph Hawker, esq. (Norroy king of arms,) to be Clarenceux king of arms, and principal herald of the south, east, and west parts of England.—Francis Martin, esq. (Windsor herald,) to be Norroy king of arms, and principal herald of the north parts of England.

Feb. 1. Robert Laurie, esq. (Rouge Croix) to be Windsor Herald.—William Courthope, gent. to be Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms—Brevet, Capt. H. S. Stephens, 86th Foot, Capt. W. Graham, 95th Foot, and Capt. C. Stoddart, half pay of the Royal Staff Corps, (serving in Persia,) to be Majors in the army.

Feb. 2. Col. Sir Henry George Macleod to be Lieut.-Governor of Trinidad.—James Jerwood, of Teignmouth, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be an Assistant Tithe Commissioner.

Feb. 5. Patrick Matthias Murphy, esq. to be Attorney-general at the Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 7. Thomas Gibson, of Theberton-house, Suffolk, esq. M.P. for Ipswich, (only son and heir of the late Major Thos. Milner Gibson) in respect for the memory of Robert Milner, of Ipswich, esq. to take the name of Milner before Gibson.

Feb. 8. 17th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Straton to be Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. Ogilvy, 31st Foot, and Capt. S. Waymouth, 30th Foot, to be Majors in the army.

Feb. 9. Alfred Perkins, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Feb. 10. The Hon. Edw. Butler to be Lieut. of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms (*vice* Spry).

Feb. 11. James Michael Hankin, of Stanstead Abbat's, co. Herts, esq. to take the name of Turvin after Hankin, in compliance with the will of Frances Conyers, widow.

Feb. 13. Thomas Lord Dundas (since, by his father's death, become Earl of Zetland) sworn

Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Feb. 14. The younger brothers and sisters of the Earl of Clarendon to rank as if their father the Hon. George Villiers had succeeded to the dignity.

Feb. 15. Sir George Grey, Bart. to be Advocate General or Judge Martial of Her Majesty's Forces.—13th Dragoons, Capt. W. Hake to be Major.—Brevet. Capt. H. Lawrence, 37th Foot, and Capt. F. Hovenden, 26th Foot, to be Majors.—Deputy Inspector-general J. Skey, M.D. Principal Medical Officer in Canada, to be Inspector-general of Hospitals.

Feb. 18. Edw. H. Drummond Hay, esq. to be President and Senior Member of Council in the Virgin Islands.—James Walker, esq. to be Treasurer of Trinidad.

Feb. 20. The Marquess of Normanby to be one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (for the Colonial Department).—Robert John Lord Carrington to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Buckingham.

Feb. 22. William Tedlie, of the 10th Reg. to be Major in the Army.

Feb. 26. Capt. Sir S. J. B. Pechell, Bart. to be a Commissioner of the Admiralty, *vice* Capt. Berkeley.—Philip Crampton, of Dublin, M.D. Surgeon-gen. to the Forces, and Surgeon in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland, and Henry Marsh, of Dublin, M.D. Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty in Ireland, created Baronets of the United Kingdom.

Rt. Hon. Henry Labouchere to be Under Secretary for the Colonies (*vice* Sir Geo. Grey).
W. H. Maule, esq. M.P. to be one of the Barons of the Exchequer, *vice* Bolland.

Rt. Hon. N. Ball to be a Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland.—Maguire Brady, esq. to be Attorney-general for Ireland; David Richard Pigot, esq. to be Solicitor-general.

Edw. Clarke, esq. to be Recorder of Hastings and Rye, *vice* Austen, resigned.

The following gentlemen have been promoted to the rank of Queen's Counsel:—Messrs. V. and G. Richards, sons of the late Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Mr. Hayter, M. P. for Wells; Mr. Girdlestone; and Mr. John Stuart.

T. Wakley, esq. M.P. elected Coroner for Middlesex.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Capt. Edward Barnard to the Hercules —Commanders E. R. Mainwaring, to the Stag; —Smith, to the President; —Milward to the Hydra; F. Liardet, to the Powerful.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Buckinghamshire.—C. G. Du Pré, esq.
Cavan Co.—Hon. Somerset R. Maxwell.
Clonmell.—D. R. Pigot, esq. Sol.-gen. Ireland.
Devonport.—Sir Geo. Grey, Bart. re-elected.
Sandwich.—Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin, K.C.B.
Tower Hamlets.—Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, LL.D. re-elected.
Yarmouth.—Wm. Wilshire, esq. re-elected.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Allanson, Kirby on the hill V. Yorksh.
Rev. F. T. J. Bayley, Brockthorp V. Glouc.
Rev. J. Clark, Rawcliffe P.C. Lanc.
Rev. G. Cotterill, Earlham V. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Custance, Blickling R. Norfolk.
Rev. W. Deey, St. Thomas's Ch. Southwark.
Rev. J. Dewing, Chillesford R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Fawcett, Bradford V. Yorkshire.
Rev. W. French, Wangford P.C. Suffolk.
Rev. W. Grice, Flimby P.C. Cumberland.
Rev. Jenkin Hughes, Alconbury V. Hunts.

Rev. T. Ludlam, Ellington V. Hunts.
Rev. H. P. Mason, Beesby R. Linc.
Rev. J. M. Maxfield, Marsden P.C. York.
Rev. J. L. May, West Putford R. Devon.
Rev. J. Meade, Christchurch P.C. Frome.
Rev. A. Moore, Walpole St. Peter R. Norfolk.
Rev. G. D. Morley, St. Peter's P.C. Morley, Yorkshire.
Rev. G. Nason, Ahern R. Cork.
Rev. R. Newlove, Thorner V. Yorkshire.
Rev. W. L. Nichols, Trinity ch. Walcot, Bath.
Rev. C. Paul, Wellow V. Somerset.
Rev. G. S. Porter, Anstey R. Herts.
Rev. W. A. Shirley, Brailsford R. Derb.
Rev. Rich. Smith, New Romney V. Kent.
Rev. John Thomas, Llandilo Abercowin P.C. Carmarthenshire.
Rev. Joseph Thompson, Seighford V. Staff.
Rev. S. Titlow, St. Peter's Hungate R. Norw.
Rev. G. Townshend, St. Margaret's Crossgate P.C. Durham
Rev. L. Walton, Wendling P.C. Norfolk.
Rev. Richard Ward, Brandon with Wangford R. Suffolk.
Rev. Joseph Ware, Kirkstall P.C. Leeds.
Rev. E. T. Yates. Aylsham V. Norfolk.
Rev. C. S. Bennett, to be Chaplain to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. L. Cotton to be Provost of Worcester college, Oxford.
Rev. John Lonsdale, B.D. to be Principal of King's College, London.
Joshua King, esq. D.C.L. (Pres. of Queen's coll.) to be Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, *vice* Babbage, resigned.
G. B. Watson, M. B. to be Physician of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.
Rev. C. F. Childe, (Head Master of Walsall grammar school) to be Principal of the Church Missionary Institution.
John Martyn, B.A. Camb. to be Senior Classical Master of the new grammar-school, Plymouth.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 29. At Easton, Hants, the wife of the Rev. George D. Ryder, a son.

Jan. 10. In Montagu-place, the wife of S. R. Bosanquet, esq. a son.—12. At Dunkeswell, Devon, the wife of Rev. J. T. Mansel, a dau.—The wife of the Rev. T. Baker, Rector of Hartlebury, Worc. a son.—15. At Nice, Viscountess Powerscourt, a son.—17. The wife of T. J. Knowlys, esq. of Heysham Hall, a dau.—At Melton Mowbray, the Countess of Wilton, a son.—19. At Beckett, Viscountess Barrington, a dau.—20. At Everingham-park, the wife of W. C. Maxwell, esq. a dau.—21. At Hartshorne Rectory, Mrs. Edm. Bucknall Estcourt, a son.—At Pau, in the South of France, the wife of Chas. Noel Welman, esq. a dau.—23. The wife of Major-Gen. Berkeley Clifton, a son.—24. The lady of Sir George Young, Bart. of Formosa, a son.—27. In Cambridge-place, Regent's Park, Mrs. Herman Merivale, a son.—29. At Cardington, Mrs. Samuel Whitbread, a son.

Lately. In Bruton-st. Lady Cottenham, a dau.—At Woodchester, Dame Alice, relict of Sir Paul Baghott, a son.—At Caenby hall. Linc. the wife of John Golden, esq. a dau.—At Nottingham, on her way to town, Lady Kinnaird, a dau.—In Curzon-st. the wife of James Stewart, esq. M.P. a dau.

Feb. 1. At Torre Abbey, the wife of H. G. Cary, esq. a son.—At Maidenhead, Lady Philimore, a dau.—At Wanlip rectory, Leic. the wife of the Rev. C. A. Palmer, a dau.—4. In Huntley-st. the wife of F. J. Prescott, esq. a son.—At Edensor, the Hon. Mrs.

Hodgson, wife of the Archdeacon of Derby, a dau.—5. At Roehampton, the wife of the Hon. J. T. L. Melville, a son.—In Hill-st. the wife of W. Strahan, esq. a son.—6. In Serle-st. Lincoln's Inn, the wife of S. H. Walpole, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 1, 1838. At Sydney, by the Lord Bishop, James Wright, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of William Davis, esq. of Chittiscombe, Devon.

Oct. 24. At Lachine-grove, Lower Canada, A. Petre, esq. of Upper Canada, to Catharine, eldest dau. of E. P. Wilgress, esq. late Lt.-Col. Royal Art.

Nov. 19. At Bombay, Lieut. George Robinson, Indian Navy, Deputy Auditor-gen. and Naval Accountant, to Jessie Anne, eldest dau. of Capt. Tanner, Ind. Navy, of Exeter.

26. At Tangier, G. C. A. Norderling, esq. of His Swedish Majesty's Life Guards, to Louisa H. Drummond Hay, eldest dau. of Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-gen. in Morocco.

Dec. 3. At Dublin, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Clements, youngest son of the Earl of Leitrim, to Miss King, dau. of the Rev. Gilbert King.

4. At Tynemouth, Fred. J. W. Collingwood, esq. of Glanton Pike, to Mary, youngest dau. of John Collingwood, esq. of Chirton House, and niece of the late Vice-Adm. Lord C.

9. At Madrid, Thomas Owens, esq. partner in the bank of Messrs. O'Shea and Co. of that city, to Dionisia, dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Joseph O'Lawlor, K.C.B. formerly Captain-Gen. of Granada.

27. At Oxford, Charles P. Hellgrén, esq. Consul to the King of Sweden at Jersey, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late T. H. Taunton, esq. of Grand Pont House.—At Brighton, Richard Thomas, esq. of Hollingbourne, to Louisa de Visme, eldest dau. of I. L. Goldsmid, esq.—At Loughton, Essex, the Rev. Thomas Hans Sotheby, to Jane Catharine, only dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Hamilton.

Jan. 1. At Uppingham, the Rev. W. G. Parker, eldest son of the Rev. W. Parker, Rector of St. Ethelburga, London, to Ann Jane, eldest daughter; and the Rev. W. H. Flowers, of Hackthorn, Linc. to Maria Jane, second dau. of Rev. J. G. Dimock, Rector of Uppingham.

3. At Wicklow, James Edwards, esq. of Friar's Hall, in that county, cousin of Earl Fitzwilliam, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Col. Maingay, and niece of George Carroll, esq. of Thorp Arch.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Edmund Hollond, of Benhall Lodge, Suffolk, to Isabella Esther, youngest dau. of the Rev. Sir John Robinson, Bart. of Rokeby Hall, co. Louth.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Dr. George Hilario Barlow, to Lydia Martha, only dau. of the late Stephen Babington, esq. of Bombay Civil Service.—At Shirley, Southampton, the Rev. Geo. Eden Peake, M.A. to Matilda Jane, eldest dau. of W. A. Fisher, esq. of Kingsclere.

9. At Plumtree, Mr. Bradford, of Stonesby, Leic. to Charlotte, third dau. of the late Rich. Cole, esq. of Normanton-on-the-Wolds, Notts. grand-dau. of the late Sir T. Parkyns, Bart.—At Bersted, Sussex, the Rev. G. C. Luxford, M.A. to Anne Matilda Pauline, youngest dau. of J. H. Stracey, esq. of Bognor.

10. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. James Paterson, esq. Capt. 26th Cameronians, third son of Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Paterson, to Caroline Matilda, eldest dau. of the Chevalier Charles Tottie, Swedish Consul-general.

15. At Matlock, the Rev. H. B. Hall, Perp. Curate of Risley and Brearston, Derb. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. G. Sanders, Rector of Wollaton.

16. At Hartfield, Sussex, John Whiting, esq. M.D. to Charlotte, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Jowett, of Little Downham, Norfolk.—At St. Marylebone, Charles Wootton, esq. of Sandwich, to Anna-Maria-Harriot-Rogers, third dau. of the late Rev. J. C. Fanshawe.

17. At St. George's, Han.-sq. William Graham, esq. of Airth Castle, Stirlingshire, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Sir Alex. Anstruther, of Thirdpart, co. Fife.—At Hammersmith, R. B. Kinsey, esq. E. I. Service, to Eliza, dau. of J. Bowling, esq.—At Bloxham, Oxf. John Hankins, esq. of Newent, Glouc. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Richard Holloway, esq. of Arlescote, co. Warw.—At Clapham, the Rev. John T. Darby, B.A. son of the Rev. Joseph Darby, of Epsom, to Emma, third dau. of Charles Coles, esq.

22. At East Grimstead, the Rev. James Ward, Fellow of New College, Oxford, to Mary Georgiana, eldest dau. of George Raikes, esq. of Felbridge Park.—At Binfield, the Rev. S. Botry Pigott, third son of P. Pigott S. Conant, esq. of Archen Lodge, Hants, to Eliza-M'Mahon, youngest dau. of the late Lt.-Gen. Sir Francis Wilder.

23. At St. Olave's, Hart.-st. John Henry Roberts, esq. of St. John's-wood, to Emma, eldest dau. of John Letts, esq. of Broxbourne.—At Totteridge, George James Morris, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Richard Hall, esq. of Portland-place and Copped-hall, Totteridge.

24. At Littleham Church, Exmouth, Capt. W. C. Phillott, R.N. to Eliza, eldest dau. of W. H. Hooper, esq. Ceylon Civil Service.—At Dorney, Bucks, James, only son of Sir James Nicoll M'Adam, of Whitehall and Tindon-end, Essex, to Angelica, eldest dau. of Phillip Palmer, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Sir C. H. Palmer, Bart.—At Hastings, Henry Gilbert Smith, esq. to Eleanor, dau. of the late Rev. Webster Whistler, Rector of Hastings and Newtimber.

26. At Stonehouse, George Bennett Langton, esq. to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of the late Langley Brackenbury, esq. of Brighton.—At All-Souls, Langham-pl. Thomas Plumer Halsey, esq. to Frederica, only dau. of Major Fred. Johnston, late of the 17th Lancers and 67th Reg.

29. At Streatham, Wm. Cripps, esq. of the Inner Temple, fourth son of Joseph Cripps, esq. M.P. to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Benj. Harrison, esq. of Clapham-common.—At Edinburgh, Edward Heathcote Smith, esq. Capt. 76th Reg. youngest son of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, of the Down House, Dorset, to Christina, eldest dau. of William Mackintosh, esq. of Geddes, co. Nairn.

31. At Great Malvern, the Rev. Wm. John Edge, Rector of Waldringfield, Suffolk, to Emma, only child of the late Charles Mason, esq. of Leamington.

Lately. J. Bowen, esq. M.D. Physician in Chief, French service, Algiers, to Louisa, dau. of J. Manningford, esq. of Clifton.—At Brussels, Capt. Loeffel, Belgian 3d Chasseurs, to Benjamina, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Knox, of Londonderry.—Rev. R. Stainforth, of Pontefract, grandson of the late Sir F. Baring, Bart. to Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. William Atthill, of Ardess, Fermanagh.

Feb. 2. At Brighton, R. H. Macintosh, Lieut. 2d Bombay Grenadiers, to Antoinette, only dau. of late Col. John Vernon.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Algernon, second son of Saml. Hicks, esq. Henrietta-st. to Anne, Countess of Waldegrave, widow of the late Earl of Waldegrave.

5. At Bromley, Kent, the Rev. J. M. Butt, to Caroline Amelia, second dau. of the late Obadiah Elliott, esq. of Plaistow.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND
CHANDOS, K.G.

Jan. 17. At Stowe, in his 63rd year, the Most Noble Richard Grenville Nugent-Temple Brydges-Chandos, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Marquess of Chandos, and Earl Temple of Stowe (1822), Marquess of Buckingham (1784), Earl Temple (1749), Viscount and Baron Cobham (1718); and Earl Nugent, in the peerage of Ireland (1776); K.G.; a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Buckingham, Colonel of the Royal Bucks Militia; D.C.L. F.S.A. &c. &c.

The late Duke of Buckingham was born in London on the 21st March 1776, the eldest son of George first Marquess of Buckingham, by Mary Elizabeth Baroness Nugent, only daughter and heiress of Robert Earl Nugent.

He completed his education at the University of Oxford, where he was matriculated as a member of Brazenose college, Dec. 7, 1791. At the installation of his uncle Lord Grenville as Chancellor of that University, the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon his Grace on the 3d July 1810.

On his coming of age, one of the seats in Parliament for the county of Buckingham was opened for him, by the resignation of his cousin the Rt. Hon. James Grenville, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds July 17, 1797, and in the following October was created Lord Glastonbury. Earl Temple (as the Duke was then called) became an active member of the House of Commons, and frequently delivered his sentiments on general politics. He supported his kinsman Mr. Pitt during the first French war, but afterwards generally sided with the Opposition party.

Earl Temple became Colonel of the Royal Bucks Militia in 1803. On the formation of the ministry of his uncle Lord Grenville, in Feb. 1806, he was appointed Deputy President of the Board of Trade, and Joint Paymaster-general of the Forces; and thereupon sworn a Privy Councillor on the 6th of that month. Those offices he of course relinquished with the Grenville adminis-

tration in March 1807. He continued to represent the county of Buckingham until the death of his father, Feb. 11, 1813, when he became Marquess of Buckingham.

His Grace was elected a Knight of the Garter on the 7th of June 1820. And on the 4th of Feb. 1822, he was created Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, and Marquess of Chandos, by King George the Fourth, as a mark of His Majesty's personal friendship*, and he was the only peer elevated to ducal rank during the reign of that Monarch. The creation of Earl Temple of Stowe was at the same time granted, with limitation on the failure of heirs male, under the patent of 1749, to Anna-Eliza-Mary, his Grace's grand-daughter, and the heirs male of her body. On the 28th July, 1830, he was appointed Lord Steward of the Household of his late Majesty; but he resigned that office on the change of Ministry in the following November.

His Grace married, on the 16th of April 1796, the Lady Anna Eliza Brydges, sole daughter and heiress of James third and last Duke of Chandos, and coheir with the Marquess Townshend of the barony of Bourchier. The Duchess departed this life on the 16th May 1836, when a memoir of her Grace appeared in our Vol. VI. p. 95. It is through his mother that the present Duke (her only child) represents the younger sister of Henry the Eighth, Mary Queen dowager of France, and Duchess of Suffolk, to whose issue, by the last will of that monarch, the crown of these realms was limited in remainder on the contingency of a failure of issue in other lines. Hence the Duke's name of Plantagenet, (in connection with those of Grenville, Brydges, and Temple,) he being the eldest representative of the line of our ancient Kings, unmixed with any foreign blood.

The talents which the late Duke of Buckingham possessed for public life were of no ordinary kind; but he had lived in retirement for some time past, on account of bodily infirmities, brought on by repeated and violent attacks of gout, which deprived him, at length,

* There is no truth whatever in a recent newspaper paragraph, that the Marquess of Buckingham was indebted for his dukedom to the intercession of Louis XVIII. The restored Monarch's gratitude for the many acts of generous benevolence which he received from the Grenville family was never very remarkable, though he had a lively recollection of the *ale* at Stowe. He had not been long at Paris before he sent a request for a cask of it, which was accordingly forwarded to him.

of the use of his lower extremities. In retirement, his active mind and fine taste found constant employment among the varied literature and works of virtù with which Stowe, his favourite residence, abounds. To the latter of these he greatly added by his own acquisitions of rare and exquisite specimens of art, made while in Italy. He was particularly fond of fine engravings, and laid out vast sums of money in making such a collection of rare and curious prints as, perhaps, no other man ever possessed. Some of these were dispersed by auction a few years ago; and an account of the sale, which lasted for thirty days, and was arranged in 4,058 lots, will be found in our Vol. II. p. 288. A magnificent collection, however, still remains at Stowe, including the very extensive illustration of "*Granger's Biographical History of England*," which contains a vast number of fine and rare portraits, the acquisition of which occupied him many years, at a cost of many thousand pounds.

If in him the arts have lost a friend, and artists a munificent patron, the poor have no less reason to lament their kind-hearted employer and benefactor. In that liberality which shews itself in the quiet acts of silent charity, he allowed no political considerations to stop his hand or stint his benevolence. He had a heart that felt for the sufferings of the afflicted, and "a hand open as day for melting charity."

There was another species of liberality which he formerly cultivated, if not with less success, certainly with less satisfaction. He had been a strenuous and firm advocate of what was called "*Roman Catholic Emancipation*," but subsequently admitted, as some other generous-hearted but mistaken Protestants have seen cause to do, that the consequences of that measure were very different from those which he had anticipated. In a letter published in his name some years ago, he frankly acknowledged the severe disappointment which he suffered from the falsification of the sanguine hopes which he had entertained of that measure proving beneficial to Ireland, in allaying the rancour of political and religious agitation, and promoting the cultivation of the arts of peace. That letter was not more distinguished for the manliness and candour of the sentiments which it expressed, than for the beauty of its composition, worthy the literary name of Temple.

In another act of "*emancipation*," more advantageous to the interests of humanity than that which gave political power to the Romanists of Ireland, the exertions of

the late Duke were enlisted;—we allude to the "*Abolition of the Slave Trade*," that great act of an Administration at the head of which was his illustrious relative Lord Grenville.

When his health allowed him to attend in his place in Parliament, the Duke did not latterly often address the house; but in former days his style was elegant and forcible, his reasoning acute, and the general character of his senatorial eloquence that which displayed various reading and a cultivated taste.

As a Chairman of Quarter Sessions, to the duties of which office he formerly gave great attention, the Duke was one of the ablest and most efficient that, perhaps, ever presided in such a court of justice. Men of all political parties willingly bore testimony to his dispassionate and discriminating impartiality on the bench of the Sessions Court, where he showed a knowledge of the law of evidence, and a readiness and accuracy in applying it, which is rarely displayed by any man not educated at the bar.

His only son and successor, Richard-Plantagenet, now Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, was born in 1797, and married in 1819 Lady Mary Campbell, second daughter of the late Marquess of Breadalbane, by whom he had issue a daughter, Lady Anna-Eliza, and one son, Richard-Plantagenet-Campbell, now Marquess of Chandos, born in 1823. The present Duke has been M.P. for Buckinghamshire since 1816, and has distinguished himself as the constant and able advocate of the Agricultural interests.

The mortal remains of the late Duke of Buckingham were interred in the family Mausoleum at Wotton on the 25th Jan. It was his Grace's particular wish to be buried with as little parade as possible, although he desired that the whole of his tenantry should be invited to attend. They did so to the number of between four and five hundred. The chief mourners were the present Duke, his son the Marquess of Chandos, and his uncle Lord Nugent.

There is an engraved portrait of his Grace, a private plate by Cooper, after a miniature by Saunders, esteemed an excellent likeness. There is also a small head in the robes of the garter, begun by Cooper and finished by Fry; but it is far from good.

DUCHESS-COUNTESS OF SUTHERLAND.

Jan. 28. At her house in Hamilton-place, London, in her 74th year, the Most Noble Elizabeth Leveson Gower, Duchess dowager of Sutherland, Countess of Sutherland (1228), and Lady Strathnaver, in the peerage of Scotland.

Her Grace was born at Leven Lodge, near Edinburgh, on the 24th May, 1765, the only surviving child of William eighteenth Earl of Sutherland, by Mary daughter and coheirress of William Maxwell, of Preston in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Esq. She was only a twelve-month old when, in the month of June 1766, she suffered the loss of both her parents. They were staying at Bath, with the hope of obtaining relief from the melancholy impressed by the loss of their elder daughter; when the Earl was attacked by fever, and the Countess was so overcome by the fatigue and anxiety of his tedious illness, that she died sixteen days before the Earl himself fell a victim to disease. By this calamity the orphan daughter became the sole heiress of the titles and estates of a long line of ancestors. She was placed under the guardianship of John Duke of Atholl, Charles Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart., Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart., and John Mackenzie of Delvin. A competition arose for the Earldom of Sutherland; and counter-claims were advanced on the part of Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordonstoun, Bart., as heir male of Alexander twelfth Earl of Sutherland, who died in 1594, and also on the part of George Sutherland of Torse. Her Ladyship's cause was very ably defended by her professional advisers; and superior ability, accuracy, and depth of research were evinced in the "Additional Case of Elizabeth claiming the title and dignity of Countess of Sutherland," by Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes. After various proceedings, it was, on the 21st of March 1771, resolved and adjudged by the House of Lords:

1. That the title, honour, and dignity of the Earldom of Sutherland descended to Elizabeth the wife of Adam Gordon, upon the death of her brother John Earl of Sutherland without issue in 1514, as heir of the body of William, who was Earl of Sutherland in 1275; was assumed by her husband in her right, and from her descended to the heirs male, who were also heirs of the body, down to the death of the last Earl of Sutherland in 1766, without any objection on the part of the male line of the said William.

2. That none of the charters produced effect the title, honour, and dignity of the Earl of Sutherland, but operate as conveyances of the estate only.

3. That the claimant Elizabeth Sutherland hath a right to the title, honour, and dignity of the Earldom of Sutherland, as heir of the body of William who was Earl of Sutherland in 1275.

The Countess's claim was thus con-

firmed, and her rights established to the most ancient title existing in Britain (conferred certainly before 1245, and probably in 1228); a decision productive of the highest national satisfaction, the illustrious orphan having excited feelings of very lively interest; and public rejoicings took place, in consequence, in different parts of Scotland. The Countess passed her youth in her native country, every care being successfully bestowed on her education and improvement; under the superintendence of her grandmother Lady Alva (widow of the 17th Earl of Sutherland, and afterwards the wife of Charles Erskine, of Tinwald and Alva, a Lord of Session, and Lord Justice Clerk), who died in 1806 in her 90th year.

In 1779 the Countess of Sutherland raised a regiment for the defence of Britain, called the Sutherland fencibles, which was completed to the full number of 1000 men in twelve days, and the command given to her cousin-german William Wemyss of Wemyss. At the commencement of the war in 1793, the Countess again raised a regiment of fencibles, also under the command of the same able officer; and that regiment, in 1798, volunteered their services to assist in quelling the rebellion in Ireland, where they were actively and successfully employed until an end was put to those unhappy disturbances. Being afterwards disbanded at the same time with the other corps raised upon a similar footing, it was in 1800 incorporated into the line, and became the 93rd foot, and the command continued to be held by General Wemyss until his death.

On the 4th Sept. 1785, the Countess of Sutherland was married to the Rt. Hon. George Granville Leveson-Gower, Viscount Trentham, heir-apparent to Earl Gower; who, on the elevation of his father to the Marquisate of Stafford, assumed the title of Earl Gower in February following; was called to the house of Peers as Baron Gower in 1799; afterwards succeeded as Marquess of Stafford in 1803; and was finally created Duke of Sutherland in Jan. 1833. His Grace was Ambassador in France during the eventful period from May 1790 to Aug. 1792. But for further particulars of his biography we may refer to our memoir given shortly after his death, which occurred on the 19th of July 1833. (See *Gent. Mag.* for that year, part. ii. pp. 175, 459, 560.)

In conjunction with his Grace, the Duchess of Sutherland was ever one of the most zealous and liberal patrons of the fine arts; and she was herself no mean proficient with the pencil and the burin.

A collection of views in Orkney and on the South-Eastern coast of Scotland were drawn and etched by her Grace between the years 1805-7, and, with an account of the Orkney Islands, printed in one volume folio for private distribution. (See Martin's Catalogue of privately printed books, p. 121.)

Her portrait has been painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of whose picture there is an engraving in octavo by Dean; and by Phillips (in a turban), engraved in folio by Turner, and in octavo by Fry. At Trentham are portraits of her Grace by Phillips, Hoppner, and Mrs. Mee.

Her Grace had six children; three sons died in infancy; and the survivors are, 1. George-Granville, second Duke and now Earl of Sutherland; 2. the Rt. Hon. Charlotte Sophia, Countess of Surrey; 3. the Right Hon. Elizabeth Mary, Countess Grosvenor; and 4. Lord Francis Egerton, who assumed that name on inheriting the Bridgewater estates after his father's death. All these have numerous families.

The Duchess's body was removed from her town mansion on the 9th Feb. In the procession came, first, fourteen mourners on horseback, followed by the hearse; then six mourning coaches, drawn by six horses; three royal carriages—the Duke of Cambridge's, the Duchess of Gloucester's, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester's; the private carriages of the members of the family, and between seventy and eighty of the nobility and gentry. Among them were those of the Dukes of Norfolk and Argyll; Lords Morpeth, Cowley, Hill, Sandys, Tankerville, Cholmondeley, and Harrington, Miss C. Burdett, &c. The procession moved towards Blackwall, where the body was embarked for Scotland in the City of Aberdeen steam-ship. The carriages went as far as Whitechapel.

On Monday the 11th of February the steamer arrived at Aberdeen, and the remains of her Grace being landed were placed in a hearse and the funeral procession formed, which included the Lord Provost of Aberdeen, the Sheriff of Sutherlandshire, and a deputation from the college. The bells of all the churches were tolled, and every mark of respect, public and private, exhibited which could have been paid even to royalty. At Huntley the procession was joined by the carriage of the Duchess of Gordon. On reaching Dunrobin Castle the body laid in state two days, and on Wednesday, Feb. 20th, was deposited in the family vault at Dornoch, by the side of the coffin of the late Duke of Sutherland.

County, aged 56, the Right Hon. Hector John Graham Toler, second Earl of Norbury, co. Tipperary, and Viscount Glandine, of Glandine, King's County (1827), Baron Norwood, of Knockalton (1797), and Baron Norbury, of Ballyorenode, co. Tipperary (1800).

His Lordship was the younger son of John first Earl of Norbury, the late eminent and witty Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, by the Right Hon. Grace Baroness Norwood, daughter of Hector Graham, esq. He succeeded to the earldom of Norbury on the death of his father, July 27, 1831, that dignity having been conferred with remainder to him; whilst the barony of Norbury devolved on his elder brother, who had previously in 1822 succeeded his mother in the barony of Norwood. On the death of his brother, unmarried, Jan. 30, 1832, he also succeeded to the two baronies.

Lord Norbury was shot by an assassin, in his own plantation, on New Year's day. The following is the substance of the evidence given before the Coroner:—The steward, who was the only person in company with his Lordship, stated, that he was within about nine feet of him in his rear when the shot was fired; that his Lordship was in the act of pointing out four or five trees which he was desirous to have cut down in the nursery; that it was then about a quarter to four o'clock, and clear daylight; that he (the steward) at the time had his back turned towards a hedge which skirted the plantation in which they then were, and while looking up at the trees which were to be cut, he heard the report of a gun, and on looking round he saw smoke proceeding from the hedge which was on the top of a ditch; and on looking further, he saw a man at the other side of the hedge in the gripe, stooping down and running as hard as he could up the gripe; that he followed him about twenty yards, but hearing Lord Norbury cry out two or three times, he returned to his assistance, when he was just about to break through the hedge in pursuit of the assassin; that, on returning to his Lordship, he found him in the act of falling, and took him in his arms and carried him towards the Kilbeggan or Abbey entrance lodge—about twenty yards; but, being unable to carry him further, and Lord Norbury being very weak and faint, he placed him on his back on the ground, intending to go for assistance; that he proceeded to the lodge, and having desired two females whom he found there to go to his Lordship's assistance, he proceeded to the Abbey and called for Mr. Stewart, Lord Norbury's son-in-law, who was the only gentleman staying there; Mr. Stewart

EARL OF NORBURY.

Jan. 3. At Durrow Abbey, King's

went immediately and conducted him home. He lingered for two days, and then expired. Dr. Pierce, of Tullamore, and Dr. Duigan, of Kilbeggan, found that the wounds which he received, six in number, caused his death,—one of the largest entered the left breast, piercing the lungs at that side, breaking the breast bone, and making its exit under the arm; the others being all superficial, passing only between the flesh and skin, and lodging in the left arm. The jury, a mixed one of Roman Catholics and Protestants, found a verdict of Wilful Murder against persons unknown.

On the 6th Jan. his Lordship's body was conveyed to the tomb, amidst the wailings and lamentations of all his family, friends, tenantry, and of thousands of the country people besides, who, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, came from remote parts of the country.

In order to mark the horror entertained of the murder, as well as the disgust felt at the assassin being concealed—the family and gentry refused to permit the tenants of the late Lord to carry the body to the grave—a privilege always conceded in Ireland, and now claimed as a right. They carried it themselves. This certainly produced a strong and evident sensation on the persons present. Lord Charleville and Lord Oxmantown were pall-bearers, supported on either side by the Rev. Shelton Gresson and Captain Tibeaud. Captain Fox, Henry Magan, esq. the parish priests of Tullamore and of Clara, the Rev. Messrs. O'Rafferty and Barry, Messrs. Thompson and Oldham, and sixteen other magistrates, who relieved each other, eight at a time, bearing the coffin. The hearse preceded the corpse. The principal mourners were—Earl Norbury; his brother, the Hon. Otway Toler; and Messrs. Vandaleur and Stewart, his brothers-in-law.

A most affecting and impressive discourse was delivered by Mr. Lover, the highly-gifted rector of Tullamore; and when the body had been laid in the vault, the Rev. Mr. O'Rafferty, parish priest of Tullamore, addressed the assembled meeting at considerable length, and with

much propriety. Amongst other observations, in reference to Lord Norbury, he said—"I have known this illustrious nobleman in private and in public—his life has been spent in acts of charity, kindness, and liberality, and every one here must feel and mourn his loss as he would that of his father, benefactor, protector, and best friend. No one act of his life was calculated to give offence; and in managing his estate, every act of his was necessary and just—nay, he would not say one unkind word, much less do any unkind act towards any one."

After such a character as this—and it is true to the letter—the murder and the concealment of all evidence tending to its elucidation, are only the more mysterious and extraordinary. The sincere sorrow and affliction that were manifested by the poor people upon this melancholy occasion, and the more that is heard of the mild habits and unassuming manners of the deceased, go far to strengthen the supposition that it was almost impossible that a hand could be found amongst those who knew him to commit the foul deed.

Castle Durrow, or Durrow Abbey, as it is more frequently called, is situate a little way from the main road, about half-way between Tullamore and Kilbeggan. It was the property of the Stepney family, who became embarrassed, and from whom Lord Norbury, the father of the murdered nobleman, purchased it. From the moment the late possessor got it into his hands, he commenced buildings and improvements upon the largest scale of any nobleman in Ireland. The old Abbey Castle was thrown down, and the erection of one of the most splendid and extensive mansions in Ireland was commenced. At this building, and in the improvement of the demesne, from two to three hundred persons of all ages were employed, and 20,000*l.* expended*. His tenants in the neighbourhood generally paid their rents by horse-hire, quarrying stones, planting and draining the demesne, so that many of them were comfortable and well off. His Lordship's steward says, that upon estates in six counties, not twenty notices to quit had been served,

* It is said that this same Durrow Abbey was, 650 years ago, the scene of the murder of a nobleman. In A.D. 1186, Hugh de Lacy, when superintending the erection of the Castle of Durrow, on the site of the ancient Abbey, was slain by one of his own workmen, who struck him on the head with a pickaxe as he stooped to give directions about the building. The murderer, it is said, was incited to the bloody deed by religious zeal; he looked on the erection of the castle as a profanation of holy ground; for Durrow is a spot still regarded with superstitious veneration by the Irish. Here are St. Columb's cross and holy well; and hither pilgrims annually swarm to one of Rome's restorations of paganism in a *patron*. It has been remarked that superstition is the same now as it was in the age of Strongbow.

and of these, he believes, Lord Norbury was not cognisant. He adds, that on the Durrow estate, not four persons were dispossessed in the course of many years, and these were persons of bad character. So much as 200*l.* per week have been paid by his Lordship to labourers on the property.

Politics he had none; he gave no leases to his tenants, and consequently had no influence at elections; he could not be even influenced to go to vote himself, and his apathy, in this respect, had offended the high Tory party, who thought he ought to be with them.

After the lapse of many days, there appeared to be not the slightest trace of the assassin, notwithstanding a subscription list of 3,000*l.*, the government reward of 1,000*l.*, and an annuity of 100*l.* offered by the present Earl of Norbury, out of his very limited income, the bulk of the property of the late Earl having been left to his widow and second son. There are now, however, three men in prison waiting their trials on the charge of being accessory to the crime.

His Lordship married, Jan. 1, 1808, Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of William Brabazon, esq. and niece to Sir Anthony Brabazon, of Newport, co. Mayo, Bart.; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons, of whom two survive, and eight daughters: 1, John, who died in 1821, in his 13th year; 2, Lady Elizabeth, married in 1836, to the Hon. Lawrence Parsons, second surviving son of the Earl of Rosse; 3, the Right Hon. Hector now Earl of Norbury, born in 1810 and at present unmarried; 4, Lady Grace, married in 1832, to Crofton Moore Vandeleur, of Kilrush House, co. Clare, esq. eldest son of the late Right Hon. John Ormsby Vandeleur, and cousin to the present Marquess of Drogheda; 5, Lady Helen, married in 1837, to John V. Stewart, esq.; 6, Lady Jane; 7, Lady Georgina; 8, Lady Charlotte; 9, Lady Isabella; 10, the Hon. Otway Fortescue Toler; 11, Lady Emily; and 12, the Hon. John Brabazon, who died in 1834, aged two years.

VISCOUNT CASTLEMAINE.

Jan. 8. At his seat, Moydrum Castle, co. Westmeath, aged 76, the Right Hon. William Handcock, Viscount Castlemaine, and Baron Castlemaine, of Moydrum; a Privy Councillor for Ireland, Constable and Governor of Athlone, and a Governor of the county of Westmeath.

His Lordship was born on the 28th of August, 1761, the eldest son of the Very Rev. Richard Handcock, Dean of Achonry, by Sarah, only daughter and

heiress of Richard Toler, of Ballintore, co. Kildare, esq.

He was member for the borough of Athlone in the Irish Parliament before the Union of 1801; was returned to the first Imperial Parliament, and again at the general election of 1802. In Aug. 1803, he vacated his seat by accepting the office of Escheator of Munster; and he was raised to the peerage of Ireland by patent, dated Dec. 21, 1812, which created the barony of Castlemaine, with remainder to his brother Richard and his issue male. By patent, dated Jan. 12, 1822, he was advanced to the dignity of a Viscount, which, however, we believe was not accompanied by a remainder to his brother.

The melancholy circumstances of Lord Castlemaine's death were mentioned in the account given of the late awful storm in our last Number, p. 200. He rose, as it appears, to fasten the shutters of a window of his bedroom, when a still more violent gust blew the window in, and his Lordship was thrown upon his back, and almost immediately expired.

Lord Castlemaine married, March 20, 1782, Lady Florinda Le Poer Trench, eldest daughter of William first Earl of Clancarty; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. His brother Richard, now Lord Castlemaine, was born in 1767; and by his lady, Anne, daughter of Arthur Trench, of Trench Park, co. Roscommon, esq. has a numerous family.

FIELD-MARSHAL PRINCE WREDE, G.C.B.

Dec. 12. At his castle of Ellingen, Bavaria, in his 72d year, Field-Marshal Prince Wrede, Minister of State, Hereditary Councillor and Inspector-general of the army of that kingdom, and an honorary G.C.B.

This celebrated general was born at Heidelberg, on the 29th of April, 1767. In 1805 he served as a Lieutenant-General with the army against Austria, and received from Napoleon the grand-cross of the Legion of Honour. After having distinguished himself in various actions of that war, he was severely wounded in the decisive battle of Wagram, and was then created Field-Marshal.

In the famous campaign in Russia he commanded, with great credit, the Bavarian contingent army, which in the retreat often withstood the Russians, but with great loss, and its cavalry was almost entirely cut off.

Political compacts soon after changing, General Wrede, on the 8th Oct. 1813, signed the treaty by which Bavaria declared herself separated from the Con-

federation of the Rhine, and from the party of France: and, marching at the head of a united Bavarian and Austrian army, Wrede attempted at Hanau, but without success, to cut off Napoleon's retreat after the battle of Leipsig. Entering France in 1814, he maintained his usual reputation in the field; and, when peace was concluded, he was elevated to the rank of Prince. In the following campaign he established his head-quarters at Auxerre in Burgundy, and occupied the central provinces of France. On the 9th Sept. 1815, he was nominated an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the English order of the Bath.

The Prince had presided over the councellers of state of Bavaria during seven assemblies of the chambers. Bavaria has recently lost in him and Montgelas (her prime minister), the two most memorable men who have contributed to her glory and greatness.

The Prince de Wrede married in 1795 Sophia de Wiser, a Lady of the Palace, by whom he has left issue five sons and three daughters. The former occupy posts of distinction, both in Bavaria, and in the services of Russia and Austria. His eldest son, Charles Theodore, married in 1824 a daughter of the Count de Thenheim, and has issue. The Prince de Wrede retained his faculties to the last moment. He ordered that the dissection of his body should take place twenty-four hours after his death, and that the ball should be extracted, which he received twenty-five years ago, at Hanau, and preserved by his family. According to his last orders, his funeral took place without pomp, forty-eight hours after his decease.

GEN. THE HON. D. LESLIE.

Lately. At Jedburgh, North Britain, the Hon. David Leslie, a General in the army; uncle to the Earl of Leven and Melville.

He was the third son of David the sixth Earl of Leven and fifth Earl of Melville, by Willielmina, posthumous daughter and nineteenth child of William Nisbet of Dirleton, co. Haddington. He was appointed Ensign in the 59th foot, Aug. 1, 1775; Lieutenant in 1777, and Captain in 1780. In Sept. 1782, he accompanied his regiment to the relief of Gibraltar, where he remained nearly ten years. In 1781 he was appointed Aid-de-camp to his uncle, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Alex. Leslie, who was for many years second in command of the forces in Scotland, and he continued in that situation until his uncle's death, which occurred on the 27th Dec. 1794. On the 1st of March in the same year he had received the brevet of

Major; and early in 1795 he was appointed Aid-de-camp to Gen. Lord Adam Gordon; and on the 25th Oct. of that year Lieut.-Colonel of the Loyal Tay fencible regiment, with which he was actively employed during the rebellion in Ireland, continuing in that country from 1796 to Dec. 1801. The regiment then returned to Scotland, and was disbanded on the 28th June, 1802.

He attained the brevet of Colonel Jan. 1, 1801; and on the 9th July, 1803, was appointed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 48th foot. From Feb. 1804 to June 1806 he served as Brigadier-General on the Irish staff; he was then removed to the staff of North Britain, where he continued after his promotion to the rank of Major-General, April 25, 1808: he attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1813, and of full General in 1830. General Leslie married at Glasgow, Jan. 16, 1787, Rebecca, daughter of the Rev. John Gillies, D.D. one of the ministers of Glasgow, by Joanna, twin-sister of Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, Bart.; but he had no issue.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR S. HAWKER.

Dec. 27. At his residence in Burton Crescent, Lieut-General Sir Samuel Hawker, Knt. G.C.H. Colonel of the 3rd dragoon guards.

This officer was a member of the Gloucestershire family of Hawker. He commenced his military career in May 1779, as Cornet in the 16th light dragoons, and after serving with it during the riots in London, was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the same regiment in the year 1781. He succeeded to a troop in the year 1792, and in 1793 embarked for the Continent with the Duke of York's army. He served during the whole campaigns of that and the three following years, and was present in all the actions that took place. For his gallantry in leading forward his regiment in the attack of the enemy's works, at Landrecy, he received the thanks of the Duke of York and of the Emperor of Germany; he also commanded the regiment at the memorable battle of Cateau; and was severely wounded on the plains of Cysoings, on the 10th May 1794. After the campaign of 1796 in the north of Germany, he embarked in the Elbe and sailed for England.

He was appointed to the rank of Major in 1797, and to that of Lieut.-Colonel in 1799, when he received the command of the Sussex regiment of Fencibles, which he continued to hold till the reduction of that corps. Having had the success to recover that regiment from a lost state of discipline, his Majesty George the Third, in the presence of his sons and many

general officers, was pleased personally to appoint him (in 1801) to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 14th light dragoons, on account, as his Majesty was pleased to express himself, of that regiment being in equally as reduced a state of discipline as the Sussex regiment had been when Lieut.-Col. Hawker was appointed to the command of it. In 1806 he was appointed Aid-de-camp to the King. In 1808 he embarked with his regiment for the Peninsula; and during his services of that and the three following campaigns, he was present, with few exceptions, in every action that occurred in that country. He was wounded at the battle of Talavera. In the defeat of the enemy from the lines of Torres Vedras, and his entire expulsion from the kingdom of Portugal, he was second in command of the cavalry, and was placed at the head of a brigade consisting of the 1st Royal dragoons, the 14th light dragoons, Major Bull's troop of horse artillery, and occasionally of the 16th light dragoons. After receiving the rank of Major-General, June 4, 1811, he was unavoidably obliged to return to England.

In November of the same year the Prince Regent appointed him to the staff at Woodbridge; but on the breaking out of disturbances in Nottinghamshire in January following, he took the command in that county, where he continued for a year and a half, and then returned to Woodbridge, whence he was removed by the great reduction of the staff in Sept. 1814. He became a Lieut.-General in 1821.

Having married one of the Miss Fords (daughters of Mrs. Jordan by Dr. Ford), he was patronised by his late Majesty King William IV., who, soon after his accession to the throne in 1830, promoted him to the honour of knighthood, and gave him the command of the 3rd regiment of dragoon guards (April 22, 1831), which he retained until his death. Sir Samuel was a constant guest at the court of William IV., more particularly in the private parties given by his Majesty, in London, Windsor, and Brighton; even during his last fatal illness, and when all other visitors were refused, General Hawker was ever welcome. He has left a large family to mourn his loss. One of his sons, a fine youth, met a lamentable fate, about 18 months since: having been just married to a young lady of high family in Guernsey, he went upon an excursion in a sailing boat to the small island of Sark, in company with his bride and several other ladies and gentlemen. Having spent the day pleasantly on the island, the party was returning in the evening, and when about half way, Mr. Hawker, having mounted

into the rigging, requested one of his companions to hand him his gun, which lay at the bottom of the boat, in order that he might fire at a large sea-gull which was floating over them. As his friend was complying with his wish, presenting him with the muzzle of his fowling-piece instead of the butt-end, a rope unfortunately caught the trigger, and Mr. Hawker received the whole of the contents in his body! He fell into the arms of his young bride, and was conveyed to Guernsey a corpse. Lady Hawker is still living. Her sister, Mrs. Alsop, who performed at Drury-lane Theatre during 1819, 1820, and 1821, died a few years ago in America.

MAJOR-GEN. J. N. SMYTH.

Nov. 2. At St. Mary's, Scilly, in his 65th year, Major-General John Nugent Smyth, Lieut.-Governor of the Scilly Islands.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 9th foot, Jan. 30, 1787. He joined his regiment at Cork; but obtained the Commander-in-Chief's leave of absence from the embarkation of that corps in 1788, for the West Indies, until Dec. 1789, in which month he joined the head quarters at St. Kitt's. He succeeded to a Lieutenancy, Sept. 29, 1790; and did duty with the regiment until Feb. 1793: when he embarked with the flank companies for Barbadoes, for more active service, and was present at the successive captures of Tobago, Martinique, Guadeloupe and St. Lucia. He was made prisoner by the capitulation of Berville in Guadeloupe, Oct. 8, 1794; and detained by Victor Nuques on board a prison ship at Point à Pitre, until the 15th Jan. 1796, when he was sent to La Rochelle; whence he arrived in England in April of the same year, after six years' service in the Windward Islands.

He had been appointed to a Captain-Lieutenancy in the 9th foot, Oct. 25, 1794; and he obtained a Majority in the same corps, Sept. 5, 1799. He served the campaign of that year in Holland, and was present in the field in the action of the 19th September, in which the regiment suffered very considerably; and was constantly with his regiment, or in recruiting, from his return to England, until the reduction of the 2d battalion, Oct. 24, 1802. A month after, he was restored to full pay in the 55th regiment, which he joined at Jamaica in Sept. 1803. On the 1st of Jan. 1805, he attained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He continued in Jamaica to June 1809, when he accompanied the expedition to St. Domingo; and he was subsequently appointed Commandant and Superinten-

dent at Honduras. He received the brevet of Colonel, June 4, 1813; and in Oct. 1815, exchanged into the 8th West India regiment, with which he served at Martinique. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1819; and afterwards retired from the army, retaining his rank and the Government of Scilly.

CAPT. THE HON. W. WALDEGRAVE.

Dec. 20. Aged 42, the Hon. William Waldegrave, a Post-Captain R.N.; only brother and heir presumptive to Lord Radstock.

Capt. Waldegrave was born in London, June 7, 1796, the younger son of Admiral William first Lord Radstock, G.C.B. (second son of John third Earl of Waldegrave), by Cornelia-Jacoba, second daughter of David Van Lennep, esq. chief of the Dutch factory at Smyrna.

He entered the Royal Navy in Oct. 1809, as a Midshipman on board the *Thames* 32, commanded by his brother, and fitting out for the Mediterranean station; where he continued (except for a short period), successively serving in the *Seahorse*, *Amphion*, and *Bacchante* frigates, until the summer of 1814, when he sailed for North America. His name appears in the list of wounded on board the *Amphion*, when engaged with a French squadron off Lissa, March 13, 1811. On the 6th Jan. 1813, he was employed in the boats of the *Bacchante*, at the capture of five gun-vessels near Otranto; and in June following, he again distinguished himself at the attack and capture of ten Neapolitan gun-boats and fourteen merchant vessels, on the coast of Abruzzi.

After passing his examination, Mr. Waldegrave joined the *Swan* 50, in which he bore a part at the memorable battle of Algiers. His first commission bore date Sept. 5, 1816; and he subsequently served on board the *Royal George* yacht, during one of King George the Fourth's aquatic excursions in that vessel. On the 24th May, 1820, he was appointed to the *Creole* 42, then commanded by Capt. Adam M'Kenzie at Chatham, but afterwards bearing the broad pendant of Sir Thomas M. Hardy, on the South American station. In Dec. 1822, he was promoted to the rank of Commander; and in Nov. 1825, appointed to the *Procris* sloop, fitting out for the North Sea station, where he continued until made a Captain in Aug. 1828.

Capt. Waldegrave married, Sept. 25, 1820, Amelia, daughter of Humphrey Allport, esq. of Winchester; but, we believe, he has left no children.

CAPT. W. H. BYAM, R.N.

Nov. 26. At Kensington, aged 62, William Henry Byam, esq. a Post Captain R.N.

This officer was the only son of Lieut. Edward Byam, R.N. who perished in the *Ville de Paris* (grandson of the Hon. Edward Byam, Governor of Antigua), by a daughter of William Gunthorpe, esq. of Antigua. He was born in London, Feb. 16, 1776, and entered the naval academy at Portsmouth about Sept. 1789. In Nov. 1792 he was discharged into the *Europa*, 50, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Ford, under whom he served at the capture of Jeremie, Cape Nicholas Moles, and Port-au-Prince, in the island of Dominica, Sept. 1793 and June 1794. He was made Lieutenant Nov. 1795, and appointed to the *Irresistible* 74, from which he removed in January following to the *Vengeance* 74, Capt. T. M. Russell, by whom he was entrusted with the command of a detachment of seamen landed to co-operate with the army at the siege of St. Lucia. He likewise assisted at the capture of Trinidad, and again commanded on shore at the unsuccessful attack on Porto Rico in 1797. In Oct. 1799 he was appointed first of the *Hornet* sloop, in which he was very actively employed on the Leeward Islands' station during the remainder of the war. From Aug. 1803 to Jan. 1804 he served as senior Lieutenant of the *l'Africaine* frigate, commanded by Capt. Manby. He then joined the *Courageux* 74, in which Rear Adm. Dacres sailed in charge of a fleet of merchant-men for the West Indies; but was beaten back by a dreadful gale; and in consequence shifted his flag into the *Franchise* frigate, in which he prosecuted his voyage, accompanied by the object of this memoir; who shortly after obtained the command of the *Osprey* sloop, on the Leeward Islands' station, and was raised to the rank of Commander, Sept. 4, 1804. On the 1st of Dec. following he was appointed to the *Busy* 18; and in Oct. 1805 to the *Bermuda*, a brig of similar force; the latter was wrecked on the Memory rock, Little Bermuda, April 22, 1808. He subsequently commanded the *Opossum*, of 10 guns, at Surinam, Halifax, Jamaica, and the Caribbee islands. His post commission bore date Jan. 24, 1811; in the course of that year the *Thetis* frigate, then under his command, had 7 midshipmen, the clerk, and 73 of her crew carried off by the yellow fever. Although Capt. Byam never had the good fortune to meet with a hostile vessel of equal force to his own, he always cruised with considerable success against the enemy's privateers and merchantmen, and he closed

his career of service by escorting home a very valuable Jamaica fleet, at the commencement of the last war between Great Britain and America. He married, Oct. 11, 1813, his first cousin, Alicia, daughter of the late Hon. Anthony Wyke, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Montserrat.

CAPT. COE, R.N.

Nov. 24. At Cambridge, aged 59, Thomas Coe, Esq. Capt. R.N.

Captain Coe entered the Navy in the year 1793, and was made Lieutenant in October 1800. He received a medal for his services in assisting to land the troops under Sir Ralph Abercromby in the memorable expedition to Egypt. In 1805 he received his Commander's commission. He was afterwards appointed to the North Star of 20 guns, and employed on the Channel station, principally in the blockade of Cherbourg. In 1811 he was made Post Captain. Captain Coe went to the West Indies in the North Star; but in consequence of ill health from the effects of the climate, he invalided, and returned to England, having been twenty-four years in constant employ.

In July 1821 he was appointed to the Tees of 26 guns, and proceeded to the East Indies. In the year 1823 he received from the Governor of New South Wales, a grant of land for some important services rendered in saving the crew of a ship wrecked off the coast of New Zealand. On the demise of Commodore Grant in July 1824, Captain Coe succeeded to the command on the East India station, and hoisted his broad pendant on board the Liffey of 50 guns. He was at Rangoon during the campaign of 1825, and actively superintended the naval operations against the Burmese. He was relieved in the command of the East India station at Madras by Sir James Brisbane, and returned to England in the Liffey, which was paid off Feb. 1826. Since which period he has lived in Cambridge, his native place, highly respected for his amiable qualities, and the steady and faithful discharge of public and private duties.

JOHN DAVID LATOUCHE, ESQ.

Aug. 27. At his seat, Marley, near Dublin, aged 65, John David Latouche, esq.

He was second son of the Right Hon. David Latouche, one of the Privy Council for Ireland, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Marlay, D.D. Lord Bishop of Dromore. He married, in 1799, Anne-Caroline, daughter of Charles Tottenham, of New Ross, in the county of

Wexford, esq. by whom he had two sons, David-Charles, born 18th April, 1800; Charles, born 21st March, 1801; and three daughters, Frances-Caroline, Elizabeth-Louisa, and Anne-Caroline.

Mr. Latouche was the head of the banking firm which has so many years been considered as the leading establishment in Ireland. In his commercial transactions he was liberal, high-minded, and considerate; as a private individual he was a munificent contributor to the poor, and took personally an active interest in all the principal charities; as a father, friend, and citizen, he was affectionate, faithful, and honourable; and few men have departed this life leaving behind them a fairer fame, or more spotless character.

David Digges des Rompures de la Touche, great-grandfather of Mr. Latouche, was cadet of the guard to Louis XIV. of France, and son of Denis Digges, Seigneur de La Brosse, Salerne Latouche and La Mothe, near Blois on the Loire, one of the noble archers of the guard to Gaston de Bourbon, Duke of Orleans. He had four sons: 1. Paul, Captain of Infantry in France, whose male line is extinct; 2. Daniel de la Mothe, who settled in Amsterdam after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; 3. Louis, who also settled in Holland, but returned to France, and, becoming a Roman Catholic, enjoyed the estates of Latouche, La Mothe, &c.; and 4. David, before mentioned. Being a Protestant, he left France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and went to Holland, and following William Prince of Orange to England, came with that king to Ireland, and was a volunteer at the battle of the Boyne. He afterwards, in 1692, became Captain in the English regiment of the Princess Anne. He became the head of the eminent banking-house of Dublin, of which the late Mr. Latouche was, and his son David-Charles is now, the head. He married Judith, daughter of Noe Biard of Belesme, and by her had two sons; 1. David, father of the Right Hon. David Latouche, and of John Latouche of Harristown, mentioned in the Gentleman's Mag. for March 1810, p. 289; and 2. James Digges de la Touche, ancestor to the late James Digges Latouche of Sans Souci; and Peter Digges Latouche of Belfield, in the county of Dublin, esqs. This latter branch have always retained the name of Digges before Latouche, while the elder branch call themselves *Latouche* only. The family was one of the oldest in France who embraced the Reformed religion.

JOHN MANSFIELD, ESQ.

Jan. 9. At Birstall house, near Leicester, aged 61, John Mansfield, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and formerly one of the representatives of the town of Leicester in Parliament.

Mr. Mansfield was born on the 13th of March, 1778, the son and heir of John Mansfield, esq. banker, of Leicester, who died in 1798, by Mary, daughter of William Pank, esq. He continued his father's bank, in partnership with Messrs. Babingtons.

On the 5th Sept. 1803 he became Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Leicester regiment of volunteers, and he subsequently held the same rank in the first regiment of Leicestershire local militia. In June 1818 and in March 1820 he was unanimously elected one of the representatives in Parliament for the borough of Leicester; but he retired at the general election of 1826. In 1833 he served the office of Sheriff for the county of Leicester.

Mr. Mansfield was twice married; first, on the 16th Feb. 1797 to Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Henry Ward, esq. of Stamford; by whom he had issue seven daughters: 1, Mary-Anne, married in 1824 to William Turner, esq. now Envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary in Columbia, and has issue; 2, Jane-Sarah, married in 1825 to Edward Packe, esq. late Captain in the Royal Horseguards, and third son of Charles James Packe, esq. of Prestwold hall, Leicestershire, and has issue; 3, Louisa, who died unmarried in 1817; 4, Emily; 5, Agnes, who died young in 1816; 6, Hannah; and 7, Caroline, married on the 18th of April last to Lieut.-Col. Henry Ellis Boates, of Rosehill, Denbighshire.

Mrs. Mansfield died in 1813; and Mr. Mansfield married secondly Hannah Mary, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Harper, esq. of Stamford, but had no further issue.

P. C. LABOUCHERE, ESQ.

Jan. 16. At Hylands, near Chelmsford, in his 68th year, Peter Cæsar Labouchere, esq.

Mr. Labouchere was a partner in the great mercantile house of Hope and Company; and he has died, it is believed, very rich. He had expended large sums on the mansion and estate of Hylands; and his benevolent hand distributed comfort and content amongst the cottages of the surrounding poor.

He married at Beddington, Nov. 26, 1796, Dorothy-Elizabeth, 4th daughter of the late Sir Francis Baring, Bart. and sister to the present Sir Thomas Baring

and Lord Ashburton; by whom he has left issue two sons, John, a banker in London, and the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, now Master of the Mint, and under-Secretary for the Colonies. The mortal remains of the deceased were removed for interment to the family vault at Stowey, Somersetshire.

REV. HUGH JAMES ROSE, B.D.

Dec. 22 At Florence, in his 44th year, the Rev. Hugh James Rose, B.D. Principal of King's College, London, and late Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Rose was the eldest son of the Rev. William Rose, now Vicar of Glynde, near Lewes. He was born at Uckfield, and educated in his father's school at that place. He afterwards became a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was the senior Medallist of his year (1817), and the fourteenth Wrangler. His first preferment was the vicarage of Horsesham, to which he was presented by the late Archbishop of Canterbury in 1822, where his parochial administration is well remembered by his parishioners with affectionate respect and gratitude. In 1827 he was collated by Bishop Carr to the prebend of Middleton, in the cathedral church of Chichester, which he resigned in 1833. In 1829 he was elected Christian Advocate, which appointment he retained until 1833. In 1830 he exchanged the vicarage of Horsham for the valuable rectory of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, through the patronage of the present Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom he was Chaplain, but, finding that the soil and air of that place disagreed with his health (his complaint was asthma, which first attacked him when a boy), he, in 1834, exchanged that living for Fairsted in Essex, and St. Thomas's in the borough of Southwark. The last, situated among the rising generation of medical students, who are more than usually exposed to various temptations of an irreligious as well as immoral tendency, was doubtless a field of abundant usefulness; but in 1833 he was called to a still more appropriate task, that of instructing the theological students of the new University of Durham. At the foundation of that establishment, he gave a course of divinity lectures of great merit, from one of which we quoted in our last Annotations of Boswell's Johnson; and in consequence he was offered the Professorship of Divinity, but he found his strength unequal to the undertaking. On the appointment of Dr. Otter to the see of Chichester, in 1836, Mr. Rose succeeded him as the Principal of King's College in London; and he then resigned the rectory of Fairsted.

Deeply read in ecclesiastical history, and familiar with the classics of Greece and Rome, Mr. Rose became at an early age a champion of the Church, and he laboured not in vain. The first thing that seems to have struck his attention at the University, was the undue preference given to mathematical studies, to the discouragement of the valuable and enduring attainments of literature. To the correction of this bias, as *Christian Advocate*, he bent his great and varied powers, and with the best success. Several admirable improvements have been introduced into the educational course at Cambridge, in consequence of his efforts. But what of all, perhaps, ranks him highest, are his exposures of the fallacies of the German schools, which have of late years become popular under a variety of forms, so as to endanger the very being of the Christian religion. Almost single-handed, he took up the cause of Primitive Christianity against Neology; and he has lived to see his labours crowned with a no small portion of triumph. Had he been spared, he might, as we doubt not he would, have had the joy of seeing yearly fresh proofs of the soundness of his views, and the hollowness of those of that class of divines to whom he was opposed. Had he been spared, he might have added much to the debt which the Church and the country already owe to him, for the high tone of feeling, and thinking, and acting, which he has been the instrument in God's hands of producing throughout all the ranks of the clergy. Many a young man has blessed the hour when he first heard the impressive eloquence of his lips in the University pulpits; and many more, who had not that advantage, have received great benefit from his discourses "*On the Duties and Commission of the Clergy*," which he delivered as one of the Select Preachers. His Christian appeals, delivered at St. Mary's, are remembered with admiration and gratitude by thousands; and his publications as *Christian Advocate* are superior, in the opinion of Bishop Jebb, to anything in modern divinity. Even if his valuable life had been prolonged, he could not have rendered it more clear to the world that his piety was of the most sincere kind, that his conduct, public and private, was that of genuine faith, and that his attachment to the Church of Christ planted in these realms was of the most unadulterated and devoted kind. It was his *distinction* to be, in the proper sense of the phrase, a High-Churchman; and it is his glory, now he has gone from this world, to have left many High-Churchmen behind him, treading firmly and faithfully in his own steps.

As a parochial clergyman, painful as the state of his health must have rendered the discharge of some of his pastoral duties, even from the earliest days of his ministry, no man ever felt more sincerely the awful responsibility of the sacred office. This he conveyed in almost every thing which he wrote and uttered, and in such a way that the most callous could not fail to perceive, and be impressed by it. It would be an insult to the memory of so great and good a servant of Christ, to say that he was an *attractive* preacher; though his preaching not only captivated all hearts, but was the admiration of all who had either the taste to discern, or the virtue to honour, excellence in that most difficult and rare of sacred accomplishments—the art of speaking with power and intelligibility to a congregation composed of the various grades of society. Perhaps no preacher was ever more free from the ambition of making proselytes to himself than he was: and no man probably ever made more than he did, or any in a more legitimate way. Spurious eloquence he had none. His style was masculine, animated, and elegant; and formed on the best and purest models of English eloquence; his reasoning was forcible and strong, and his illustrations often peculiarly apposite, and well applied. All glitter he avoided, in the pulpit as well as in his mode of living, as unworthy of the sacred mission upon which he had been sent forth, and of the self-denying character of Christianity. Nothing could be more dignified than his appearance and manner, when clothed in the robes, and engaged in the offices of his profession. In the tones of his voice there was even much to favour the peculiar and impressive form in which his ideas were conveyed to the ears of his audience. We hardly know where to look for one with so much learning, talent, and self-devotedness to the cause of God, and possessed in the same degree of those secondary qualities which give to the former an increased efficiency.

The following is a list of Mr. Rose's valuable works, though perhaps not quite perfect:

Remarks on the first Chapter of the Bishop of Llandaff's *Horæ Pelagicæ*. 1817.

The Middle Bachelors' Prize Latin Essay. Cambridge, 1818. Subject, "*Inter Græcos et Romanos Historiæ comparatione factâ, cujusnam stylus imitatione maximè dignus esse videtur?*"

The Folly of reading Irreligious Publications; being a Sermon preached at the parish church of Uckfield, Oct. 30, 1819. Lewes, 1819.

A Visitation Sermon, 1822.

Inscriptiones Vetustissimæ. 1825, 8vo.
A very learned work.

The State of the Protestant Religion in Germany. In a series of discourses before the University of Cambridge. 1825, 8vo. A volume of much research and argument, and which called forth some very learned answers to it, both abroad and at home.

The tendency of prevalent opinions about Knowledge considered: a Sermon. 1826.

An Appendix to the State of the Protestant Religion in Germany, being a reply to the German critics on that work. 1828, 8vo.

The Commission and consequent Duties of the Clergy; in a series of discourses delivered before the University of Cambridge, as one of the Select Preachers. 1828, 8vo.

A Letter to the Bishop of London, in reply to Mr. Pusey's works on the causes of Rationalism in Germany. 1829, 8vo.

Christianity always progressive. 1829, 8vo.

Brief Remarks on the dispositions towards Christianity generated by prevailing opinions and pursuits. 1830, 8vo.

Notices of the Mosaic Law, with some account of the opinions of recent French writers concerning it. 1831, 8vo. These three works were his annual publications as Christian Advocate.

Eight Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge; with a reprint of a Sermon preached before the University. 8vo. 1831.

Awkward Facts respecting the Church of England and her Revenues. Cambridge, 1831. (A broadside).

The Farmers and Clergy: Six Letters to the Farmers of England on Tithes and Church. 1831, 8vo. These letters first appeared in the Brighton Gazette, with the signature C.A. (Christian Advocate.)

A Letter to the Inhabitants of Hadleigh and its Neighbourhood. London, 1832. This was on the subject of agricultural discontent, and attained extraordinary popularity.

The Gospel an abiding system; with some remarks on the new Christianity of the St. Simonians. Christian Advocate's publication for 1832, 8vo.

The Churchman's Duty and Comfort in the present times, a Sermon. Ipswich. 1833, 8vo.

A Visitation Sermon. 1834, 8vo.

The Duty of maintaining the Truth: a Sermon. 1834, 8vo.

An apology for the study of Divinity. The terminal divinity lecture at Durham in 1834, 8vo.

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An answer to the case of the Dissenters. 1834, 8vo.

The study of Church History recommended. 1834, 8vo.

Concio ad Clerum. 1835, 8vo.

In 1832, Mr. Rose projected the *British Magazine*, which has been steadily and entirely devoted to the interests of the Church. Upon the death of Mr. Smedley, he became Editor of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. He also contributed several articles to the *Quarterly* and *Foreign Quarterly Reviews*; and he prepared new editions of Parkhurst's *Greek Lexicon* and of Middleton on the *Greek Article*.

He was joint-editor, with Archdeacon Lyell, of the *Theological Library*; and it was his intention to have contributed to that collection a *Life of Luther*, which he had commenced, but had never found time to finish.

For many years his health had been on the decline, and lately he had been advised to try a warmer climate; not so much with any prospect of recovery as of procuring a temporary relief to the disease under which he had long laboured. He had proceeded as far as Florence, on his way to Rome, where it pleased the Almighty to remove his soul into a better world.

This zealous, amiable, and learned servant of his Divine master has now finished his career and duties with us; and is possessing, we trust, that blessedness, and spirituality, and wisdom, after which his soul thirsted, and which his labours and discipline, his piety and conduct here had so fully prepared him to enjoy. To the Church of England he was an honour; to his friends, who were among the most eminent of the age, he was a blessing and a delight. As a scholar and divine, though his life has been short, yet his fame is widely extended by his great intellectual activity and energy in maintaining his principles and views of religious doctrine, discipline, and duties. In his heartfelt and ardent zeal in the cause of the Church, his bodily strength had long been consuming; and he may be considered a martyr to his love of upholding those high-minded opinions, noble views, and generous feelings, which he saw with heavy sorrow were neglected and impaired in the government of the Church and State.

We shall conclude this brief sketch of Mr. Rose's character with the minute (penned, it is reported, by the Bishop of London) which was passed at a recent meeting of the Council of King's College:

"The Council, having been informed of

the death of the Rev. Hugh James Rose, late Principal of the College, which event took place at Florence on the 22nd of December last, are desirous of expressing the deep concern with which they have received this intelligence, and of recording their grateful sense of the conscientious and efficient manner in which their late lamented Principal discharged the duties of his office, while bearing up against the pressure of an enfeebled constitution and failing health. Valuable as were the services for which this Institution was indebted to him, the Council are well aware that they formed but a part of those which his great talents, his varied learning, his ardent piety, and his unwearied energy, enabled him to render to the Church at large, to the interests of sound learning, and to the cause of religious education."

Mr. Rose married in June, 1819, Anna Cuyler, daughter of Peter Mair, esq. of the Hill, Richmond, Yorkshire, and sister of the late Colonel Mair, Governor of the island of Grenada; who survives him—he has left no children. We will add that the fourth volume of the Rev. J. Newman's *Sermons* (just published) is dedicated to Mr. Rose in the following words:—"To the Rev. Hugh J. Rose, Principal of King's College, London, and Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, when hearts were failing, bade us stir up the gift that was in us, and betake ourselves to our true mother, this volume is inscribed by his obliged and faithful friend, the author."

J. L. HUBBERSTY, M.D.

Nov. 17. At his rooms, in Queen's College, Cambridge, aged 80, John Lodge Hubbersty, esq. M.D. many years senior Fellow of that Society, Deputy High Steward of the University, and late Recorder of Lancaster.

Mr. Hubbersty was a native of Lancaster, and entered at the usual age at Queen's College, where he took his degree of B.A. in the year 1781, being ninth wrangler; he was elected Fellow of that Society in 1782, and on the 21st of April, 1788, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. As a barrister he practised for some years. The statutes of his College, however, allowing only two lay Fellows, one of whom must graduate in law, and the other in medicine, and the law Fellowship being then occupied, Mr. Hubbersty proceeded in due course in medicine, though he never practised in that profession. Dr. Hubbersty's late years have been chiefly spent in College, where his very polite and amiable manners rendered him

a very agreeable companion. His illness was rather a decay of nature, than any positive disease, and he was mercifully exempted from any painful suffering.

His body was interred on the 23d Nov. in St. Botolph's Church, Cambridge, attended by the President and Society of Queen's College; by Mr. Hubbersty, of St. John's College, nephew to the deceased; and his executors, Mr. George Nicholson, of Hertford, and Mr. Cheere, of the Temple.

WILLIAM MACMICHAEL, M.D.

Jan. 10. At his house, Maida Hill, aged 55, William M. Michael, esq. M.D. and F.R.S.

He was born at Bridgenorth; matriculated of Christ Church, Oxford, Oct. 29, 1800; took the degree of B.A. March 21, 1805; proceeded M.A. April 8, 1807; B.M. May 12, 1808. In Jan. 1811, he was appointed to one of Dr. Radcliffe's Travelling Fellowships, and proceeded M.D. June 27, 1816.

Dr. MacMichael had risen to considerable eminence in his profession, and was adding to his fame and his practice in the metropolis, daily, when, about two years since, an attack of paralysis compelled him to retire from active life, and the latter part of his days has been altogether spent in the bosom of his family. He had previously published, among other things, *A Journey from Moscow to Constantinople*, with a continuation of the route to Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, Petra, Damascus, Balbec, Palmyra, &c. in 1817-1818. Lond. 1819. 4to.—*A New View of the Infection of Scarlet Fever*, illustrated by remarks on other Contagious Disorders. Lond. 1822. 8vo.—*The Gold Headed Cane*. Lond. 1828. 8vo, a very popular medical miscellany.—*Is the Cholera Spasmodic of India a Contagious Disease?* The question considered in a Letter to Sir Henry Halford. Lond. 1831. 8vo.

JAMES BROWN, ESQ. F.S.A.

Jan. 19. At Saint Alban's, after six weeks' illness, aged 88, James Brown, esq. F.S.A.

This venerable gentleman was the only son of James Brown, esq. of Stoke Newington, and grandson of James Brown, M.D. of Kelso, in the shire of Roxburgh, North Britain. His mother was Sarah, daughter of Thomas Miller, Esq. by Anne Sadlier, of the respectable family of Sadlier of London, and of Maxtoke Castle, Warwickshire; he lost his mother when only a few months old, June 14th, 1751. His father was educated at Westminster school, under the celebrated Dr.

Freind, where he became an excellent classical scholar: among other proofs of it, he translated two of the Orations of Isocrates. He afterwards went with his father to Constantinople, and, having a great aptitude for learning languages, acquired a knowledge of Turkish, modern Greek, Italian, and Spanish. In 1741, he went out as chief agent to the Russia Company, and established a factory in Persia, where he resided four years; during this time he travelled in state to the camp of Kouli Khan, to present a letter from King George the Second; and, whilst in Persia, he compiled a dictionary and grammar of that language, which are still in manuscript. In 1734 he had settled his family at Stoke Newington, where, on his return from Persia, he constantly resided till his death, Nov. 30, 1788.

The subject of this notice was born at Stoke Newington, on 5th October, 1750, and resided there till 1799, when he removed to Saint Alban's. He was one of the oldest governors of Christ's and other royal hospitals, and a liberal contributor to many humane institutions.

Mr. Brown was a judicious antiquary, and accurate genealogist. In 1782 he drew up, but without his name, for the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," "Sketches of the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Stoke Newington." (See Nos. IX. and XIV. of that work.) In 1793 he was elected F.S.A., and he became one of the oldest members of that society. He could number among his friends several eminent for philanthropy and literary acquirements,—as the celebrated John Howard, with whom he was intimately acquainted; the eminent antiquary, Richard Gough, esq. of congenial pursuits; and the late John Nichols, esq. F.S.A. He was, for many years, a most acceptable correspondent to this Miscellany, and to Mr. Nichols, whilst compiling his "Literary Anecdotes." In 1803 he printed, for private circulation, an account of the Charitable Benefactions to the parish of St. Peter, St. Alban's. In 1807 he drew up, for his friend Mr. Gough, an account of the Abbey Church of St. Alban's, which was incorporated into the history of that church published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1810.

He married, in 1789, Charlotta, eldest daughter of Edward Lambert, esq. widow of Edward Cotton, esq.*; by this amiable

lady, whom he had the misfortune to lose on the 6th May, 1815, he had no family.

Mr. Brown was not of a strong constitution, but his regular mode of living had, till the last two years, preserved him from the infirmities natural to his age; he could write, and read the smallest type to the last, without help from glasses. He possessed the strictest integrity, unaffected piety, and exalted but unostentatious benevolence; and in consequence of an even placid cheerful temper, few persons were ever more esteemed, or more sincerely lamented. He was buried on the 28th of January, in the church-yard of St. Peter's, opposite the house where he had long resided.

J. P. Wood, Esq.

Dec. . . . At Edinburgh, at an advanced age, John Philip Wood, Esq.

We should have been happy if it had been in our power to publish a longer memorial of this distinguished and excellent individual, who was deaf and dumb from his infancy, and yet attained to no mean eminence as an author, and who, moreover, for many years held the office of Auditor of Excise in Scotland, and discharged its duties with fidelity and success.

He was descended from an old and respectable family in the parish of Cramond near Edinburgh. We believe his first literary work was a "Sketch of the Life and Projects of John Law, of Lauriston, Comptroller-General of the Finances of France," printed in 4to, 1791. Law was a native of the parish of Cramond; and Mr. Wood next directed his attention to the other historical annals of his native place. He published the results under the title of "The Ancient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond," 4to, 1794. This was the first parochial history attempted in Scotland: it is noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1795, p. 319, and is there characterised as "one of the most exact and elegant topographical works ever published."

But Mr. Wood's great work was a new edition of the Peerage of Scotland, compiled by Sir Robert Douglas, of Glenbervie, Bart. It was printed at Edinburgh, in two volumes folio, 1813. He had first intended a modern Peerage of Scotland, from the Union in 1707, in a detached form; but was persuaded by

* This marriage is recorded in Betham's Baronetage, 4to, 1804, vol. iv. p. 121; but it is there added to Mr. Brown's

name—"who died about 1799." Upon this the old gentleman had in his own copy made this quaint note—"a slight anticipation."

his friends to re-edit and enlarge the valuable work of Sir Robert Douglas, which was then nearly sixty years old. The merits of Mr. Wood have in no degree been over rated, when it is said that this work has “placed his name in a high rank as an antiquary, genealogist, and biographer; and that minute research and severe accuracy mark every page he wrote.” It is to be remembered, that it is a complete view of the Scottish Peerage, including the families of extinct and dormant, as well as the existing titles: and that therefore the English Peerage has no one work that can at all be compared with it, excepting the Baronage of Dugdale, which stops at a period now a century and a half before the present time. It is true that the peerage of Scotland has been a limited body from the Union of 1707; whilst that of England is liable to constant insertions, and has even in former ages comprised a far larger number of families than that of Scotland; still is the deficiency no less to be lamented, and one which it would be highly honourable to our existing aristocracy to remedy, not by any jobbing patronage of one or two presumptuous adventurers, but by the combined operations of many experienced genealogists and antiquaries, proceeding under the efficient control of a committee of such members of their own order as combine historical knowledge with good taste and practical discretion. Under such a scheme the College of Heralds (particularly if selected with a regard to literary talents, or else educated to the office through a probationary course of study) might find their sole employment in the duties of their proper vocation, without the necessity of combining with it the pursuits of some other profession. But to return to Mr. Wood. In 1823 he communicated to Mr. Nichols most of the biographical notes to the writers of the poetry comprised in *The Muses’ Welcome to King James in Scotland in 1617*, printed in the “*Progresses &c. of King James I.*”

In 1824 he printed a new and enlarged edition, in 12mo. of his “*Memoirs of John Law*, including a detailed account of the rise, progress, and termination of the Mississippi System,” which was called forth by the various modern bubbles of that period.

In the early part of the present century Mr. Wood made several occasional communications to the *Gentleman’s Magazine*. He was brother-in-law of Mr. Cadell, the printer at Edinburgh, partner of Mr. Constable.

THOMAS STIRLING, ESQ.

Jan. 24. At his residence, Grove house, Battersea, in his 94th year, Thomas Stirling, esq. Coroner for the county of Middlesex, and clerk to the county magistrates.

Mr. Stirling was a native of Berwick-upon-Tweed. In early life he practised as an attorney, until he obtained a confidential office in the service of the Duke of Northumberland, and was received as a resident in Alnwick Castle. After some years Mr. Stirling was appointed Secretary to his Grace. About the year 1793 he became connected with the affairs of the county of Middlesex, in the situation of Deputy Clerk of the Peace, which he held for nearly forty years. The office of Coroner for the Western Division of Middlesex fell vacant in 1816, when Mr. Stirling was persuaded by his friends to offer himself as a candidate, although then more than 70 years of age. The contest was very severe, lasting 21 days; but it ended in the success of the old gentleman, who was elected by a majority of 67 over Mr. Gude. His expenses on this occasion are said to have been wholly defrayed by the Duke of Northumberland. In the performance of his duties as Coroner, Mr. Stirling always gave perfect satisfaction, and his judgment and acuteness were conspicuous in many difficult cases. His habits were exceedingly laborious; in diet he was very abstemious; and he retained his health until a few days before his death, when little hope was entertained of his recovery, the powers of life being quite exhausted. A few hours before his dissolution he wrote several letters, being fully conscious of his approaching end. He was attended in his last moments by his faithful coachman, who had been in his service nearly seventeen years.

In politics Mr. Stirling was a Conservative. His liberality to the poor was great. He was remarkably fond of horse-racing, and even in his latter years was a constant attendant at Epsom, Ascot, and other courses. He generally possessed some valuable horses.

Mr. Stirling is said to have bequeathed the whole of his property to his only son, Thomas Henry Stirling, esq. a barrister of the Middle Temple. His wife died about nine years ago.

JAMES LONSDALE, ESQ.

Jan. 17. Aged 62, James Lonsdale, esq. of Berners Street; an artist of long and justly established reputation.

Mr. Lonsdale was a native of Lancashire, but came to London at an early period of his life. He was one of the founders and chief supporters of “*The Society of British Artists.*” For many

years he had confined his practice to male portraits. The following character of Mr. Lonsdale appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*:—"Combined with an enlarged and masculine understanding, he possessed a straightforward honesty of purpose, which never vacillated before rank and station, and ever secured to him the regard and esteem of those with whom he associated; amongst whom may be numbered many of the most distinguished men of his time, for wit, talent, and high birth. He had a prompt, discriminating, and just perception of character; and his works shew that he carried that quality, with unusual force, into the subjects of his pencil. His manners were cheerful and bland in the highest degree, and his conversation was replete with sagacity, rich in anecdote, and always impressive from justness of thought, clearness of judgment, and undeviating veracity. He died, as he lived, with the calm and unruffled confidence of an honest man, leaving a blank in the enjoyments of his friends not easily to be supplied."

Mr. Lonsdale has left a widow and family, in very easy circumstances. One of his sons pursues his father's profession, has visited Italy, and promises to become a distinguished artist.

JOHN VENDRAMINI, Esq.

Feb. 8. At his residence, in the Quadrant, Regent-street, in his 70th year, John Vendramini, esq. the distinguished engraver.

He was born at Roncade, near Bassano, in 1769; and to the age of nineteen, pursued his studies under such masters as his native place produced. He then came to London, and completed his professional education under Bartolozzi, with whom he remained until that celebrated artist left England. Upon this event, Mr. Vendramini established himself in Bartolozzi's house at North End, and dedicated himself entirely to engraving and the fine arts. In 1802 he married an English lady, of Portuguese extraction, and in 1805 paid a visit to Russia, passing one year at St. Petersburg and another at Moscow. Here his talents were justly and highly estimated, and he enjoyed the uninterrupted patronage of the Emperor, who gave him full employment whilst he remained in that country. Nor was this the only cause he had to speak, as he always did, with gratitude and delight of his reception in Russia; for, from many of the most powerful nobles, he received great kindness and hospitality, and was almost a constant guest in the palace of the Great Chamberlain Naritchkin, whose beautiful and accomplished wife occupied an in-

fluent position in the imperial court. Indeed, there has seldom been exhibited a stronger instance of the value attached to the services of an artist, than was exhibited in the case of Mr. Vendramini, who was absolutely refused a passport to enable him to leave the country and rejoin his family. On the contrary, the most brilliant offers of emolument were held out to induce him to stay; and it was only through the friendship and zeal of his compatriot, the Duke of Saracapriolo, at that time the Neapolitan ambassador, that he could effect his escape in the character of a courier charged with despatches. On one occasion, the Emperor ordered him to be presented with a diamond ring, worth 5,000 rubles; and he was commanded to make a copy of an antique cameo belonging to the Imperial Collection at St. Petersburg, and esteemed the finest in Europe. It was considered so precious, that the copy was to be executed in the palace; and it seems that some malicious courtier, desirous of disgracing the artist, contrived, as if accidentally, to throw down his study, and break a laurel wreath which encircled the brow of Alexander the Great. Siberia swam before his vision, but he repaired the injury in so skilful a manner as to avoid any censure.

On his return to England, Mr. Vendramini pursued his career with unwearied diligence and adequate success. Many of his works were much prized, and all of them honourable to his genius. The *Vision of St. Catherine*, after Paul Veronese; the *St. Sebastian*, after Spagnoletto; *Leda*, after Leonardo de Vinci; and others may be mentioned, as faithful and masterly transcripts from these great painters, in which their different styles were admirably preserved. So devoted was he to the grand in his art, that he made, if not the last, nearly the last effort in England, to publish a work in that class worthy of being esteemed a national performance. We allude to his large and noble engraving of the *Raising of Lazarus*, from the *Sabastian del Piombo*, in the National Gallery. In correctness of drawing, we never witnessed his superior; for so true was his eye, that, instead of making drawings, he frequently engraved from the picture at once.

In private life, Mr. Vendramini was as worthy a man as ever breathed—most amiable, gentle, benevolent, and intelligent; and none was ever more generally esteemed by his brother artists, and by all who knew him. He has left two daughters: the eldest, the widow of the late J. Stuart Jerdan, esq. who unfortunately fell a sacrifice to the climate of Jamaica whilst acting as a stipendiary

magistrate; and the youngest the wife of Thomas Grant, esq. of Chedingsell Grange, Essex.—(*Literary Gazette.*)

REV. THOMAS FALCONER, M.D.

Feb. 18. At his house in the Circus, Bath, in his 67th year, the Rev. Thomas Falconer, M.A. and M.D. He was born Dec. 24, 1771, in Duke-street, in the parish of St. James, in that city, and was the only child of the late Dr. Falconer, whose eminence as a physician, and whose great distinction as a scholar and a scientific inquirer, are well known. As a child he was remarkable for his studious and attentive habits, for his great kindness and humanity, for great cheerfulness of temper, and for his strict and undeviating regard for truth—excellencies which he retained and exhibited to the last moment of his life. The early elements of his classical education he received at the cathedral school at Chester, in which city his uncle, the learned commentator of the Geography of Strabo, was at the time resident. He was afterwards under the tuition of the late Rev. Mr. Morgan, the master of the Grammar School in Bath. From thence he was removed to the High School of Manchester, and placed under the care of a most able scholar and excellent master, Mr. Lawson, a layman, for whose attention and kindness he never ceased to express his gratitude. While at this school, and between fifteen and sixteen years of age, he was elected a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1791, M.A. 1795, and between those dates succeeded to a fellowship in the college. Whilst at Oxford he became the friend and companion of all those of his contemporaries who afterwards obtained any eminence in the church. In 1797 he published a translation, with many excellent notes, of the Periplus of Hanno. Having taken his degree of M.A., and been elected one of the Fellows of his college, he visited Edinburgh, and remained there for two sessions, during that time very regularly attending many of the medical classes. He had already entered the Church and taken priest's orders. At Edinburgh he became known to many of the most distinguished Presbyterian divines; and though never hesitating to express his preference to that form of Church Government with which he was connected, was treated by them with great favour and attention. Mr. Dalzell, the Professor of Greek, was struck with his great acquirements as a scholar, and honourably mentioned him in one of the ⁿ rks he was engaged in preparing for the press, and afterwards published. On the

his return to England, he occupied himself in editing, with the assistance of Mr. Halliwell, of Brazenose, the celebrated edition of the Oxford Strabo; the notes of which had been prepared for the press by his uncle, Mr. Thomas Falconer. This work he finished after overcoming many obstacles. It formed two large folio volumes; and his share in it has always been spoken of with general approval. On several occasions he was elected a Select Preacher in the University; and published the sermons he delivered. In 1810 he filled the most honourable office that the University of Oxford can bestow upon a divine, namely, that of Bampton Lecturer; and his appointment was communicated to him by the President of Corpus Christi College, "to have been made with an unanimity that he should never forget." His lectures were such as were worthy to be heard by a learned audience, and investigated several questions of extreme and great importance in relation to the evidences of Christianity. They were published in 1810, under the title of "Certain Principles in Evanson's Dissonance of the four Evangelists examined." He afterwards published several minor works, among which the most remarkable was, "A Defence of Eusebius, Bishop of Cæsarea," from a charge of mutilating certain copies of the Scriptures that he had been directed to prepare; and he was the author of one or two literary articles in the Quarterly Review.

In 1822, Mr. Falconer proceeded Bachelor and Doctor in Medicine. He had spent the previous year at Edinburgh, to satisfy his own conscientious scruples upon the propriety of complying with conditions which were imposed upon others, but which, in his case, would not have been enforced. He soon afterwards commenced to prepare, for the press, a translation of the Geography of Strabo, which he finished, and was engaged in arranging to print at the time of his decease. The only parish duty that he performed was, during the short time that he held the office of curate of St. James, upon the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Warner. He never received any preferment. Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Salisbury, offered to him a living in Dorsetshire, which he declined to accept. Upon all occasions he was very willing and did frequently assist in the performance of divine service, though he preached but seldom. His writings were those of a gentleman and a scholar, correct, precise, and forcible. No man lived who had a stronger sense of justice, or who felt more indignant at the violation of truth or morality. On such occasions alone, when justice or mo-

rality were attacked, was the gentleness of his character disturbed. He remembered no injuries, and was forgiving and kind. By his family he was deeply and affectionately beloved, and so educated his children as to bring them up inseparably attached, and worthy of their parentage. He just lived to see one son, the Rev. Thomas Falconer, M.A. Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, presented by that society, other sons taking respectable stations in their professions, and his son-in-law, John Arthur Roebuck, esq. late M.P. for Bath, receive a testimonial of the respect and regard of the electors of that city. By his friends he was esteemed and admired. His great learning and extensive acquirements made his company at all times acceptable. He was no bigot, and being himself tolerant and kind, he neither relished nor sanctioned public displays of fanaticism or controversial disputes, believing that changes of opinion could only be effected by persuasion, and in a quiet, reflecting privacy. Towards the ministers of all sects he bore himself in a charitable and christian-like spirit, feeling that he and they were labourers in the same vineyard, and that He who shall come to judge all can alone make a just judgment.

MR. ROBERT WATSON.

In our number for August, p. 219, we noticed the decease of the notorious demagogue Dr. James Watson. We have now to record the miserable end of another hoary patriot of the like character and the same name, whom some of the newspapers appear to have confounded with the former.

On the 20th of November last an inquest was held at the Blue Anchor, St. Mary-at-Hill, on the body of Robert Watson, aged 88, who had put a period to his existence in the manner hereafter related. Ebenezer Brown, jun., son of the landlord of the house, deposed that he had known deceased for about eight months. In March last deceased left his lodgings, for the purpose, as he said, of visiting a relation at Bath. Nothing more was heard of him until about six weeks ago, when witness's father received a note from him dated Guy's Hospital, in which he was confined, in consequence of having been found in a fit in King William-street. On the deceased's recovery he again came to lodge at the Blue Anchor, and up to the time of the fatal occurrence he appeared to enjoy good health. At times, however, he seemed very absent in his manner. On Sunday evening last he retired to his bed-room at about half-past eleven o'clock, and told witness to call him by ten next morning, as he wanted to

go early into Portland-street to receive some money. At the hour appointed witness went up, and found deceased in bed, having his nightcap drawn over his face and neck, and fastened round the latter by a silk handkerchief. Through a loop-knot in the handkerchief he had inserted a poker, which he had twisted tightly round, and which he still held firmly clenched in both hands. He had made use of the poker in the way a smith does the handle of a vice. A surgeon was sent for, who in vain endeavoured to restore animation. Mr. Brown, the landlord, stated, he did not know who the deceased was until Sunday last, when the latter related to him the principal particulars of his life. He said that he had been deeply implicated in the riots of 1780, and that at that period he was private secretary to Lord George Gordon. He afterwards became president for a time of the London Corresponding Society. Having resigned that situation, he suffered various vicissitudes in foreign countries; and being at Rome in the year 1812, he became acquainted with a person who had in his possession several important documents relative to the Stuart family, and to the secret history of the Papal government, particularly with respect to its connexion with the exiled royal family. Deceased said that, having made this discovery, he communicated it to Lord Castlereagh, who authorised him to procure the documents in question at any price. Deceased after much difficulty succeeded in obtaining them, and a frigate was sent out by the English government to bring him with the documents to this country. In the mean time the Papal government, being apprised of the existence of the documents, seized and set its seal upon them. After much negotiation the Papal government consented to give up those portions of the documents that related to the Stuart family and this country, on condition that it should be allowed to retain those papers which referred to its own acts in behalf of the Stuarts. Lord Brougham (then Mr. Henry Brougham) was the chief negotiator in the transaction between the English and Papal governments, and from him deceased had received several sums of money, though not all that had been originally promised to him. At the latter part of the recital deceased appeared very much excited, and in that state retired to his bedroom. Deceased owed witness between 30*l.* and 40*l.*, and was to pay him a portion of it on the day he was found dead.—The jury returned for their verdict that the deceased had destroyed himself in a state of temporary mental derangement.

Shortly after the appearance of the

above, a communication from Col. Macerone was inserted in the papers, affirming the truth of the particulars of Watson's history, and adding that the writer had exerted himself to collect money for the funeral expenses of the deceased; but that he had obtained only 2*l.* from Lord Brougham, and had in vain applied to Mr. Alex. Galloway and other political associates of Mr. Watson. So that at last the body of the wretched old man was conveyed to the grave as that of a pauper, at the expense of the parish.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 20. At Morley's hotel, Trafalgar-square, aged 65, Horatio Leggett, Esq. late solicitor to the Commissioners of King's Taxes, who committed suicide. At the Coroner's inquest, John Wilkin, esq. receiver-general of Wales, deposed that he had known the deceased for nearly forty years. He was married, and had a family. He was in the habit of frequently coming up to town from Worth, and invariably on those occasions dined with witness. After dinner, if they were alone, he would complain to witness that he was the most wretched man in existence for the want of active employment. He was pensioned in 1833, on an allowance of 6,350*l.* per annum. He was a man of temperate habits. Verdict "Temporary insanity."

Jan. 6. In George-st. Hanover-sq. aged 86, Miss Wingfield.

Jan. 8. At Hampstead, aged 63, Ann, surviving dau. of the late John Hetherington, esq. of Newington-green.

Jan. 9. At Clapham, Surrey, C. N. Rippin, esq.

In Clarges-st. aged 61, Thomas Atkinson, esq.

Jan. 14. In Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 70, the Marquise De Willford.

Jan. 17. At Peckham, aged 86, John Lawrence, esq. author of the "Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses," the "New Farmer's Calendar," and other works. He was in early life one of the first advocates for legislative enactments to suppress cruelty to animals, and his writings were of eminent service.

Jan. 18. In Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 22, Hugh Gordon, youngest son of the late Robert Gordon, of Madras.

In Montagu-place, at the residence of her daughter the Countess of Montara, Lady Nisbett, relict of Sir J. Nisbett, Bart.

At Chelsea, Bridget Rachael, wife of James P. Browne, esq. M.D.

Jan. 21. Aged 64, Maurice Butcher, Esq. of Porchester-place.

Jan. 22. At Blackheath, aged 80, Thomas Hutcheon, esq.

Jan. 23. Susanna, relict of Lancelot Burton, esq.

Aged 57, Henry Hill, esq. of regent-st. (formerly of the firm of Monzani and Hill), a very good performer on the contra-bass, and highly respected by his professional brethren.

Jan. 25. Aged 69, William Hobman, esq. many years First Gentleman Rider on the royal Establishment of his Majesty, George the Fourth.

Jan. 26. In Wilton-st. Eleanor Matilda, widow of William Augustus Pengree, esq. of Lloughor, Glamorganshire.

In Seymour st. Euston-sq. in her 33rd year, Miss Ann Manners, second dau. of Mrs. Thomas Manners, of Ripon.

In her 57th year, Charlotte, wife of John Richards, esq. of Devonshire-sq.

Jan. 27. In Percy-street, Bedford-sq. Thomas Heron, esq. surgeon R N.

In Northumberland-court, Strand, from the rupture of a blood vessel of the heart, aged 73. Richard Losack, esq. of the Abbey, West Malling, Kent; and a member of the Stock Exchange. His brother, a Captain in the navy, died suddenly at Florence in May last. His sister also died suddenly, in Conduit-street, a few months since.

Jan. 28. At Shooter's-hill, John Baines, esq. of the Chancery Office.

At Blackheath, aged 76, John Hartshorne, esq.

At Putney-heath, aged 70, James Rice, esq.

Jan. 29. John Mackie, esq. of Fenchurch-st. and Kennington-common.

Jan. 30. Four days after giving birth to a daughter, Catharine Jane, wife of S. Lane, esq. second dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Powys, of Fawley.

Jan. 31. In Kennington lane, aged 48, George Munday, esq. of the Court of Chancery.

Lately. In the Fulham-road, Mrs. Langford, widow of Wm. Langford, esq. and sister to Gen. Sir Warren Peacocke.

In Jermyn-st. aged 25, Mr. W. G. Collier, late of the Mauritius, nephew of Sir F. Collier, and grandson of the late Sir G. Collier, who distinguished himself in the late American war, leaving a wife and two infant children.

Aged 56, Lieutenant-Colonel Baron George Noleken. He was appointed Ensign in the 3rd footguards 1800; Lieut. and Capt. 1804; Capt. 83rd foot 1808;

brevet Major 1814; Capt. 57th foot 1815; Lieut. Col. 1837.

At Newington, aged 68, a very eccentric old lady, named Parr. To the surgeon who attended her, she stated "that die when she would she was worth 100,000l;" which statement is said to be fully borne out by her will, the whole being left to her daughter.

Feb. 3. At Kensington, Susannah-Harriet, relict of Robert Rushbrook, esq. Mary Maria, wife of Robert Saunders, esq. of Clapham Common.

Feb. 5. In Mount-gardens, aged 76. R. Cabanel, esq. Architect. He was a native of Aix-la-Chapelle, but had lived in England since his boyhood. He was the architect of the stage of Old Drury-lane Theatre, and was the inventor of the roof known by his name, besides a number of machines and other matters of great value.

In South-st. Finsbury-sq. in her 32nd year, Ellen Julia, wife of Captain John Rhodes Pidding, of Forest-Hill, Sydenham.

Feb. 6. At the apartments of Lieut. Frederick Bedford, in Greenwich Hospital, aged 48, Lieut. William Mazott, R.N. his step-son; for many years past one of the harbour-masters of the port of London.

At Cambridge-terrace, aged 64, Henry Cavendish, esq.

Feb. 7. At Upper Homerton, aged 87, George Hammond, esq.

Feb. 8. At Mile-end, in his 75th year, Edward Lind, esq. late of the Stock Exchange.

Feb. 10. In Gower-st. aged 86, G. Allan, esq.

William Humfrey, esq. only son of the late Rev. William Humfrey, of Bristol, and grandson of the late William Humfrey, esq. of Poole.

Feb. 12. Aged 30, Arthur C. P. Taylor, youngest son of James Taylor, esq. of Upper Harley-st. and late member in council at Madras.

Aged 78, Mrs. Frances Lawrence of Judd-st. relict of Ethelbert Lawrence, esq. formerly of the island of St. Christopher.

Feb. 13. In Gratton-st. aged 85, Samuel Prado, esq.

Feb. 14. In Brompton-sq. Elizabeth, wife of Major Verity.

In Fludyer-st. aged 78, Hugh Thomas, esq.

In South Audley-st. Charlotte, widow of Henry Hoare, esq. only son of the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. of Stourhead, Wilts. She was the only daughter of Sir Edward Dering the 7th Bart. of Surenden Dering in Kent, by Anne, dau. of Wm. Hale, of King's Walden, esq. and was aunt to the present

Baronet of that family. She was married to Mr. Hoare in 1808, and had issue a son, who died young, and one daughter, the only surviving child, who was married in 1835 to Capt. George B. Mathew, late M.P. for Shaftsbury.

Feb. 15. At Park House, Regent's Park, aged 46, John Gray, esq.

Feb. 16. In Great Russel-st. Bloomsbury, aged 73, Joseph Pinckard, esq.

In Lower Sloane-st. in his 63rd year, David Black, esq.

In Gordon-place, Tavistock-sq. in his 64th year, George Clode, esq.

Feb. 18. At Charlton, Blackheath, John Dyneley, esq. of Gray's Inn.

BEDS.—*Jan. 31.* At Woburn, aged 71, Benjamin Martindale, esq.

Feb. 1. At Brickhill-house, Catharine, relict of Thomas Lynch Goleborn, esq. sister of the late and only surviving child of Sir Joseph Mawbey, of Botleys, co. Surrey, Bart., upwards of 30 years knight of the shire.

BERKS.—*Jan. 26.* At Bracknell, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of C. Delane, esq.

Feb. 6. Mary Anne, wife of Col. Blagrove, of Calcot Park.

BUCKS.—*Jan. 29.* At Eton College, in his 14th year, Augustus, eldest son of R. Verschoyle, esq. of Eaton-square.

Feb. 9. Christopher Salter, esq. late of Stoke Poges. He was formerly high sheriff of the county, and for many years acted as a magistrate and deputy-lieut.

Feb. 12. At Windsor, aged 86, Robert Battiscombe, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Jan. 20.* At the vicarage, Littleport, Sarah, wife of the Rev. A. Gatenby, dau. of the late Seth Bull, esq. of Ely.

CUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 19.* John Hodgson, esq. of Carlisle, and of Bowness.

DEVON.—*Jan. 18.* At Exeter, aged 82, Maria-Snow, relict of Wm. Rosdew, esq. of Brampford Speke.

At Budleigh Salterton, in his 77th year, George Short, esq.

Jan. 19. At Exeter, aged 82, Thomas Granger, esq.

Jan. 20. At Teignmouth, aged 60, Capt. Robt. Turner, late of R. Vet. Batt.

Jan. 25. At Plymouth, aged 77, J. Hawker, esq. for many years Dutch Consul at that port, and formerly Colonel of the Plymouth Volunteers.

Lately. At Sutton House, Widworthy, at an advanced age, Thomas White, esq. for nearly forty years land steward to the family of Marwood. He was interred with great respect in the parish church, where a monument, surmounted by a bust, has been erected to his memory, under the auspices of Sir E. M. Elton, Bart. of Widworthy Court. Four years

ago Mr. White convened all his near relatives to a dinner, when as a dessert he distributed among them (30 in number) 6,000*l.* telling them that, except his brothers, they were not to expect any more from him.

Feb. 4. At her ancient seat, Dunsland, in her 72nd year, Mary, relict of the Rev. W. Holland Coham, of Coham, and last surviving sister of the late Arscott Bickford, esq. of Arscott and Dunsland.

Feb. 7. Aged 78, John Ponsford, esq. of Broadmoor, Drewsteignton.

Feb. 8. At Pamfleet, aged 89, John Tonkin, esq.

Feb. 13. Aged 78, Mr. Caleb Hedge-land, for many years an architect and builder in Exeter.

DORSET.—*Jan.* 15. At Piddletrenthide, aged 41, John Clement Mead, esq. an architect of considerable eminence.

Jan. 25. At Motcombe-house, aged 12, Lady Evelyn Grosvenor, fourth dau. of the Earl of Grosvenor.

Jan. 28. Aged 73, Mrs. Hiley, relict of William Hiley, esq. of Upton-house, Dorset, and of Burton-house, near Christchurch.

Feb. 5. At Sherborne, aged 84, the widow of Henry Farr, esq.

DURHAM.—*Feb.* 5. At Gateshead, aged 46, Joseph Coulthard, esq. of Streat-
ham.

ESSEX.—*Jan.* 18. Aged 74, John Henry Stewart, esq. of the Grange, South Ockenden, a magistrate for the county.

Jan. 27. At Saffron Walden, aged 62, Robert Paul, esq. Mayor of that town, for forty years a resident of that town, and one of the first twelve councillors of the new corporation. His body was interred in the burial-ground of the Independent chapel, of which he was a deacon.

Feb. 1. At Maryland Point, Stratford, aged 91, Sarah, relict of Richard Hirons, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan.* 3. At her brother's house, Cheltenham, Miss Seward, only dau. of the late Lt.-Gen. Seward.

Jan. 23. At Gloucester, aged 73, Anne, widow of Charles Wakeman, esq. formerly of Bristol, but late of Worcester, and dau. of the late Thos. Davis, esq. of Chepstow.

Jan. 24. At Bristol, aged 81, Joseph Smith, esq. Barrister-at-law, one of the Benchers of the Society of Gray's Inn, and Assessor of the Bristol Court of Requests. He was called to the bar Feb. 11, 1794.

Jan. 25. At Bristol, in her 70th year, Maria, widow of Thomas Heaven, esq. having survived her husband about three weeks only, after a union of 46 years.

At Clifton, aged 61, Mary, relict of the

Rev. Chas. Eklns, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury.

Jan. 27. At Cheltenham, aged 81, Ellen, relict of the Rev. Thos. Leyson, Vicar of Bassalleg, Monm.

Jan. 28. At Cheltenham, Ellen, widow of the Rev. John Lagan, Vicar of Banely, Monm. sister of Charles Lewis, esq. of St. Pierre.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Major Henry C. Hilland.

At Cheltenham, aged 88, Elizabeth, widow of Col. Ram.

At Cheltenham, aged 60, R. Vansittart, esq.

At Norton-house, near Tewkesbury, aged 53, Anne, youngest dau. of the late James Martin, M.P. for Tewkesbury.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Moses Goodere. By his death there is now only one male member of the Society of Friends resident in that borough; the female portion do not exceed six, and the minors of both sexes are but few. Mr. Goodere was a highly respected inhabitant, and invariably supported Conservative candidates at the elections for the borough.

Feb. 4. At Bristol, aged 21, Harriet-Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Rev. Craven Ord, of Greensted-hall, Essex.

Feb. 13. Aged 75, William Fowler, esq. of Bristol.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Jan.* 26. At Hollyhill, aged 15 months, Emma-Caroline, youngest dau. of Lord H. Cholmondeley.

Lately. At Niton, in the Isle of Wight, aged 44, the Hon. William Jervis Jervis, eldest son of Viscount St. Vincent. He married in 1815 Sophia, dau. of G. N. Vincent, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1822, has left a numerous family.

At Fishbourne-house, Isle of Wight, aged 57, the wife of D. List, esq.

At West Cowes, aged 37, Lawrence Bright, esq.

Jan. 3. At Southampton, in his 55th year, C. R. Martin, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Feb. 6. Mr. Joseph Becket, Governor of the County Gaol in Winchester.

Feb. 8. At Southampton, Wm. Henry Langford Brooke, esq. late Capt. 31st Regiment.

HEREFORD.—*Jan.* 27. At Titley Court, in her 68th year, Lady Coffin Greenly, wife of Adm. Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart. She was Elizabeth-Browne, only child of the late W. Greenly, esq. of Titley Court, and was married in 1811, but has left no issue.

HERTS.—*Jan.* 20. At Berkhamstead, in her 77th year, Sarah, widow of Aug. Pechell, esq. formerly Receiver-gen. of Customs.

Jan. 27. At Kimpton vicarage, aged 42, Arabella-Jane, wife of the Rev. Fred. Sullivan.

KENT.—*Jan. 18.* At Sevenoaks Weald, the residence of her brother the Rev. Middleton Onslow, aged 21, Harriet, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Middleton Onslow, of Bradford Peverell, Dorset.

Jan. 21. At Rochester, Mrs. Rebecca Harwood, daughter of the late Rev. Jas. Harwood, Vicar of Dartford, and Rector of Cliffe.

Jan. 22. At Bromley, aged 13, Louisa, dau. of the Rev. W. Vernon Harcourt.

Jan. 25. At Dover, aged 22, Thomas Carr, son of Thomas Carr, esq.; and on the 29th, aged 53, Thomas Carr, esq. of Tavistock-place, and Churchyard-court, Temple.

Jan. 26. Aged 40, Anne, wife of William Howkins, esq. of Crofton-lodge, Orpington, dau. of the late Robt. Gibson, esq. of Denmark Hill.

Jan. 26. At the residence of Mrs. Meynell, near Bromley, H. Littleton, esq.

At Dodington, in her 88th year, Harriot, relict of the Rev. Francis Dods-worth, of that place, and of Thornton-Watlass, Yorkshire.

Feb. 5. At Dover, in her 58th year, Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. Baldwin.

Lately. Miss Frances Chafy, third dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Chafy, Vicar of Sturrey, Kent, and sister of the late Lady Henniker.

Feb. 3. At Tunbridge Wells, Mary, wife of William Congreve, esq. of Aldermaston-house, Berks. dau. of the late Sir W. Pepperell, Bart.

Feb. 5. At Church-house, Bromley, aged 60, Abel Moysey, esq. of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1803.

Feb. 16. At Swanscombe Rectory, aged 82, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Peter Renouard, esq. of Stamford.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan. 23.* At Wavertree, Mary, wife of John Backhouse, esq. mother of the Under-Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

LEICESTER.—*Feb. 5.* Alice, wife of the Rev. John Eddowes, Vicar of Bel-ton, dau. of the late Rev. T. Whitehead, Rector of Bradenham.

LINCOLN.—*Jan. 18.* At Louth, Miss Ansell, eldest dau. of the late John Ansell, esq. of North Ormsby.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan. 3.* At Barnet, aged 77, Walter M'Dowall, esq.

Jan. 16. At Little Ealing, Thos. Daniels, esq.

Jan. 30. At Bridgefoot, South Mims, aged 80, Robert Vincent, esq.

Feb. 14. At Twickenham, aged 74, Mary, relict of Samuel Sneyd, esq.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* Aged 72, Mary,

relict of Wm. Hewer, esq. of Lannellin House.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 5.* At Bracon Hall, in her 85th year, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Berney, esq. and sister to Sir George Duckett, Bart. of Hartham, Wilts. She was the third dau. of Sir George Duckett, the first. Bart. Judge Advocate, by his first wife and cousin Mary dau. of Wm. Ward, esq.

Jan. 13. Susan, wife of the Rev. William Marcon, Rector of Edgefield.

Feb. 6. At Swaffham, aged 79, William Yarrington, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 31.* At Red Barnes, near Newcastle, aged 61, Susanah, wife of C. S. Fenwick, esq.

Lately. At High Buston, Thomas Buston, esq. one of the Commissioners of his Grace the Duke of Northumber-land.

Feb. 3. At Middle Hendon, aged 87, Mrs. Robinson, widow of the late Ralph Robinson, esq. of Herrington, co. of Durham, and mother-in-law of the late Robert Surtees, esq. F.S.A. the Historian of Durham. It may be truly said of this exemplary christian—"Her ways were ways of pleasantness and all her paths were peace."

SALOP.—*Lately.* At Shrewsbury, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of John Edgerley, esq.

Feb. 12. At the Vineyard, near Wel-lington, in her 73rd year, Catharine, relict of Wm. Charlton, esq. of Apley Castle.

SOMERSET.—*Aug. 29.* At Weston super Mare, aged 78, Michael Burke, esq. of Ballydugan, co. Galway; High Sheriff of that county in 1786, and of the town of Galway in 1796, and M.P. for Athenry in the last Irish Parliament.

Jan. 4. At Kingsdon Rectory, aged 27, Elizabeth Anne, wife of the Rev. P. Hansell, jun. second dau. of the Rev. F. I. Corrance, of Great Glean, Leic.

Jan. 24. At the Rectory, Newton St. Loe, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Peter Gunning, eldest dau. of the late Rev. James Phillott, D.D. Rector and Arch-deacon of Bath.

At Bath, aged 31, Christiana Crans-toun, wife of G. C. Tugwell, esq. and Thomas Cranstoun and Charles, her twin children of eight years of age. They were poisoned by prussic acid, which the poor mother, who was insane from the effects of a milk fever, mixed with some sherry. The death of Mr. Tug-well's father is recorded in our last num-ber, p. 220.

At Frome, in his 43rd year, Capt. James P. Catty, late of the Royal En-gineers, and of Stockbury, near Maid-stone.

Jan. 27. At Bath, aged 57, P. R. Cazalet, esq. late of Madras civil service.

Lately. At Southwell lodge, near Taunton, Jane, wife of R. Chapman, esq. second dau. of the late Rev. T. E. Clarke, of Tremlett-house.

At Bath, aged 84, Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Gen. James Dunn, E.I.C.S.

STAFFORD.—*Jan. 29.* At Maple Hayes, aged 15 months, the Lady Alice Emily Paget, dau. of the Earl of Uxbridge.

Feb. 5. At Burton-upon-Trent, aged 70, after a protracted illness, Sir John Dickenson Fowler, many years bailiff and coroner of that town. He was knighted Nov. 8, 1818.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 4.* Aged 72, Dorothy Anne, nearly 53 years, the beloved wife of Edward Bixby Beck, esq. of Creting St. Mary, near Needham-market, elder dau. of the Rev. T. Batman, Rector of Igburgh, in Norfolk.

Jan. 8. At Bramford, aged 83, John Buck, esq. formerly an eminent surgeon in Ipswich.

Jan. 31. At Halesworth, in his 70th year, David Lloyd, esq. late of Kenilworth, and formerly a banker in Birmingham.

SURREY.—*Jan. 23.* At Burford Lodge, Dorking, in her 75th year, Mrs. Barclay, relict of George Barclay, esq.

Feb. 1. Aged 62, Fanny, wife of Matthias Gilbertson, esq. of Egham-hill, Surrey.

Feb. 5. At Byfleet, at an advanced age, Isabella, relict of John Glegg, esq. Baldock.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 2.* At Winchelsea, aged 88, Mary, relict of Robert Stileman, esq.

Jan. 7. At Hastings, Edward Wetenhall, esq. late of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Jan. 14. At the vicarage, Wadhurst, in her 94th year, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. J. Gardiner, formerly Rector of Yardley Hastings, Northamptonshire.

Feb. 3. Aged 75, Ann-Farncombe, eldest daugh. of the late John Challen, and sister of Stephen Challen, of Schermanbury Park, Sussex, esq.

Feb. 8. Aged 60, Charles Aldridge, esq. His body was interred in the family vault at Nuthurst.

WARWICK.—*Jan. 14.* At Juttle Hill, near Nuneaton, aged 84, Wm. Wood, esq. formerly of Charter-house, near Newbold Verdon, where he resided upwards of fifty years.

Jan. 16. At Birmingham, in his 80th year, Captain Buckley, late of Rugeley.

Jan. 18. At Birmingham, aged 71, Mr. Prichard Smith, solicitor, youngest son of the Rev. Richd. Smith, formerly rector of Eyton, and Vicar of Welling-

ton, Salop, and brother of the late Rev. John Smith, of Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham.

At Leamington, aged 55, Miss Diana Manners Sutton, eldest daughter of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and sister of the present Viscount Canterbury.

Feb. 9. Aged 81, John Weston, esq. of Over Whitacre.

WILTS.—*Jan.* At an advanced age, the widow of Edward Joye, esq. of Devizes.

Jan. 23. Aged 19, Emily Constantia, eldest dau. of Edw. Bayntun, esq. of Bromham.

Lately. At Chilton-house, Elizabeth, relict of John Hughes, esq. of Broadhinton.

YORK.—*Jan. 26.* Aged 74, T. A. Terrington, esq. of Hull.

At Maunby-house, Eleanor, wife of T. S. Walker, esq. eldest dau. of the Rev. J. D. Wastell, of Risby.

Feb. 2. Aged 60, Henry Standish, esq. of Doncaster.

Aged 46, Thomas Grimston, esq. M.D. of Ripon.

Feb. 14. Aged 30, Mary, the wife of John L. Hammond, esq. of Firley Hall, near Bedale.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Tongwyrddlas Whitchurch, Glamorganshire, Thomas Matthew, in his 107th year, having been born in May, 1732. He continued to work on the road until he was 105.

Feb. 13. At Swansea, aged 80 years, Geo. Cox, esq. of Shaftesbury, formerly Fifehead-house.

SCOTLAND.—At Ammondell, the Right Hon. Elizabeth-Rae, Countess of Buchan. She was the youngest daughter of the late John Hervey, esq. and was united to the Earl of Buchan the 26th of June, 1830. It was his Lordship's second marriage. Her ladyship has left a daughter, Lady Elizabeth Erskine, born in 1834.

Jan. 13. At Edinburgh, Mary Stuart, second dau. of Capt. Trotter, of Ballindean.

Jan. 22. At Edinburgh, aged 54, the Rt. Hon. Christian Countess dowager of Dalhousie. She was the only dau. and heiress of Charles Brown, esq.; was married in 1805, and left a widow on the 21st March last, having had issue three sons, of whom the present Earl is the only survivor.

Jan. 23. At Aberdeen, aged 45, Stephen Pellatt, esq.

IRELAND.—*Dec. 19.* At Netley, co. Mayo, Isabella Antoinette, wife of H. Knox, esq. youngest dau. of J. Peel, esq. of Barton-under-Needwood.

Dec. 31. Mr. J. Orr, of Belfast, banker, whilst driving in his carriage,

Jan. 20. At Dublin, Henry Kyle, esq. brother of the Lord Bishop of Cork.

Jan. 25. At the seat of the Earl of Charlemont, in his 33rd year, the Rt. Hon. Robert-Bermingham, Viscount Clements, M.P. for co. Leitrim, eldest son of the present Earl of Leitrim, by Mary, eldest dau. and coh. of William Bermingham, esq. His Lordship was a captain in the Prince of Wales's Donegal militia, and in politics professed Whig principles. Lord Clements sat for the county in the Parliaments of 1826 and 1830, but lost his election in 1831; he was, however, re-elected in 1835 and in 1837. Dying unmarried, his next brother, the Hon. William Skeffington Clements, becomes Lord Clements, and heir apparent to the earldom. The present lord was lately a Lieutenant in the 37th foot, and aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

EAST INDIES.—*June* 1. At Mucktal, Capt. William Thomas Pollok, only surviving son of Major-Gen. Thomas Pollok, Madras Inf.

June 15. At Hydrabad, Maj. J. Cameron, C.B. Hon E. I. C. service.

July 1. At Whenadabad, Capt. Wm. Chambers, 13th N. Inf. second son of R. Chambers, esq. formerly of Whitbourne-court, co. Heref.

July 24. At Mirzapore, Bengal, Bengal, Major Smallpage, Hon. E. I. C. service.

Aug. 19. At Agra, aged 28, Lieut. H. B. Walker, in the Hon. Company's service.

Sept. 1. At Kurmaul, Bengal, Capt. Keily, 13th regt.

At Guntoor, Madras, James Woodfoorde, M.D. eldest son of the late James Woodforde, M.D. of Castle Cary.

Sept. 7. At Morelmein, Madras, Lieut. C. Hopton, H. M. 63d regt. by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece as he was returning from a shooting excursion: son of the Rev. J. Hopton, of Canon Froome, Herefordshire.

Oct. 4. At Badegherry, Capt. Thomas Atkinson, 13th light dragoons.

Oct. 5. At Calcutta, aged 19, Edward Henry, second son of the Rev. Richard Budd, B.D. Rector of Ruanlanihorn, in Cornwall.

Oct. 9. Near Coodoor, of cholera, Capt. Peppercorne, 16th Madras N. Inf.

Oct. 18. On board the Protector, East Indiaman, lost in a hurricane off Calcutta, aged 18, Edward Francis, second son of Capt. Edward Bedwell Law, of Staplegrove-lodge.

Oct. 20. At Loodianab, Lieut. Thomas Andrew Halliday, 45th Bengal N. Inf.

Oct. 22. At Secundrabad, Isabella, wife of Lieut. Clement Newsam, Madras Army, third dau. of the Rev. William Waters, Rector of Rippingale, Linc.

Oct. 30. At Bombay, Capt. J. B. Hamilton, 1st light cavalry.

Nov. 4. At Calabar, Lieut.-Cotgrave, 15th N. Inf.

By suicide, Capt. Kewney, Assistant Quarter-master-gen. 1st division grand army.

Nov. 7. At Cattack, Bengal, Lieut. Herbert Apperley, 6th N. Inf. eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Apperley.

Nov. 17. At Calcutta, John Bell, esq. superintendant of the Customs.

Nov. 22. At Bangalore, Major Lang, 13th light drag.

At Calcutta, Joseph Warton, sixth son of the late Robert Newton Lee, esq. of Coldrey, Hampshire.

Lately. Lieut. Halladay, Shah Shoojah's service.

Lieut. Black, 17th N. Inf. from a fall from his horse.

WEST INDIES. *Oct.* 26. In Jamaica, Mary, wife of Major Baines, third dau. of the late Robert Lucus. D.D. Rector of Ripple, Worc.

Nov. 13. At Barbadoes, Major Robert Noble Crosse, K. H. 36th regiment.

Dec. 14. At Demerara, aged 48, Alex. Baillie, esq. of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Commander Horatio Stopford Nixon, commanding the Ringdove 16. He was made Lieut. July 1819; promoted to the command of the Arachne sloop, on the West India station, July 1829, and paid off from that vessel, at Davenport, July 1830.

Lately. In Jamaica, Ann Eliza, wife of J. R. Kitchen, esq.

At Tobago, Lieut. George W. Blunt, 89th Regiment, youngest son of Lieut. Gen. Blunt.

Dec. 20. At Barbadoes, Villers A. Surtees, Lieut. 52nd Light Inf. son of the Rev. J. Surtees, Preb. of Bristol.

ABROAD. *Jan.* 10. Col. John Allcock Clement, commanding the Royal Artillery in Ceylon. He was made Second Lieut, 1796. First Lieut. 1798, Second Capt. 1804, Captain 1809, brevet Major, 1814, Lieut. Colonel, 1827.

Oct. 4. At the Cape of Good Hope, in her 80th year, Emerentia, relict of Peter John Truter, esq. Church Commissioners in that colony.

Oct. 17. Lieut. Wallet, only son of Brev.-Major of Wallett, commandment of Jeffna. He was killed by an elephant, when elephant hunting near Colombia.

Nov. 20. At Paris, James Mahon,

esq. for many years an eminent merchant in the West Indies.

Nov. 22. At Bucharest, Margaret Charlotte, wife of R. G. Colquhoun, esq. of Fincastle, H. B. M.'s consul-general there, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Hog, esq. of Newliston, N.B.

Nov. 24. At Toulouse, aged 66, John Banks Hunter, esq. son of the celebrated Major John Hunter, distinguished for his gallantry at the capture of St Lucia.

Nov. 26. At Madeira, in his 33rd year, Mr. George William Watts, of Peerless Pool, City-road.

Nov. 27. At Florence, aged 27, Henrietta, wife of Capt. C. Ricketts, R.N. youngest dau. of Col. Tempest, of Tong Hall, Yorkshire.

At Warsaw, in his 63rd year, Louis Osinski, referendary of state, and one of the most distinguished writers of Poland. He was formerly professor of literature in the ancient university of Warsaw, and latterly occupied the posts of member of the council of public instruction and director of the theatre. He wrote and translated from the French several tragedies, comedies, and operas, and was the first who introduced *Corneille* into Poland.

Dec. 4. At Geneva, Edward, only son of Edw. Rogers, esq. of Stanage Park, near Ludlow.

In Kingston, Upper Canada, Major Allan Cameron, R. Art. an officer of great experience and bravery; he had served in every quarter of the globe.

Dec. 17. At Blenheim, Upper Canada, Lieut. E. Adams, late of 55th Reg.

Dec. 18. At Gibraltar, Thomas J. Dundas, esq. Ensign 48th Reg. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. T. L. Dundas, Rector of Harpole, Northamptonshire, and nephew of the late Earl of Zetland.

At Rennes, aged 77, Mrs. Annabella Plumptre, dau. of the late Rev. Plumptre, Pres. of Queen's Coll. Cambridge.

Dec. 21. At Boulogne, Eliza, wife of Major Osborn (retired), Madras army, last surviving child of the late Sherard Todington, esq. of Medbourn, Leic.

Dec. 27. M. Langlois, the celebrated historical painter, and member of the Institute and Legion of Honour.

Lately. Drowned, in Columbia river, while in command of one of the ships of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company, David Home, esq. formerly H.C.S. second son of the late James Home, esq. of Linthouse, Edinburghshire.

At Toronto, Canada, the Hon. Duncan Cameron, Provincial Secretary and Registrar.

In Catalonia, Capt. Frederick Miles, of the Oporto Grenadiers, a native of Wilts.

At Bremen, in his 28th year, A. Woolrych, esq. youngest son of the late J. A. Woolrych, esq. formerly of Weobly, Herefordshire.

At Paris, a descendant of the celebrated philosopher Descartes; a clerk of the Prefecture of the Seine. Owing to his great ancestor's name, he had been pensioned by Louis XVI., the Republic, Napoleon, Louis XVIII., and Charles X. He has left a family in the utmost poverty.

At the Hospital at Chaillot, the Polish General Wroniecki. He was in the prime of life, and was one of the most distinguished officers of the Polish army, created by the Grand Duke Constantine. His works on the Art of War are highly esteemed.

At Broglie, in Normandy, the Duchess De Broglie, grand-daughter to Necker, and daughter to the celebrated Madame de Staël. Her life was a beautiful model of female excellence. She is survived by her husband, with whom she passed five-and-twenty years of uninterrupted happiness; two sons, the youngest only three years of age, and one daughter, married to the Viscomte D'Haussonville.

On her estate of Biala-Cerkiew, in her 80th year, the celebrated Countess Brantiska, niece of Potemkin. She had been a favourite of the Empress Catharine, on which account the Emperor Alexander always treated her with the utmost distinction and respect, addressing her by the name of *matushka*, or mother. The Countess has left an enormous fortune, which will be partly inherited by Count Woronzow, her son-in-law.

At New York, Old Daponte, the Italian poet. It is said that Mozart died in his arms. He lays claim to the poetry of "Don Giovanni," "Marriage of Figaro," and a host of operas.

Mr. Willam Field, of Launceston, another wealthy convict, and the Sam Terry of Van Diemen's land, has left property to the amount of 300,000*l.* The widow receives 500*l.* per ann. for life. The remainder is to be equally divided amongst the four sons of the testator.

At Nice, Mary, relict of Nath. Cavenagh, late of Bath, and of co. Wexford.

At Dresden, Arthur Hughes, esq. brother-in-law to Lord Petre. He was the 4th and youngest son of the Rev. Sir Robert Hughes, the 3rd Bart. of East Bergholt, Suffolk, and was married to the Hon. Anna Maria Petre on the 16th Jan. last.

At Sea, on board her Majesty's ship Buffalo, aged 25, W. F. Christie, esq. late of 80th regt.

At Leghorn, Captain William Elton, 7th Dragoon Guards.

At Grenada, Capt. H. Jarvis, 70th foot, son of Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, Donnington-hall, co. Lincoln.

At Rome, the veteran German artist, Joseph Anthony Koch.

At Pau, Basses Pyrenees, Caroline, fourth daughter of the late Jas. Pearse, esq. of Lydbrook, Glouc.

At Gibraltar, aged 40, Major Reed, of the 48th.

At Florence, Madlle. Blasis, the accomplished songstress.

Jan. 1. At Rome, aged 20, Edmund eldest son of Aaron Asher Goldsmid esq. of Cavendish-sq.

Jan. 6. At Malta, aged 28, James Charles Henry Harrison, R.N. Mate of H. M. S. Bellerophon, eldest son of the late Major T. J. Harrison, of the Royal Artillery.

Jan. 10. At Rome, in his 80th year, W. Earle, esq.

Jan. 16. At Chaillot, near Paris, aged 64, Charles Lloyd, esq.

Jan. 17. At Malta, in the house of her brother the Right Hon. J. H. Frere, Susanna, only surviving dau. of the late John Frere, esq. of Roydon, Norfolk.

Jan. 31. At Heidelberg, in the duchy of Baden, aged 42, Augustus James Edmund Vautier, esq.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 29 to Feb. 19, 1839.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males	553	Males	547					
Females	530	Females	548		2 and 5	118	50 and 60	101
					5 and 10	58	60 and 70	126
					10 and 20	31	70 and 80	79
					20 and 30	73	80 and 90	31
Whereof have died under two years old...261				30 and 40	106	90 and 100	4	
				40 and 50	106			

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Feb. 25.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
77	5	40	10	26	3	49	3	40	9	41	9

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 25.

Farnham Pockets, 7*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*—Kent Bags, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Feb. 25.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 25.	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	2,462 Calves 70
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	19,050 Pigs 249
Pork.....	5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, Feb. 25.

Walls Ends, from 19*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 18*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 5*l*s. 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 49*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 9*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 10*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 218.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81. — Grand Junction, 194.—Kennet and Avon, 29½.— Leeds and Liverpool, 740. — Regent's, 16. — Rochdale, 109.—London Dock Stock, 68¾.—St. Katharine's, 111.— West India, 115½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 200.—Grand Junction Water-Works, 70.—West Middlesex, 103½.—Globe Insurance, 145.—Guardian, 40. — Hope, 6. — Chartered Gas, 53½.—Imperial Gas, 50.—Phoenix Gas, 29.—Independent Gas, 48.—General United Gas, 39.—Canada Land Com-pany, 28.—Reversionary Interest, 133.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26, 1839, to February 25, 1839, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	35	37	32	30, 18	cloud. snow
27	32	34	32	, 28	do. fair
28	31	36	32	29, 90	do.
29	35	39	30	, 48	do. rainsnow
30	25	32	27	, 19	do. do. do.
31	30	33	28	, 10	snow
Fe. 1	29	36	32	30, 00	cloudy
2	33	38	36	, 04	do. fair
3	37	41	36	29, 87	do. do.
4	40	44	48	, 80	fair, cloudy
5	44	47	43	30, 10	cloudy, rain
6	42	44	45	, 16	do. do.
7	49	53	48	, 28	do. do.
8	49	51	52	, 34	do. do.
9	52	54	47	, 30	do. do.
10	45	48	39	, 46	do. fair

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	41	49	44	, 40	cloudy, fair
12	44	48	46	, 25	do. do.
13	40	48	43	, 44	fair, cloudy
14	47	55	39	29, 90	cloudy
15	42	48	44	30, 04	fair
16	41	45	34	29, 50	rain
17	40	43	32	, 43	fa. cloud. sn.
18	36	34	31	, 50	snow, cloud.
19	33	39	37	, 54	cloudy, fair
20	35	39	36	, 40	do.
21	34	39	32	30, 20	do. fair
22	45	51	50	29, 80	cloudy, rain
23	52	50	39	, 60	rain, fair
24	41	48	38	, 76	fair, cloudy.
25	40	44	37	, 68	do. do. sno.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 29, 1839, to February 26, 1839, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	203	93 1/4	92 5/8	100	100	100	15 1/8			255 1/2	61 63 pm.	63 66 pm.
30		93 3/8	92 5/8	100	100	100	15 1/8				61 63 pm.	64 66 pm.
31	202 1/2	93 3/8	92 5/8	100	100	100				254 1/4	62 64 pm.	64 67 pm.
1	203	93 3/8	92 5/8	100	100	100	15 1/8			255	64 pm.	66 68 pm.
2	203	93 1/4	92 1/2	100	100	100	15 1/8		104 1/8	255		66 68 pm.
4	203	93 1/4	92 1/2	100	100	100	15			255	62 64 pm.	66 68 pm.
5	203	93 1/8	92 3/8	100	100	100 3/4	15 1/8					66 68 pm.
6	203	93 7/8	92 3/8	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 7/8	15 1/8			254	63 61 pm.	67 64 pm.
7	202 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	100 1/8	100 1/4	99 5/8	15			252	61 pm.	66 64 pm.
8	203	93	92 1/4	100 1/8	100	99 4/4	15	90 7/8		252 3/4		66 64 pm.
9		93	92 1/4		100	99 7/8	15				62 64 pm.	64 66 pm.
11	203	93 1/4	92 3/8	100	100	100	15 1/8			253	64 61 pm.	65 63 pm.
12	203 1/2	93 1/4	92 3/8	100	100 1/8	100 1/8	15 1/8		103			62 64 pm.
13	205 1/2	93 3/8	92 5/8	100	100 1/8	100 1/8	15 1/8			254 1/2	63 61 pm.	63 65 pm.
14	205 1/2	93 1/2	92 3/4	100	100 1/4	100 1/4				254 1/2	63 61 pm.	63 65 pm.
15	205 1/2	93 1/2	92 3/4	100	100 1/4	100 1/4				253 1/2	63 pm.	63 65 pm.
16	206	93 1/4	93	100 1/4	101	100 3/8	15 1/8				61 63 pm.	63 66 pm.
18		93 5/8	93 5/8	100	100 7/8	100 3/8	15 1/8					58 61 pm.
19	206	93 5/8	92 7/8	101	100	100 3/8	15 1/8			257	64 62 pm.	60 58 pm.
20	205 1/2	93 1/4	93	101 7/8	101	100 3/8	15 1/8				64 62 pm.	59 60 pm.
21	206	93 5/8	92 7/8	101 1/4	101 7/8	100 3/8	15 1/8			257 3/4	62 64 pm.	61 pm.
22	206	93 5/8	92 7/8		101	100 3/8	15 1/8			256 3/4		62 60 pm.
23	206	93 5/8	92 7/8		100	100 1/2	15 1/8			257 1/2		63 62 pm.
25	206	93 5/8	92 3/8	101 1/8	100 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/8	91 1/8		257 1/2	65 pm.	62 64 pm.
26	205 1/2	93 5/8	92 7/8	101 1/8	100 1/2	100 1/2	15 1/8			257 3/4	65 pm.	65 64 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1839.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of WINCHESTER HOUSE, London.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In answer to "BEDFORDIENSIS," Mr. BRITTON says he has no wish to intrude his advice unasked, nor has he any inclination to undertake a Topographical Work on Bedfordshire. He is, however, gratified to find that either "BEDFORDIENSIS," or the Committee, are prepared to proceed with something superior to "a few illustrative prints," and that they are sincere in prosecuting a History that may be worthy of the county and of themselves. A little admonition from strangers may expedite this *desideratum*; and if the gentlemen of the county neglect to accomplish their task; if they attempt to publish only a few topographical prints, either etchings, or lithographed drawings, or engravings, similar to those connected with Lysons's "Magna Britannia," they must not be surprised, and ought not to feel offended, if the true lover of Topography finds fault with them. If, however, the Committee, "BEDFORDIENSIS," or any other person or persons, is or are preparing "a genuine County History," no one will more sincerely rejoice than J. B. He was prompted to write the hasty remarks which have provoked the censure of "BEDFORDIENSIS," by seeing a prospectus for a series of lithographed prints, with topographical notices of places, to be published under the sanction and patronage of a committee of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county. Such a work did not seem to require "the hands of some one of approved experience and ability in matters of antiquity, history, genealogy and heraldry;" but if such "hands" are now employed in preparing a proper County History, it is hoped there will be heads to appreciate, and purses to support the undertaking.

J. O. HALLIWELL remarks:—"It may not be generally known to your readers that the Treatise on the Astrolabe, by Chaucer, is a literal translation from a Tract on the same subject in the Sanscrit, one MS. of which is preserved in the library of the East India House. Chaucer may have translated it from an Arabic or a Latin version. At the end of his preface, addressed to his son Lewis, he admits that it is only a translation, and expressly affirms that he states it to save himself from the charge of plagiarism;—'by this word shall I sleen envie.' The following MSS. of this work have not, I think, been noticed in any work as Chaucer's, Bib. Trin. Coll. Cantab. R. XV. 18 (the first 39 chapters); Coll. Joh. Cantab. E. 2; both of which are fairly written on vellum in the first half of the 15th century, and do not contain

Chaucer's name. This Tract sustained its reputation for a long time; so late as 1585, Gabriel Harvey says, that it contains 'pregnant rules to manie worthie purposes.' (MS. note in his copy of Blagrove's 'Mathematical Jewel' in the British Museum)."

RUSTICUS is informed, that the reason why the Royal Pardons, granted during the reign of Henry V., and in other reigns, contain mention of many very extraordinary crimes, is because they were drawn up to include every description of crime whatever.

We shall be glad if IGNORAMUS will favour us with the loan of the ancient seal, inscribed ALEZ · OSTRE · VENEZ · TOST ·; and the others also, if convenient.

With regard to the plates in Debrett's Peerage: the arms of Granville should have been described as the third quartering, both of the Duke of Sutherland and Earl Granville; they are, *Gules, three clari- rions or*, and are the arms of the old Earls of Bath, &c.; the arms of the family of Grenville are, as our Correspondent says, Vert, on a cross argent three torteauxes; and the Grenvilles bear this coat, although descended, or claiming descent, from the old family of *Granville*.

Our anonymous Correspondent at Birmingham has been peculiarly unfortunate. There are very few parish registers indeed that would not furnish some entries of interest; but we have turned over the several pages which he has so carefully traced out, and we have not found any that appear at all interesting. We trust that application such as his will, in the next case, be better rewarded; but he must recollect that the useful antiquary is like the bee, which gathers in the sweets from all the flowers, not like the mole, which buries itself under a crumbling hillock.

P. 316. Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Hawker was not the father of the young man whose death occurred as mentioned in this page. Sir Samuel had eight sons, and two daughters. The names of the former are as follow:—1. Lieut. Ernest Augustus Hawker, Paymaster of the 3rd Dragoon Guards; 2. George, Lieut. R. Art., died 1837; 3. Henry, Lieut. R.N.; 4. Francis-Alfred, in the Audit Office; 5. Charles, in the Ordnance Office; 6. Samuel; 7. Octavius; and 8. Stapylton. Edward Hawker, who accidentally lost his life by a gun-shot, in a boat off Guernsey, was the only son of Mr. Charles Hawker, the youngest brother of the General.

P. 328. For 6350*l.* read 1350*l.*

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

ATTILA, KING OF THE HUNS, A POEM,

BY THE HONOURABLE AND REV. WILLIAM HERBERT.—1838.

AN Epic Poem ought to be founded on a subject that is important and national : because so great a work of art should be wrought out of a material correspondent to its dignity and worth ; and it is only by exciting great interest—by lofty representations of life—by masterly delineation of character, and by the charm of harmonious and beautiful narration, that it can hope to command attention through its long and extended narrative. The story of the Iliad, therefore, was most judiciously chosen : the story was listened to as a subject of authentic history ; the war which it describes, was most national and important ; the spirit of patriotism kindled when the first chords of the Homeric Lyre were struck ; the favour of the audience was pre-engaged, and they came to the recitation of the poem with feelings propitiated by the subject, and prepared for admiration. A rich and living picture of the heroic times of Greece was presented : its lofty traditions—its cherished recollections—its scenes of simplicity and of grandeur, were given with a dramatic developement of character, and an almost historical fidelity of narration. The poem itself was a *monarchical* one ;—but the history of its hero-kings, (so deeply was the very soul of poetry transfused through it,) was endured even in the fastidious republic of Solon, and was cherished amid the severer institutions of Lycurgus. The Æneid had some of the same advantages, as it flattered the pride of the Romans, with the splendour of their origin, and the renown of their founder.

————— “genus unde Latinum
Albanique Patres, atque alta moenia Romæ.”

When, however, a poem of this kind is not founded on national history, the greatness and importance of its subjects should be secured ; it should not be supported on any narrow and peculiar way of thinking, or any favorite and systematical prejudices : but as a learned and judicious Critic expresses,—“there should breathe throughout the poem a spirit alive to every feeling which can make an impression on our nature, and extending to every circumstance and condition in the great family of man.” This was in a great degree effected by Tasso, who selected one of the finest subjects for the display of his poetical genius which the pages of modern history could give, and in which the real point of interest still secures our sympathy, amidst the unworthy motives that surrounded it, the baser feelings which degraded it, and the mingled folly and superstition with which it was carried into effect. In our own country, Milton, after due deliberation, rejecting all themes of partial interest, and even the favorite hero of his youthful fancy,

ARTHURUMQUE etiam sub terris bella moventem,

drew from the records of Scripture a subject at once so magnificent and comprehensive, that almost any genius but his, would have been unequal to sustain its weight. And if those who admire, and those who understand the high excellence of this immortal work, have been for the most part confined to his own country,* it does not arise from the defects of the poem being overlooked, or its beauties being exaggerated by national partiality; but rather from the radical differences of national tastes, (as exhibited strongly in the English and French drama), from the insuperable difficulties of a foreign language, and a style of versification unknown to almost every other people. Of the present poem, its author, Mr. Herbert, says in his dedication to Mr. Hallam,—“The foundation of the Pagan empire of Rome was the noble subject of the *Æneid*; that which I have chosen is the firm establishment of Christianity by the discomfiture of the mighty attempts of Attila to form a new Anti-Christian dynasty on the wreck of the temporal power of Rome, at the end of the term of twelve hundred years, to which its duration had been limited by the forebodings of the heathens. The grandeur of the subject is undeniable, and the deep consolations of Christianity give it an advantage over any heathen materials.” In such opinions we agree; and yet we must say, that the greatness of the subject is not alone to be considered; but whether it can be embodied in the representation of some heroic character, through whom its fates and fortunes should be wrought out. The abstract greatness of the subject must be presented to us, through our sympathies with personal character and adventure. The spirit of patriotism will then appear in the noble form of Leonidas—all the glories in the fleeting life of man be assembled in the character of Achilles—and Virtue herself be content to be admired in the severe and stoical garb of Cato. In the poems of Tasso and of Spenser, the interest is too little concentrated, and some degree therefore of languor in the narrative is the consequence. But in Mr. Herbert’s poem, the chief character is unfortunately placed in direct opposition to the triumph of the cause, in which we are called upon to rejoice. Attila is the hero of the poem; yet we must execrate his character, delight in his reverses, and triumph in his destruction. We do not think that any skilfulness or ingenuity of the poet could overcome this difficulty; because the authority of history, and the comparative proximity of events, rejected much fictitious embellishment: it is inherent in the choice of the subject. Mr. Herbert’s poem we also think deficient in force and variety of character; and here also he was closely bound by the chain of historical truth, and obliged to furnish many personages of the plot from his own resources: there was nothing very poetical in the genius of Aëtius, and nothing very captivating in the character of Honoria. Not much can be made even of a whole Bench of Bishops, with their lawn sleeves and wigs, in an epic poem: and consequently Leo, the Roman pontiff, scarcely rises to the dignity of a poetical character. The loss of all copious and authentic history of this eventful period has been of much disadvantage

* Voltaire ridicules the *Paradise Lost*, whenever he mentions it, and compares it to the works of Racine. But we must recollect that it was translated into German blank verse, and the translation published in Germany within *twelve* years after its appearance in England. As such a translation must have occupied its author, we should think, some years, it thus appears that this poem was known and read in Germany almost as soon as it was printed here. This is, perhaps, to be attributed to the Presbyterian or Independent clergy, who left England at the Restoration, and settled in Moravia, Switzerland, &c.

to the Poet; and narrowed the circle of the facts with which he could have enriched and diversified his narrative: the Poet, therefore, could draw so little of character, adventure, and incidents from history, he has been led, in order to supply himself with sufficient subject, to indulge at great length in those parts which are employed in the description of supernatural agency, and in reflections which are introduced as from the Poet's own mouth. Certainly, to our judgment, the succession of events in the narrative is not sufficiently rapid; and the four first books particularly have little in them to arouse curiosity, either by succession of incidents, or delineation of character. Our first sympathies commence in the fifth book with the guilt and sorrow of Honoria. But now, to these opinions, whether right or wrong, we must add that the poem, viewed as a whole, is a composition of no common excellence; and could only have been written by a person of very considerable poetical talents, of sound knowledge, and various learning. Mr. Herbert has made excellent use of his intimate acquaintance with the northern legends, as well as with classical literature. The history of the Sorceress Hilda, is well filled up by the legends from the Songs of the Scalds and the Teutonic fables. The poetical conception of the sentiments, and expression is correct and chaste, to which is added a sustained dignity of language and metre throughout. The general tone of colouring is rich and effective; the versification masculine, harmonious, and nearer the model of the Miltonic dignity than any other. There are passages of high excellence, both pathetic and sublime. The fable, on the whole, is skilfully and well constructed, or if there is a defect on this head, it is that the various component parts are not sufficiently intermingled and conjoined. To speak of any work of high and elevated art being generally popular, is to suppose that the result of the applications of the finest and most recondite principles is understood by the vulgar. The poem before us is too learned, its diction is too elaborate, and it requires too much knowledge and attention in the reader, to suppose that it will ever amuse the vacant hours of the indolent, be bedaubed with flattery in the venal periodicals, or quoted with the frothy and affected enthusiasm of fashionable conversation. But it is a poem which the scholar, the poet, and the man of taste will read with satisfaction, and it is the production of a mind, the literary and poetical resources of which, are of no common order. If it holds a rank in public estimation inferior to some eminent examples of poetical genius in the same line, it is a fate which experience and even the laws of nature appear to mark as inevitable. To imitate without the hope of rivalry, seems the parsimonious inheritance of us the younger born: therefore, in these later days of declining genius, we must be content with the humble aspiration—"Ut Transeundi spes non sit, magna tamen est dignitas subsequendi."—We now proceed to a short analysis of the poem.

The first book opens with a view of the field of battle of Chalons, the night after the partial defeat of Attila, by the united forces under Aëtius.

——— " Within his camp
 Stood Attila, unbroken, undismay'd
 By that disastrous hour, his Pagan host,
 Beneath unnumber'd banners mustering,
 Various and many tongued—in this agreed,
 Firm trust on him their leader—him revered
 Even as a god, with courage desperate,
 That little heeded life; and by reverse
 Unshaken. O'er that field, where battle's din

Had seem'd a voice from Erebus, now reign'd
 Stern silence, save where moans of agony
 Came on the night-breeze, or the howl of wolves
 From Ardenne gathering to their loathsome feast
 Made the deep stillness horrible."

The death and obsequies of Theodoric, the Gothic King, are then commemorated, and the preparations made in the camp of Attila against a fresh attack. When morning dawned, the King of the Huns looked from his inviolated ramparts,

"Stretching his sight athwart morn's misty shroud
 To the hostile hills, so haply to descry
 Ambush or fraud; when close before him pass'd,
 Bounding with nimble step, a beauteous doe,
 White as the snowy wreaths of Mænalus,
 Untrodden by the hunter. Such a form,
 Perfect in symmetry, might well have woo'd
 Chaste Dian from her incense-breathing shrine
 To the lone quests of forests, or allured
 Unshorn Adonis from the fragrant kiss
 Of his love-lighted queen. It seem'd not born
 Like the rude dwellers of the ferny brake,
 To crop the dewy lawn: rather to lie
 In gentle idling by the mossy grot*
 Of some ærial nymph, there fed with cates
 Ambrosial, or disport on Flora's lap,
 Light as the breath of Zephyr. Strange it seem'd,
 A thing so meek by nature, form'd to shun
 Man's walk, and chief such walks where strife had loosed
 The dogs of carnage, over heaps of slain
 Should bound unscared, brushing the bloody dew
 With unstain'd hoofs. * * *
 It stopp'd, and fearless on the Hunnish King
 Turn'd its full orbs, as if for him alone
 Its eyes had vision."

Reminded by the appearance of this animal, of a similar occurrence which first led the Huns into Europe, and believing it to have been sent by the spirits—the unknown beings from whom he sprang—Attila invites them to appear to him:

———— "At these bold words
 The snow-white forester, that all the while
 With heedless nostril snuff'd the gory sod,
 Fix'd him with startled eye: then, bounding swift,
 Fled northward, where unmeasured waste of woods,
 Dark Arduenna, stretch'd beyond the bank
 Of Meuse, and Axona's deep-gurgling stream."

Thus the first book ends. The second opens with the description of the wild pursuit by Attila, who

———— "still kept
 The chase in view, where wide behind his course
 Stretch'd dreary Arduenna. By a rock
 Stupendous, that o'erbrow'd the pathless brake
 In that unmeasured solitude, the deer
 Vanish'd, ingulph'd in shade. The baffled Hun,

* On the white hart of singular size and beauty that appeared to guide and animate the march of the Catholic army under Clovis, see Gibbon's *Roman History*, vol. iii. c. 38. It is still named "the ford of the hart."

Uncertain, paused ;—the while his fiery horse,
 Ungovernable, paw'd the desert turf,
 Neighing, and snuff'd the air, and chafed, as if
 Voices man knew not, sights unseen and strange,
 To him were manifest. Anon from far
 The thunderous gallop of ten thousand hoofs
 And other neighings answer'd, till the rush
 Of countless legions, heard, but undescried,
 Came sweeping by. The cheerly morning air
 Turn'd loathsome, like a blast from charnel vaults,
 And darkness grew around, &c."

Alaric found himself at the abode of Aliorune, the progenitress of the Huns, together with her sisters and the dæmons which they had espoused in the wilderness. *The powers of Heathendom are now arrayed against Christianity.* Alaric "swears the eternal curse against Heaven's-holiest." A vision then is presented to him by the Arch-fiend of all the celestial mysteries, and afterwards of the power of Satan's dominion on earth, and, lastly, of

——— " the sulphurous surge
 Which lashes that dread shore, whence souls, that err
 Thro' the broad way to that eternal goal
 Find no return !"—this said, with hellish might
 He rent the pall of darkness, and beneath
 Tremendous gaped the unfathomable gulph.
 A momentary vision, and a crash,
 Wherewith hell's portals rang, revealed to man
 What voice may not unfold, nor mind conceive."

This vision is suddenly broken off, and we will give the description of the fearful apparition, the account of which closes the second book.

——— " Silent mused the Hun,
 As reckless of the gloom, not unaware
 What power beside him stood, when far aloof
 Sounded that wizard horn, at midnight oft
 Heard in the Hercynian wilds (the peasant's dread),
 A strange and thrilling strain :—' Thou hear'st the chase
 Of once thy proud forefather,' darkling spoke
 The sprite unseen, ' Nembrod, renown'd of yore,
 A mighty hunter once, and tyrant king.
 At stillest hour each night he winds his horn,
 Still trooping over moss and forest drear
 After the chase,—till him his blood-hounds rend,
 Nightly raised up, to feast the insatiate maw
 Of that fell pack.' He stopt'd, for nigher now
 Rang the wild huntsman's horn, a fearful call,
 Whereat each savage in his tangled lair
 Upstart, from the wilds of Curdistan,
 Of Ashur-Nineveh, to Kiölen's ridge,
 And with Cerberean throats bay'd horribly
 A thousand elfin dogs. These sounds intent
 The Hunnish courser knows,—with ears erect,
 Nostrils distended wide, and eyes like coals
 Of glowing fire, he snuffs the welcome blast,
 And once more, nothing doubtful, though thick night
 With raven wing encircles him, renews
 The ungovernable race. With whoop and cry,
 And yells of hellish discord, brake and cliff
 The ravenous howl reverberate ; and oft
 A lash, more dread than the relentless scourge

Of those snake-hair'd avengers, from whose hate
 The parricide demented flies in vain,
 Clang'd, echoing through the shades. Still onward sprung,
 Oft as that thong resounded, the pale horse
 Of Attila, precipitately borne
 To join the horrid chase, which far before
 Outstripp'd his speed—till half in distance lost,
 Shrieks of the victim torn by ruthless fangs
 Came on the fearful breeze ; then all was hush'd.
 Right glad was Attila when those sounds ceased,
 And issuing from the gloom he saw the sun
 Smile on the dewy landscape. Onward straight
 He pricks across the plain, to that huge camp
 Where thousands wait his will, to live or die."

The third book describes the camp of Attila, and the chiefs of the confederated forces ; the sacrifice of Christian captives to Mars, the Sword-God, accompanied by a somewhat learned song by Arpad, the Scythian bard : the march of the Hunnish army on Troyes, and their return to Pannonia. Of this book the most interesting part is the episode of Ostorius and Lucilia. In the fourth book, Satan is introduced surveying the nations of the globe.

" On Etna's vaporous summit darkling stood
 The adversary. Wide his sight he flung
 Upon the peopled earth, beneath him stretch'd
 In multitudinous conflietion."

Under the similitude of Cyprian he appears to the Princess Honoria, who had been banished from Ravenna to Constantinople for her intrigues, and who, under the austere guardianship of Pulcheria, was mourning her strict and secluded life.

" Pale and dejected frail Honoria sat,
 With languid eyes, that on the clear blue flood
 Of Bosphorus, and bloomy Orient hills
 Gazed wistful, while a pearl of lustrous dew
 Beneath their fringes dark unheeded fell ;
 And her unquiet bosom's rise and fall
 Seem'd struggling, underneath the silken band,
 For beauty's freedom. Of his end secure,
 A form so lovely with a heart so vain,
 The dangerous angel view'd ; for little needs
 The tempter's art, when full of lustful prime
 The pulse of youth is throbbing to his call
 Responsive. By her side, soft entering,
 Stood the dark fiend in sacred guise transform'd."

He tempts Honoria with the promise, that she is fated to be the spouse of Attila, and to sit with him enshrined on the Tarpeian :—to send pledges of her love to the Hun, and bid him claim half of Rome for her dower.

" This said, his form wax'd glorious—youth divine
 Came like a sunbeam o'er his brow, from which
 Dark hyacinthine tresses waving shook
 Ambrosial incense—odours breathing love :
 As whilom, from the bath of Gadara,
 The wizard in Decapolis call'd up
 The blooming Anteros, and sudden he
 Rose dripping hot, and shook his raven locks
 Luxuriant, and by Eros golden-hair'd,

Equal in beauty stood. So look'd the fiend
 While the new lustre which inform'd his eyes
 Spoke things unutterable. With fragrant lips
 Voluptuous, he upon her willing mouth
 Planted a glowing kiss, from which inhaled
 Shot sinful ardours to her inmost soul:
 Then vanishing in one bright stream of light,
 Soar'd as a meteor."

Then there ensues a controversy between Satan and Leo, the venerable Pontiff of Rome, on the tenets of the Marcionites, and the doctrine that there are two creating Gods, which is rather too long: Leo, however, has the best of it; and Satan flies away, and falls upon a conclave of Arian bishops, in like manner as he had entered into the swine in Galilee. Through him they swear allegiance to the Hun, and league with Heathendom. The book concludes with a denunciation of Heresy, and praise of the Established Church. The fifth book opens with a view of the court of Attila in Sicambria; rather too long, particularly as it contains allusions obscure to those not well acquainted with Scandinavian legend and literature. In the midst of a barbaric banquet there described,

"A muffled eunuch from Bizantium's coast,
 Admission craved. A ring of precious ray
 To Attila, and next a scroll, he gave,
 Traced by a feminine and skilful hand."

This letter came from the secluded daughter of Constantius.

"——— a brother's wrong withholds
 Her birthright, half Rome's empire, and immured,
 A barren victim in Pulcheria's cell,
 Unheard, unpitied, unrevenged, she sighs.
 Her hand she tenders, king of men, to thee—
 With all that appertaineth. Claim thy bride,
 And take her to thy throne of majesty."

The messenger of Honoria, however, is discovered in Bizantium. In consequence an interview takes place between the chaste empress and the guilty princess, which is rather too declamatory. Honoria is sent back to Ravenna, and her fate is thus described:

"——— Black as night
 The dungeon in Ravenna's dismal keep,
 Where thus secluded from the genial beam,
 And lost in hopeless cogitation, sat
 The fairest form in Italy: whose smile,
 In early youth exuberant with joy,
 Lit her voluptuous palaces, and gave
 Distinction with proud thoughts to whomsoe'er
 Its favours beam'd upon. Two sentinels,
 In iron armour cased, dim torches held
 Before the portal. On her lily cheek
 The sullen lustre glar'd. A fatal draught,
 Hemlock or atropa, beside her placed
 Excluded hope: one hand was on the bowl
 Irresolute; the other propp'd her brow,
 From which, neglected, the bright ringlets stream
 On her white bosom, which heaved strong and slow.
 Beside her stood, in hierarchal robes,
 Ravenna's priest; two damsels 'tired in white,
 Seem'd bridesmaids, listening for the nuptial vow

In that sepulchral chamber. One, time-blanch'd,
 With sunken orbs, that told the visual ray
 Extinguish'd, nigh the beauteous victim stood,
 And with decrepit hand a bridal ring
 Held tremulous. A coffin opposite
 Stoop open, deck'd with snow-white silk within,
 Upon whose upper face the eye might read—
 '*Honoriam, daughter of Constantius,*' wrought
 In characters of gold; a gloomy fosse
 Yawn'd thro' the floor, where stood two shapes succinct
 For their funereal labours; and prepared
 To render dust to dust."

The struggle in Honoriam's breast, and her deliberation on each terrible alternative, is well and forcibly described.

" ——— Despairing, thrice
 The deadly bowl she lifted, and thrice stopp'd,
 Appall'd, and quite unequal to confront
 The dim and unforeseen futurity:
 Slowly, at length, with no consenting will,
 And eyes averse, she stretch'd her beauteous hand,
 To that detested bridegroom, and received
 The nuptial blessing—to her anguish'd heart
 Worse than a malediction. Then burst forth
 Grief impotent. Grasping the forbidden bowl,
 Frantic she strove for what she late refused,
 The baneful drink, and, baffled, cast her limbs
 Into the loathsome grave, imploring death."

The book ends with reflections upon death very eloquently expressed; and some allusions to the author's family, part of which our readers, perhaps, would grudge to be withheld from them.

" ——— Father, whose strong mind
 Was my support, whose kindness as the spring
 Which never tarries!—Mother, of all forms
 That smiled upon my budding thoughts—most dear!
 Brothers, and thou mine only Sister, gone
 To the still grave, making the memory
 Of all my earliest time a thing wiped out,
 Save from the glowing spot which lives as fresh
 In my heart's core as when we, last in joy,
 Were gather'd round the blithe paternal board—
 Where are ye? Must your kindred spirits sleep
 For many a thousand years, till by the trump
 Roused to new being?—Will old affections then
 Burn inwardly, or all our loves gone by
 Seem but a speck upon the roll of time
 Unworthy our regard? This is too hard
 For mortals to unravel, nor has He
 Vouchsafed a clue to man, who bade us trust
 To him our weakness, and we shall wake up
 After his likeness, and be satisfied."

The sixth book opens with the following address to the Nightingale, forming a beautiful scene of repose compared with the sound of the trumpets and the tumults of war, which are to succeed:—

" Sweet bird! That like an unseen spirit sing'st
 When the rude winds are hush'd, the beaming glades
 Enrob'd with tenderest verdure, and soft airs
 Breathe fragrance, stolen from the violet rathe!

Sweet angel of the year, that, ever hid
 In loneliest umbrage, pour'st thy thrilling strain,
 By kindred warblings answered till around
 With inborn melody the covert burns
 In all its deep recesses !—Is thy song,
 The voice of the young spring, that wakes to life
 This animated world of bright and fair ?
 Earth has no music like thy witching strains
 Of liquid modulation. In those tones
 Charm'd Nature hath her lulling, not reclined
 In torpid sleep, but unto pleasure sooth'd.
 At thy delighting lull, each ice-clad stream
 Throws off its wintery slough, and glides along
 With sparkling lustre, as the snake rejects
 The scaly dress, wherein it lay benumb'd,
 And, bright in renovated beauty, wins
 Its slippery winding way ; with genial beam
 The sky resumes its radiance—the smooth lake
 Glows like a mirror, in which Nature views
 Her various garb, adorn'd with dewy herbs,
 And the fresh flowers, which gem the early year
 With springing loveliness, and promise give
 Of gorgeous and full-zoned maturity ;
 While, roused by thee, from his late frozen couch,
 Love breathes anew, and his blithe mystery
 Fills every pulse with joy. Far other sounds
 Waked vernal echoes on thy trampled banks,
 Pannonia !"—

The important and difficult siege of Aquileia is well and forcibly described ; and the general description terminates in the more interesting and pathetic adventures of Alberon, King of Camoracum, and his captive queen, from whom it appears Mr. Herbert's family derive its lineage through Charlemagne and Marcomir ; and well may these, his venerable ancestors, be proud of a descendant who can thus render their name immortal, in a language and nation that did not exist in their days.

The progress of the Hun in Italy is in the seventh book foreshown to Hilda the Sorceress, the sister and repudiated wife of Attila.

“ ——— Her nathless
 The monarch, with unholy passion smit
 Of beauteous Eskam, their gentle-blooming child,
 Cast forth abased. At eve, through philtres strange
 Entranced, to a new bridegroom she was given,
 Unconscious : by the dawn awoke to wo
 In Gunther's arms.”——

The dark fiend transports the sorceress through the air, and shows her the future destinies of Attila, reflected on the surface of a subterraneous lake in Carnia. There is much beautiful poetry in this book, though the interest of the story is not advanced by it ; indeed, the incidents of the poem hardly sustain the somewhat elaborate machinery with which they are surrounded. The last image that appears painted on the waters is also from the last scene of Attila's life.

“ ——— lo ! upon the glamorous pool
 A globe of light seem'd gathering, and anon
 Expanded, opening shapes, which dim at first
 Grew into clearness : a rich tent was there
 Of Bactrian fashion, and a maiden bright
 With all accomplishment of form and grace,

Array'd in garb of orient—at her feet
 Knelt yellow-hair'd Andages flush'd with hope :
 One lily hand he press'd, and seem'd to plead
 Love's soft petition ; and she, scarce averse,
 Turn'd from his ardent gaze her blushing cheek,
 Languidly mute : a cross of silver hung
 Beneath her bosom's silken folds half hid.
 Upon the groundsell Attila's stern form
 Stood scowling ; from his eyeballs lighten'd rage,
 Burning concupiscence, and jealous fires.
 Nor she from his fierce aspect, thus surprised,
 Shrank not abash'd : the roseate colour fled
 Her alter'd face, as fearful she uprose.
 Long on that vision look'd with anxious mien
 The mailed sorceress. Those forms unchanged
 Grew into magnitude of life and limb,
 But motionless ; like rigid statues fix'd
 With all their passions glowing—' Wherefore comes
 (Astonied Hilda cries) that dream ? why stays
 Its motion, or why fade its spectral forms ?
 Portending what ? to whom ?' for as she spake,
 Grown dim, they vanish'd in the gloomy pool.'

The whole of the eighth book is taken up with an account of the character of Aëtius, the Roman general, so extolled by Gibbon, his ambition and treachery. His villa is thus described :—

“ ————— Bosom'd deep
 Amid the fairest hills of Italy
 His villa rose :—a stately mansion, deck'd
 With spacious peristyles, marmorean stairs,
 And baths of porphyry, where Zephyrs sent
 Through ambient jasmine odoriferous airs—
 Sweet recreation. There the huge hippodrome,
 Where neighing coursers vied ; and gardens bright
 With thousand hues, where in the wide expanse
 Prison'd, as if at liberty, the choir,
 Various of note and plume, with gleamy wings
 Glanced in the sun, or from umbrageous bowers
 Pour'd melody ; and sparkling fountains play'd,
 And the clear stream ran murmuring, &c.
 * * * * * Forth he strode
 Into the airy peristyle, adorn'd
 With many a marble form, colossal busts
 Of Latin patriots in the olden time,
 And semblances of Grecian heroes, carved
 In Parian stone. The morning breeze came fresh
 Upon his spirit ; while stretching far his sight
 Through the crepusculous haze, he saw the tents,
 Where, by inaction thrall'd, his host reposed,
 Having achieved nought worthy his renown.
 A voice of other ages seem'd to breathe
 From those cold statues, which around him told
 Of fields once fought for liberty :—they bent
 Stern and unchangeable on him their brows,
 Wreathed with no ill-earned laurel ; and the soul
 Within him stirr'd, by generous thoughts impell'd,
 While his eyes rested on the rugged front
 Of that famed Spartan chief who dearly sold
 Life for his country, in the narrow glen
 'Twixt Thessaly and Phocis. Twice he turn'd
 Toward the portal, and perchance had bid
 His bold lieutenants from the bristling camp
 Advance the labarum, and northward pour

His legions, prompt to peril life and fame
 Against his country's foe—but twice turn'd back
 Him to his evil purpose the sly fiend
 That whisper'd at his ear. Illusive hopes
 Staid him upon that threshold, ne'er again
 To pluck victorious bays, or drink the applause
 That hail'd him as the bulwark once of Rome."

The ninth book opens with some reflections on the duties of life, and the praise of Washington—

"Of him, who, greater than the kings of earth,
 To young Atlantis in an upright cause
 Gave strength and liberty."

The patriotic virtues of the American form a strong contrast to the character of Valentinian, the Roman emperor, then remaining inactive, and plunged in luxury and selfish indulgence, while the armies of Attila were devastating Italy, and threatening Rome. The flight of the people into Rome, and the various rumours of Attila's march, are well and forcibly painted.

———— "Each averr'd
 The Hun was on his steps, a hideous shape,
 Engender'd by a whelp of hellish brood,
 With fangs inhuman, flesh'd in infant blood,
 And visage like a hound ;—some said he sat
 In bright Ravenna on the kingly throne ;
 Some knew him camp'd upon the rugged brow
 Right over Fæsulæ ; and some yestrene
 Had view'd his dark battalions on the plain
 Chafing round Mutina, &c."

Leo prevents the heathen sacrifices, and quells the seditious tumults of the Roman populace. His interview with Honoria, now penitent and a believer in the Christian faith, succeeds. The interview and conversation seem to us disproportionately long ; but that the main design of the poem, the triumph of Christianity, is advanced by it.

Attila, encamped on the banks of the Mincius, is threatening Rome, and the evil powers had congregated to his assistance. The Angel of God saw

—— "where, swarm'd on the crystalline heights
 Of Jura, and the Alp's huge solitudes,
 All that of spirituous nature fell
 With the Archfiend, precipitate from high ;
 Sylphids, and gnomes, and shadowy forms that flit
 Across the moonlight, and the haughtier shapes
 Of evil angels, thrones, dominions, powers,
 With all the phantom train of viewless things
 That do his bidding. Now, elate
 With triumph of anticipated sway,
 They cluster on the peaks, where human tread
 Comes not, or voice of man : a fearful sound
 Of exultation from the misty heights
 Bursts, like the thunder of the rifted ice,
 Which rolls from glen to glen, and echoed far
 Strikes the aërial pinnacles."

An embassy from Valentinian, headed by Leo, arrests his purpose. A vision of the apostles St. Peter and St. Paul appears before him, standing by the venerable Pontiff.

“ There was no voice, but close before the King
Martyr'd Barjona seem'd with splendour robed,
And he of Tarsus, his vindictive arm
Extending.”

Attila is intimidated, and is abandoned by the Evil Powers; a pestilence breaks out in the Hunnish camp; and Attila, demanding Honoria as his bride and threatening to return to Italy and wreak his vengeance on Rome, meditates his retreat to Pannonia.

In the eleventh book, the retreat of Attila to the huge circles of Hunniwar, the strong capital of the Huns, in Pannonia, is described. Then succeeds the story of Mycoltha, which is one of the most interesting in the poem. The conspiracy of Hilda follows, and the interview between Satan and Ariel, the guardian spirit of Rome. But from this book we have no room for extract.

We now arrive at the last book, which commences with some strains of commendation on “ Heaven's best workmanship,” which are not, to our taste, so happily conceived or expressed as many other parts of the poem. They serve to introduce the forced nuptials of the Christian Mycoltha with Attila. The dreadful banquet (a Thyestean meal), prepared by Hilda, is partaken of. We give our closing extract:—

“ The night was mirky, and unwholesome mist
Hung o'er the grove and high place, to the Accurst
Rear'd nigh her palace. The carouse was hush'd,
And to his bridal bower the monarch stepp'd
Secure of ill: from his voluptuous couch
Never to issue in the pride of life,
Nor gird the sword, nor fulmine more the law
That wars against the spirit. Within, more pale
Than her clear virgin robe, with mournful eyes
Set on a crucifix of silver, knelt
Mycoltha. In despair, her heart was turn'd
Unto her God, and purified by grief
Was wholly with her Maker. A still voice
Whisper'd beneath her bosom, that to him
All things are possible, and mortal strength
But chaff before His breath. She rose as calm
To meet him, as if maiden pudency
Had nought to dread. A secret strength, breathed forth
As from the Highest, who is ever nigh
Those that with faithfulness and truth approach
His throne in prayer, upheld her; and she stood
So beautiful, so tranquil, that she seem'd
A thing too sanctified for mortal love.
But not to Attila forbearance mild
Or stay of passion came. By Beauty's sight,
And that abominable meal inflamed,
His throbbing pulse beat high; fierce rapture lit
His ardent gaze, and, as if right, he laid
Unholy touch upon her loveliness.
' Forbear, great King (the virgin spake with port
Majestic, and therewith her feeble hand
Upon the dire teráphim that adorn'd
His kingly breast, with ruddy gold enchased,
She placed repulsive), There is One above
Can make the worm, whereon oppression treads
A stumbling-block to giants. Whether He wills,
For some wise end, that those weak limbs, which are
The temple of His Spirit, be made vile
By thy polluting force or not; I know

That my Redeemer liveth, and His arm,
Which shall upraise me incorruptible
And pure before my God, by the frail hand
Of woman from the majesty of rule
Can hurl thee, if He will. Oh! thou great Lord!
Who, as the Hebrews tell, adjured didst give
The Danite blind Thy might, to overthrow
The Philistines and all their sculptured gods,
Arm me with strength!

— This said, her young frame nerved
By extasy of heaven-defended hope.
She flung the strong one from her, as the reed
Stoops to the wind. O God! Thine arm was there!
The mighty one of earth, who in thine house
Boasted to plant the abomination, lay
Upon his couch a corpse—from nose, mouth, ears,
Ejecting blood: the gurgling fountain choked
All utterance. Stretch'd in stillest ghastliness,
There the world's dread, the terrible, the scourge
Of nations, the blasphemer, is become
As nothing before thy consuming wrath.
His kingdom is departed. * *

* * * * *

From the closed chamber, where the Painim king
Lay stretch'd in death, no voice or sound went forth
Upon the silent night. Hilda without,
In golden armour and plumed helm array'd,
Stood listening, and with her conjured, the sons
Of Hagen, thirsting to avenge their sire:
A potent spell of slumber she had thrown
Over the palace sentinels, and now
Insidious stole to slay a brother, sunk
In sleep oppressive by the hateful cup
Drugg'd with her hellish art. Then breathed she words,
Whereat the brazen bolts forsook their hold,
By strange enforcement drawn; the ponderous door
Spontaneous, wheeling on its soundless hinge,
Disclosed the bed of death. Astonied stood
The fratricidal queen, prevented thus
By the grim Power.—The lord of nations lay,
With teeth clench'd, rigid limbs, and eyes that still
Shone terrible, in glazed stillness fix'd.
Beside the couch, as motionless, as mute,
Mycoltha knelt, with hands together clasp'd
And face upraised; as if amazement held
Her senses chain'd, and inward prayer and praise
From the full heart were silently outpour'd.
A modest veil half-shrouded her, but full
On Hilda's mailed form the lustre stream'd
From a suspended lamp, wherein all night
Burn'd odoriferous oils. With naked sword
She stood like a bright statue, touched with awe,
Of what, undone, she would have gladly wrought,
But, done, appall'd her.

With the obsequies of Attila and Hilda, and the overthrow of the Anti-Christian confederacy, the poem ends.

An ingenious critic (we believe Hume) says, "that all criticism to be profitable must be particular." Now, having expressed our general opinion of this poem, and of its merit, we must also take the liberty of pointing out what we consider some verbal blemishes in it. Though a poem, like all other productions of art, requires qualities in the reader similar to those which he is called on to estimate and admire, and though it unfolds its beauties only to the eye of taste and knowledge, yet it should no more be

written for critics, than a picture be painted for connoisseurs : now we think the diction of Mr. Herbert's poem is too elaborately learned, and many of the expressions quaint from desuetude ; not that singly, or sparingly used, these would offend, except in particular instances ; but when numerous, they give too artificial an air to the whole composition. There are some, however, of which we approve, as the revival of the word "tole," for "seduce, lead," as

"Toled the swart leaders of the toilsome chase
To the open plain."

Again,

"Fix'd on a better star than those vague fires
Which *fatuous* toled man to the abyss."

though there are two words conjoined in the last line, neither of which the *common* reader would understand : the word "fatuous" occurs twice again, p. 190. 269. "Tole" is a favorite word in Chalkhill's "Thealma and Clearchus," since which we have rarely met with it.

At p. 15, we do not like—

"——— The merciless tide of war
Came *booming* in between him and his hopes,"

because "booming" relates to sound ; whereas the image required was that of "force," as heaving, rolling, trampling, &c. : if we were to say,—

"——— The surge, that, like a knell,
Came *booming* o'er the death-devoted crew, &c."

we should then acknowledge its propriety and force.

P. 26. "Nathless" is generally accented by Mr. Herbert on the *last* syllable, like "unless," which is disagreeable to our ear, as,

"Of Nile's witholden bounty, who *nathLESS*
Abundantly rolls on."——

Again, at p. 159. Once, however, it is accented in the usual manner.

P. 28. "Shent" is a disagreeable word, though much admired by Joanna Baillie.

"——— If then,
Mother divine, thy son unworthy shrink
From that majestic vision, *shent* his pride
And broken be his bow."——

P. 41, we meet with—

"——— quench'd by pride
And *fastuous* love of ease."——

this word has been sanctioned by the authority of Barrow, and is judiciously revived :—we do not recollect to have met with it in modern composition.

P. 45. We find what is very rare in Mr. Herbert's poem a weak line, with a trivial form of expression—

"Right glad was Attila when these sounds ceased."

P. 57. The following lines express, with much amplification, that the animal alluded to is a *mouse*.

"——— Their garb the same,
Linen o'erlaid with ermine, and soft spoils
Of meaner tribes, that rob the golden hoard
Of husbandmen, the frugal housewife's dread."

At p. 82, Rome is described as the "septimontane capital;" and at p. 97,

"——— whose harps
Beside the Babylonian waters hung
Silentious——"

which word we think not so good as "silent," nor have ever met with it.

At p. 87, the following line is more suitable to the Rape of the Lock than to blank verse.

“ A form so lovely with a heart so vain.”

At p. 109, we do not approve (nor would Mr. Guest) the accent on “ each ” in the following line.

“ ——— Young Irnach twang'd
His Scythian bow, and *each* chief rising smote
The iron buckler.”

P. 118.

“ ——— The barque with *strutting* sails
Rides on the water.”

surely this epithet has no advantage over “ swelling ” in its significance. It might suit some other kind of poetry better, and if we recollect rightly, Mr. Herbert has used it in one of his lighter poems, published many years since.

P. 138. To express the north wind blighting the blossoms, we have the following learned lines :—

“ ——— as when Caurus vehement,
Waked by the vernal equinox, assails
With his artillery of hail and sleet
The hope of fruitfulness.”——

P. 140.

“ ——— Goths,
With their long bill-hooks, cleave the Italian's rein,
Whose steed, ungovern'd by his rider's skill,
Confusive flies.”

And in p. 196. “ The mad *confusive* route.” A good word, used by Thomas Warton.

P. 141. The following epithet is so unusual in modern poetry, except perhaps in a wild legend, or ballad, that we hardly approve its use.

“ Upon the *eyrie* breeze the din of arms
Came terrible.”

Again, p. 173.

“ As Hilda on the *eyrie* lake pourtray'd
Saw Attila's vast camp.”

P. 142.

——— “ then bade the trump of death
Ahenean at the massive portals sound.”

We should prefer the plain word “ brazen.”

P. 190.

——— “ for the sons of earth,
Who vex'd with vain disquietude, pursue
Ambition's *fatuous* light.”

Also, p. 269.

“ Fix'd on a better star, than those vague fires
Which *fatuous* *tole* man to the abyss.”

P. 192. We do not disapprove of the following expression for “ America.”

“ To young *Atlantis* in an upright cause
Gave strength and liberty.”

But we should prefer “ empress ” in this line—

“ ——— thou trodd'st the field
Of battle against the false *imperatrix*.”

P. 194. The word "flux" is rather cacophonous for rush or concourse.

" ———— There was a fearful *flux*
Into old Rome,—the helpless and the fair, &c."

P. 210, for

———— " smite
Sore humbled Rome. That memorable hour,"

we should prefer

' Rome humbled—for that memorable hour.'

P. 232. Mr. Herbert is fond of the expression, "as who," without giving the pronoun "he, they," &c. We not only think it ungraceful, but it is ambiguous; for, whether is "who" singular or plural, can only be known by the following verb, which, in this passage, book xi. 173, does not occur till after the fourth line:—

" ———— As *who* upon the wave
Sail'd with delight, while soft and balmy airs
Lull'd the tumultuous waters, and anon
At midnight startled from unheeding rest,
See the hull glow."

P. 222, he, very unusually with him, adds the pronoun:—

" ———— aghast they stand,
As *he* who in some glen."

P. 242. The repetition of the word marked in italics seems to have been overlooked; at any rate it is not graceful:—

———— " Silent they bared the *breast*
Of Hagen, and with blade of temper fine
From his unflinching *breast* the living heart
Cut fiercely."

P. 253. The last example we give, is the substitution of the word "gust" for "taste":—

———— " with mixtures strange
And honied condiments to please the *gust*,
A Thyestean meal."

Our respect for Mr. Herbert's talents and learning has induced us to note and extract the above, among other instances of expressions, intended undoubtedly to elevate and support the style, but which, we think, are liable to objection. It is truly a matter of taste, and to be decided not by ourselves, but by the readers of the poem: should we be wrong, we shall still have shown the attention we have paid to the work. At any rate, in poetry the minutest delicacies are not to be overlooked, and every expression should be weighed in the finest balance. Most of these words we know to be authorized by our older poets; for some, no exact synonyms are to be found; and occasionally an old word, brought from Spenser or Drayton, appears with the venerable character of a patriarch, amidst the language of modern days. Mr. Wordsworth judiciously revived the old poetical word "thorp" for village, and some others have well borne transplantation; but *the too frequent use* of them gives a scholastic and academic air to a composition. We had some observations to make on the system which Mr. Herbert has pursued in his selection of similes, with reasons for not approving them; but we have already exceeded our usual limits, and therefore will place no more fetters of criticism on the reader's judgment.

ORIGIN OF THE TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION OF OUR
ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

MR. URBAN,

THE alterations which it is not improbable the Legislature will shortly effect in our Ecclesiastical Courts, by the transfer of the testamentary and distributive branches of their system of law into what is considered an entirely new jurisdiction, may have awakened such a feeling of curiosity respecting the origin of their authority, as may render interesting the following attempt to shew under what circumstances that authority was entrusted to the clerical ordinary, and at the same time to demonstrate that the anticipated change will be merely a restoration of the ancient common law on the subject. The following remarks are, however, almost exclusively confined to the power now vested in the Church, of directing the administration of an intestate's personal estate.

In the Saxon times there was no separate ecclesiastical jurisdiction, so far as regarded any public adjudication upon matters affecting laymen, but the Bishop of the Diocese and the Ealdorman of the shire sat jointly in the same court. The law of intestacies was therefore in the hands of the secular judges, and the few traces of it which are preserved, evince that the personal effects of an intestate, which remained after the payment of legal charges and debts, were distributed amongst his wife and children, or other nearest of kin, by the order of his lord in the *soc*, or manorial court, to which he owed suit whilst living, or, if he were a thegen or other tenant *in capite*, by the direction of the county court.

This is explained by a passage in Cnut's laws, viz. "And gif hwa cwydeleas of bysum life gewite, sy hit ðurh his gymeleaste, sy hit ðurh færligne deað, ðonne ne teo se hlaford na mare on his æhta, butan his rihte heregeata: ac beo be his dihte seo æhtgescyft swiþe rihte, wife and cildum, and nehmagum, ælcum be ðære mæþe ðe him togebyrige." *i. e.* If any one depart this life intestate, whether by reason of his negligence, or through sudden death, then the lord

shall not take more of his estate than his right heriot, but the division of the inheritance shall be made under his directions, (or ordering), between the wife and children and near relations, each one according to the degree (of kindred) which belongs to him." —(Wilkins's Leg. Angl. Sax. p. 144.)

This extract, it will be observed, alludes only to the jurisdiction of the manorial court; but we may judge from analogy that where the parties in question were thegens or freeholding ceorls, any dispute would be referred to the court to which alone their suit and service were due; viz. the county or hundred court of the Ealdorman, or his deputy the sheriff.

It should also be remarked that in the passage just quoted, there is no trace of the principle upon which the system of law established after the Conquest was founded. The next of kin appear to have had a vested right to the property of the deceased by mere succession, subject only to the lord's interference in case of litigated claims. The system, so far as regards the theoretical principle, was completely remodeled in the succeeding ages, when the law was placed upon its present footing: no person, *quâ* nearest of kin, having an inherent right to interfere with a deceased's property; but doing so only by virtue of a delegated title conferred upon him by the ordinary, in whom the custody of the effects vested immediately upon the death of the intestate.

This portion of Saxon jurisprudence received no alteration at the hands of the Conqueror; it was confirmed to the English by chap. 36 of his laws, in the words following, viz. "Si home mort sans devise si departent, les enfans l'erite entre sei uwel (egal)." *i. e.* If a man dies intestate, let his children divide the inheritance among themselves.* The ancient jurisdiction also, as well as the law, survived in full vigor throughout the reign of the second William. This

* Codex Spelmani.

appears from the charter granted by Henry I. at the commencement of his reign. In this curious record, after guaranteeing perfect freedom of testamentary bequest to his barons and other tenants *in capite*, Henry adds, “quod si ipse preventus vel armis, vel infirmitate, pecuniam suam non dederit, vel dare disposuerit, uxor sua sive liberi aut parentes, et legitimi homines ejus, eam pro animâ ejus dividant sicut melius eis visum fuerit.”* *i. e.* but if, being hindered by war or sickness, he shall not have given, or arranged to give, his property, his wife or children, or else his relations† and lawful men, shall divide the same for the good of his soul, as to them shall seem best.

The “*legitimi homines*,” or lawful men, mentioned here, are the suitors of the hundred or the manorial court to which the intestate belonged, according as king or baron was his immediate feudal superior.

On the accession of Stephen, the jurisdiction over the estates of ecclesiastical persons dying intestate was at length carved out of the general law. And it is important to consider that this prerogative became vested in the Church, not only as a concession to its struggles for an exclusive jurisdiction over the members of its own corporation, but even for more absolute and stringent reasons. A custom had so long prevailed both here and on the Continent for the barons and lords of manors to seize the effects of every clergyman who died intestate within their jurisdictions, that it had even obtained the semblance or part of the reality of law. On some occasions they did not take the trouble to ascertain whether the clerk might not have left a will, or, if he had, to discriminate between the circumstances of the two cases.‡

This enormity was at length pro-

hibited; in the first Parliament holden by Stephen, he granted a charter of liberties (*charta de libertatibus*) which confirmed a variety of important political and social privileges. The one which in the sequel involved the greatest consequences was contained in the clause following, to the purport of which we before referred, viz. “Ecclesiasticarum personarum et omnium clericorum et rerum eorum justitiam et potestatem et distributionem bonorum ecclesiasticorum in manu episcoporum esse perhibeo et confirmo. Si vero (*i. e.* episcopus, abbas, vel alia ecclesiastica persona) morte præoccupatus fuerit pro salute animæ ejus ecclesiæ consilio eadem fiat distributio.”§ *i. e.* The jurisdiction and power over ecclesiastical persons, and all clerks, and their property, and the distribution of ecclesiastical goods, I declare and confirm to be in the hands of the Bishop. But if any one, (*i. e.* bishop, abbot, or other ecclesiastical person), shall be prevented by death, (*i. e.* from making his will), let the same distribution be made for his soul’s health, by the discretion of the church. Stephen distinguished the bishops and abbats by name, and by this charter released his own claim to their estates in cases of intestacy, at the same time that he prohibited the abuse on the part of his subjects against ecclesiastics of the inferior orders.

This charter did not affect the laity, with regard to whom no alteration was then made.

But we are now approaching the time when the power of the Church was extended to the estates of intestate laymen. It would not, perhaps, be very far from the truth, to assume this revolution to have been greatly indebted for its success

* Ricard. Prior Hagust. de gestis regis Stephani, 311, in Twisden, Hist. Anglicanæ Script. X. Matt. Paris, pp. 46-47, Wats’ edition.

† Ducange, sub voce Parens. This is the constant mediæval sense of the word, like the modern French “parent.”

‡ The Kings of England would sometimes allow the will of an ecclesiastic to be performed. In 1199 John sent a writ to his justice and sheriffs, directing that the will of Hubert the Archbishop, should not be infringed. Spelm. Codex. But even so late as the “gravamina,” *vide infra*, they persisted in not permitting bishops’ executors to administer. Matt. Paris, Additamenta, 22, 1120.

§ Ricard. Prior Hagustald, 314,

to the active co-operation of the people, a supposition which will not be considered strange by those readers who have paid attention to the events of the reign of Henry the Second, and particularly to the memorable struggle of Archbishop Becket, in which the latter appears not only as the advocate of the exclusive right of his church, but as the friend also, and defender, of the democratic or English portion of the community, against the lawless despotism of its Norman masters.

But the origin of this jurisdiction as an ecclesiastical right is in England so closely connected with the rise and progress of the Roman civil law, that we may almost be justified in regarding the mere introduction of the latter as its indirect cause, although other circumstances concurred. One of the most powerful of these was the archiepiscopal mandate, which inhibited clerical persons from interfering in secular affairs, or accepting the office of judge or advocate in temporal causes.* The active minds of the English unbeneficed clergy being thus removed from the study of their own municipal customs, in which their energy had been conspicuous at an early period, sought refuge in the rich treasures of the imperial jurisprudence, which was not only more congenial with their habits of thinking, acquired in the study of the canon law, but its principles afforded greater scope for their powers of application. It will not therefore be out of place, to trace its establishment in this kingdom, concerning which a multitude of curious facts have been collected by the learned Selden in the dissertation printed at the end of his edition of Fleta. Upon his authority I have

chiefly relied for the following observations.

The first traces of its revival are mentioned by John of Salisbury, who relates that the *Justinianum corpus*, and the other collections of law, were brought into England some time in the course of Stephen's reign, viz. between the years 1136 and 1154, at the same period that the Emperor Lothaire instituted a lecture for their explanation at the university of Bologna.† He mentions the violent opposition which the civil law then met with, and which indeed it seems to have been fated openly to meet with in England in all ages, although the largest portion of our statutory enactments and judicial *dicta* have been drawn from its principles. But the words of our author are curious enough to be quoted at large:‡—
 “Alios vidi qui libros legis deputant igni nec scindere verentur si in manus eorum jura perveniant aut canones. Tempore regis Stephani a regno jussæ sunt leges Romanæ quas in Britanniam domus venerabilis patris Theobaldi Britanniarum primatis insciverat. Ne quis etiam libros retineret edicto regis prohibitum est, et Vacario § nostro indictum silentium; sed Deo faciente eo magis virtus legis invaluit quo eam amplius nitebatur impietas infirmare.” A portion of our quotation completely refutes the common assertion, that the usurping Count of Blois warmly advocated, or timidly succumbed to, the ambitious pretensions of the clergy. By prohibiting the teaching and practice of the imperial jurisprudence, he effectually damped any attempts on their part either to form a new jurisdiction, or to extend their old ecclesiastical cognizance.

* Spelm. Cod. The synod at Westminster, 3 Hen. I.

† Polycraticon, lib. 8, c. 22.

‡ Dissertatio ad Fletam, c. 7, § 3, p. 508, edit. 1685, Lond. This edict or regal proclamation of Stephen is referred to by Roger Bacon in his *Opus Minus*.

§ This lecturer was Magister Roger Vacarius, a Lombard, who afterwards became Abbat of Bec. The date of his arrival in this country, and consequently of Stephen's order, is fixed by the Chronicle of Normandy under the year 1149. He is the “antiquus et immortalis memoriæ Doctor Rogerius,” of the succeeding glossators on the Civil Law. At the same time, also, flourished on the Continent a cloud of learned men, viz. Irnerius, Martinus, Jacobus, &c. whose unremitting labours assisted to diffuse a steady and increasing ray of light upon the purpose and meaning of the ancient Roman Law. (Dissert. c. 8, s. 2.)

The ill-judged edict of Stephen appears to have been relaxed on the accession of Henry the Second. This may be even gathered from the words already quoted, but we may also doubt whether so absurd a proceeding could at any time have been actually carried into effect.*

The first result of this new study appeared in the clergy taking up the neglected subjects of last wills, of which instruments they established depositories, and became the sole judges in all controversies respecting their execution or contents.† It is well known that in succeeding ages the nation has owed a deep debt of gratitude to the clergy, for their defence of the freedom of testamentary disposition, which then was, and for a long time subsequent continued to be, an utter exile from the royal court.‡

The privilege was still imperfect, for it only embraced the legatory estate, or *portio defuncti*, and not the remaining part, which the testator was unable

to alienate, if he died leaving a wife or children surviving him. The consequent necessity, therefore, of ascertaining the whole amount of the deceased's property, before any bequest could be safely discharged, would to so great a degree incommode the court, if it rigidly kept itself within the prescribed limits, that it would soon be tempted to overstep those restrictions, and at the request of the suitors interfere with the distribution of the legitimate or reasonable parts of the indispositive estate. From the convenience of the Ecclesiastical Court being local, and in general near at hand, the before-mentioned usurpation, if it may be so called, would be overlooked if not openly encouraged by the people, and there would be little difficulty in superinducing upon this circumscribed authority, a more complete and extensive jurisdiction.

This partial distribution we may, therefore, conjecture was not slow in growing under the fostering hands of the church, but in spite of old law to

* The example, however foolish it might be, was imitated by Henry III. who commanded all the schools of the civil and canon laws which existed in London, to be permanently closed. (Diss. ib.)

† *Tractatus de legibus et consuetudinibus regni Angliæ*, edit. 1604, l. 7, c. 8. Glanville, who wrote during the reign of Henry II. shews the testamentary jurisdiction to have been vested in the church as early as his own time. He says, "Si quis autem aliquid dixerit contra testamentum, scilicet quod non fuerit rationabiliter factum, vel quod res petita non fuerit, ita ut dicitur, legata, tunc quidem placitum illud in curia christianitatis audiri debet et terminari quia placitum de testamento coram iudice ecclesiastico fieri debet, et per illorum qui testamento interfuerunt testimonium secundum juris ordinem terminari." This passage is repeated verbatim by the author of *Fleta*, (b. 2, c. 57,) in whose time the ecclesiastical jurisdiction was as extensive as it is now. The jurisdiction spoken of by Glanville, as belonging to the ecclesiastical judge, is the solemn proof of wills, "*per teste*," and must be carefully distinguished from the ordinary probate in *common form*, which, besides the process of proof *juramento executoris*, and such additional *ex parte* evidence as may appear necessary before the *decretum pro valore* or final approval is made, includes and comprehends the power of granting administration of all the deceased's property, "disposed of by or in any way regarding the will." The last mentioned power was acquired at the same time that the clergy acquired the control over intestacies, and is in effect identical with it. But it was not vested in them till some considerable time afterwards; for, in Glanville's age we still find that the estate of an intestate was subject to the general municipal law of the realm. For though he no where speaks of the incidents of a total intestacy, (*nullo condito testamento*,) he lays it down as a general rule, that in all cases of partial or quasi intestacy, viz. such as occurs where no executors have been appointed by the testator, the next of kin have a right to interfere with the disposal and management of the estate.—"Si vero testator nullos (executores) ad hoc nominaverit, possunt propinqui et consanguinei ipsius defuncti ad id faciendum se ingerere. (lib. 7, c. 7.)

‡ The celebrated advocate in Doctors' Commons, who edited the Reports of Sir George Lee, formerly Judge of the Prerogative Court, says, in his preface to that work, "When the freedom of testamentary disposition over inheritance from our Saxon ancestors was overwhelmed by the feudal system, and had no '*persona standi*' in the Courts of Common Law, it took refuge in the Ecclesiastical Courts."

the contrary was enlarged into a general power over lay intestates' estates.

The barons were however not disposed to yield this prerogative to the church, and they accordingly maintained a warm opposition throughout the reign of Henry the Second; their endeavours being sure of the approbation of their royal master, who was too much inclined, even to oust the church from its legal rights, not to offer resistance to what appeared an aggressive innovation, having its sole foundation in the silent wishes of the then degraded Englishmen.

Things continued in this state in England until the death of Henry. But in the second year of his successor, a most important alteration was effected in the existing laws of Normandy, which prepared the way for a corresponding change in this country. On the departure of Richard for the Holy Land, a composition was made in Normandy, between the clergy* on the one side, and the seneschal and the barons on the other: the results of which were communicated to the world in an instrument drawn up by the clergy, *in perpetuam memoriam rei*. Among the rights which the lay lords then yielded to the church are enumerated the following, viz. "Item distributio eorum quæ in testamento relinquuntur auctoritate ecclesiæ fiet, nec decima pars ut olim subtrahetur. De bonis vero clericorum, etsi dicantur fuisse usurarii, vel quocunque genere mortis preventi, nihil pertinet ad sæcularem potestatem, sed episcopali auctoritate in pias causas

distribuuntur. Si quis vero subitaneâ morte vel quolibet alio fortuito casu præoccupatus fuerit, ut de rebus suis disponere non possit distributio bonorum ejus ecclesiasticâ auctoritate fiet." i. e. Also the distribution of such things as are left by will shall be made by authority of the church, nor shall the tenth part, as formerly, be deducted. But with respect to the goods of clerks, though they may be said to have been usurers, or to have incurred any kind of death, nothing appertaineth to the secular power, but they shall be distributed by the bishop's authority for pious purposes. But if any man be overtaken by a sudden death, or any other fortuitous event, so that he may not dispose of his effects, the distribution of his goods shall be made under the authority of the church.

A concession similar to that made by Stephen in this country to the church had occurred a short time previously in Normandy, and speedily produced the consequence we have just mentioned. In the first year of his reign, Richard Cœur-de-Lion, amongst other favours conferred upon the church in the last mentioned country, granted the following claims, viz. "that the testaments of clerks should be executed, and the goods of those who died without having disposed of them should be in the custody or power of the bishop, in order to their being employed in pious uses."†

It is a remarkable circumstance that the concession of Stephen, though made considerably earlier, was de-

* Matth. Paris, p. 113, Wats' edition, sub anno 1190; Radulfi de Diceto Ymages Historiarum, c. 658; Matth. Westmonast. p. 1761; Histoire Ecclesiastique de la province de Normandie par un Docteur de Sorbonne, vol. iv.

This curious document is headed. "The clergy of all Normandy to all the faithful in Christ greeting: Omnibus Christi fidelibus clerus totius Normanniæ salutem." It then states the particulars of the transaction and its objects in the following words: "Ad universitatis vestræ notitiam volumus pervenire contentionem motam inter matrem nostram Rothomagensen ecclesiam (procurante eam, in absentia reverendi patris nostri W(alteri) Archiepiscopi, J(ohanne) de Constantiis Rothomagensi decano,) et Willielmum filium Radulfi Senescallum Normanniæ super quibusdam capitulis de quibus ecclesia Dei conquerebatur sub præsentia nostra et baronum domini regis, assistantibus quoque quampluribus Normanniæ ministris, hoc tandem fine conquievissse." Fitzralf had full power from Richard to make this composition, and for that reason Matthew of Paris represents Richard himself as making it, (p. 113.) "Glorioso rege Ricardo annuente et omnia disponente."

† Histoire Ecclesiastique de Normandie, vol. iv. "Les testamens des clercs seront executés, et les biens des ceux qui seront decedés sans en avoir dispos seront en pouvoir de l'evêque pour etre employés en pieux usages." The circumstances of the times, and the system of extortion practised against the church were exactly similar in both countries.

stined to produce the same effect in England at a little later period.

No sooner, however, was Richard dead, and the conduct of his successor had aroused the barons to the defence of their peculiar privileges, than the English Church also beheld itself sufficiently strong to exact the confirmation of this prerogative under the seal of the most solemn charter on record. It forms the twenty-seventh section of Magna Charta, viz. “Si aliquis liber homo intestatus decesserit, catalla sua per manus propinquorum suorum et amicorum suorum per visum ecclesiæ distribuuntur, salvis unicuique debitis quæ defunctus ei debebat.” i. e. If any freeman dies intestate, his chattels shall be distributed by the hands of his kinsmen and friends, under the view or supervision of the church, saving unto every one the debts which the deceased owed him. These words are explicit, and, as I shall attempt to shew, define not only the limits of the abstract right, but also the particular agency by which it should be carried into practice.

The improvement which this transfer of authority from secular to ecclesiastical hands effected in the situation of the people at large, will be better estimated by taking a brief survey of the state of things which preceded it. Hitherto the lord, on his tenant dying intestate, seized the whole of his personalty, without troubling himself either with the payment of debts, or the distribution of any portion of the property amongst the relations of the intestate. We have already seen when this gross abuse first received a check in England, but in France it subsisted to a later period, and was, along with other incidents of the feudal tenure, given away or released at pleasure by the lord under the title of “*Intestatio*,” and “*Intesteia*.” We have also seen that abundant traces of it existed in the times after the Conquest in England, and the citation from Cnut’s laws is evidence that the attempt had been made in this country even before that æra.

The church, however, was the indirect, though innocent, author of this evil. The clergy had been forbidden by several general councils to administer the eucharist to any dying person who refused to leave the usual canonical bequests of alms to the poor; an intestate who could thus perversely betray his want of charity on his death-bed was considered damned, and became classed with the *βιοθάνατος* or suicide. To die unconfessed and intestate were synonymous terms, as no priest in an age when all the learning belonged to the clergy, would either receive or reduce into writing the last will of a person whose sins he was forbidden to release by reason of his contumacious and sinful neglect of the leading precept of Christianity.*

The feudal lords most willingly availed themselves of these consequences of intestacy. But they soon omitted to make the distinction which the church had always maintained between the wilful intestate who, though possessed of ample leisure before his death to have enabled him to make charitable bequests, declined to do so, and the more unfortunate man who, being overtaken by a sudden death, had been forcibly disabled from making a testamentary disposition. Under this pretence of felony, the feudal lords appear to have seized the estates of all tenants dying intestate without discrimination.†

We may therefore recapitulate the leading causes and motives of this revolution as follows, viz. the diversion of the studies of the clergy from the law of their country to the Imperial Constitutions of Rome; their natural desire to rescue the estates of those of their order who died intestate from the rapacious clutches of their feudal lords, and to apply them to the benefit of the churches of which they were members; and lastly, an anxiety to recover, even in intestacies, the alms which the canons made it incumbent on all the faithful to bequeath, according to their degree, and by those means to supply the defect of charity

* Decret. 3, 26, 17. By which the bishop is directed to compel by ecclesiastical censure the performance of a bequest to charitable purposes.

Ducange, in voce *Intestatus*, and the charters therein quoted, dated 1228, 1250, 1292.

† The “*Regiam Majestatem*” lays it down as a rule of Scottish law that “*cum quis intestatus decedit omnia catalla domini sui erunt.*” lib. 2, c. 53.

in cases where the hand of God had prevented such a disposition. These were the sufficient reasons which urged the church in its endeavour to acquire the control of the general personalty of the kingdom, whether belonging to its own peculiar subjects, or to the laity. The feelings of justice in the one case, and of aggrandisement in the other, would strongly impel them in this course, while their ample and uninterrupted leisure afforded every convenience for the full development of any proceedings necessary to the attainment of their object. But the time was not yet arrived when the church could possess this right in quiet. Even after the solemn sanction of the Great Charter, the court and the barons still maintained the old struggle, and the jealousy continued to so great an extent that the clause of Magna Charta, before quoted, was omitted in the confirmation of that famous instrument which the third Henry granted in the ninth year of his reign (1225). That the omission was intentional is amply shewn by the remonstrance of the clergy, many years after, when this and other abuses perpetrated on the church were openly and boldly represented to the court. This circumstance excites surprise how a celebrated advocate of the civil law, in alluding to this circumstance, can have expressed his sense of the omission in the following words:—"The thirty-second article of the Magna Charta extorted from King John, expressly provides against them (i. e. the asserted abuses practised by the ordinary); *but it is a curious fact, and one which strongly marks the influence of the papal power in England* at that period, that this article was wholly omitted in the Magna Charta Hen. III."* The explanation is still more curious than the fact, and is so far from marking the papal influence, that it is pregnant evidence of hostility against its claims. The clergy, however, were determined

not to give up their prerogative. In 1257, after representing the abuses which prevailed, they exacted a solemn promise from Henry III. to restore the church to its pristine condition. Upon the faith of his assurance of redress they drew up a protest against all their "*gravamina*" or grievances, contained in fifty prohibitory articles, the infraction of any one of which they denounced by a threat of the extreme censures of the church. These articles are denominated by Matthew Paris, "*articuli observandi per provisionem episcoporum Angliæ.*"† Each article is meant to form a remedy for the evil detailed in a corresponding section of the "*Gravamina*," to which it constitutes an appendix. Our *Gravamen* forms the twenty-fifth section, viz. "Item mortuo laico intestato dominus rex et cæteri domini feodorum, bona defuncti sibi applicantes, non permittunt de ipsis debita solvi, nec residuum in usus liberorum et proximorum suorum, et alios pios usus, per loci ordinarium quorum [q. cujus] interest aliqua converti," i. e. also when a layman dies intestate, our Lord the King and the other lords of fees, appropriating to themselves the goods of the deceased, do not permit the debts to be paid thereout, nor the residue employed for the use of his children and next of kin, and in other pious uses by the ordinary of the place. The article which it denounces also states the abuse in more particular terms, viz. "Quandoque etiam laicis intestatis decedentibus domini feodorum non permittunt ipsorum debita solvi de bonis mobilibus eorundem nec in usus liberorum suorum et parentum, vel aliàs per dispositionem ordinariorum pie distribui pro defunctis, providemus ut moneantur dicti domini et eorum ballivi ut a talibus impedimentis desistant, et monitionibus non parentes (saltem pro illa portione quæ defunctum contingit) per excommunicationis sententiam compescantur." i. e.

* Dr. Phillimore's Rep. vol. i. p. 124.

† Matthew Paris, (Dr. Wats' edition) p. 816, Additamenta, p. 1127. *Gravamina et Articuli*. The one, as its name imports, is a catalogue of grievances, and the other the antidote. The Articles state themselves to be a general act of the clerical body, secular and regular. "Archiepiscopi et episcopi de consensu et approbatione inferiorum prælatorum, capitulorum cathedralium et conventualium, necnon universitatis totius cleri Angliæ, pro reformatione status ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et reparatione ecclesiasticæ libertatis, hæc prædicta communiter et concorditer providerunt."

also when laymen die intestate, and the lords of fees neither allow their debts to be discharged out of their chattels, nor the same chattels to be piously distributed in favour of the children and relatives, or otherwise by the disposition of the ordinaries for the benefit of the deceased person, we provide that the said lords or their bailiffs be monished to desist from such hindrances, and in case of their not obeying the monitions (at least so far as regards the portion which appertains to the dead) that they be restrained by the sentence of excommunication.

The estates of the bishops and clergy had not escaped the general pillage; but, in providing a remedy for the more extensive abuse practised against the property of laymen, the church was assured of equal redress.

The Articles, as might be expected, did not produce the desired effect. A few years after their date, at a provincial synod celebrated at Lambeth, (1268), Boniface, who then held the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, had recourse to the enactment of the constitutions afterwards known by the appellation of "*Statutum de Lambeth*," or "*Cæterum contingit interdum*," from its first words. The expressions are nearly *verbatim* the same as in the Article before quoted, and the only difference appears to consist in the complaint being in the former case against practises of general, and in the latter of only occasional occurrence. But the archbishop will speak for himself: "*Cæterum contingit interdum quodd, laicis aut clericis divino iudicio decedentibus intestatis, domini feodorum nec permittunt debita defunctorum solvi de bonis mobilibus eorundem nec in usus uxorum suarum, liberorum*

suorum, vel aliter per dispositionem ordinariorum bona prædicta pro eâ portione quæ secundum consuetudinum patriæ defunctos contingit permittant distribui pro eisdem." i. e. But it befalleth sometimes that when laymen or clerks by the divine judgment die intestate, the lords of fees do not permit their debts to be paid out of their chattels, nor allow the aforesaid goods to be distributed for them for the use of their wives and children or otherwise, by the disposal of the ordinary according to the portion which, by the custom of the country, appertaineth to deceased persons.

It is very probable that the canon of the archbishop was made in obedience to the Constitutions of Othobonus who was legate of the holy see in this country during the same year, 1268.* That prelate prefaces his constitution with remarks upon the propriety of a partial distribution of the estates of intestates in charitable and pious uses, such as may intercede for his soul before the heavenly Judge. He then re-enacts the *articulus* before mentioned, designating it a provision formerly made by the prelates of this realm. His own words are, "*Provide super bonis decedentium ab intestato provisionem quæ olim a prelatibus regni Angliæ cum approbatione regis et baronum dicitur emanasse firmiter approbantes, districte inhibemus ne prælati vel alii quicunque bona intestatorum huiusmodi quocunque modo recipiant vel occupent contra provisionem prædictam.*"†

It is curious that this reference to the *Articuli* has been equally misunderstood by the early and the later glossers on the Constitutions. John of Athon or Acton, who flourished in the fourteenth century,‡ refers to an Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of

* This Constitution forms a recital in another one of Archbishop Stretford-Lyndwoode, Prov. l. 3. tit. 3.

Othobonus or Ottoboni, Cardinal Deacon of Saint Adrian, in his legatine capacity assembled a general council of the bishops and clergy of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, on the 23rd April 1268, the fourth year of the pontificate of Clement IV. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Boniface and Walter, were both present. Lyndewood de Constit. lib. i. tit. 2, in notis.

† Constitut. Legatinæ, Sharrock's edition, p. 90, tit. 23, "*de bonis intestatorum.*"

‡ John of Athona or of Acton appears to have flourished in the fourteenth century, but his exact age is uncertain, and he affords no particulars respecting himself, except that he was a canon of Lincoln cathedral. He must have been living after 1285, as he quotes 13 Edw. I. and before the prerogative in testamentary matters had been

Edward I. the enactments of which, he asserts, were afterwards revoked by the statute of Westminster. As there exists, however, no vestige of such an act, and there is no reason to believe that any of the statutes of that reign have been lost, we may fairly conclude that the canon of Lincoln was mistaken in his interpretation, especially as the expressions used by the legate cannot be fairly construed into an allusion to a Parliamentary enactment, which the Italian priest would have known, as well as any modern statesman, could never be said to have emanated from the bishops, with the

sanction of the king and lords. The assertion of John of Athon was improved upon by Dr. Sharrock, the editor of the *Provinciale*, who set forth the very remarkable opinion that the words of the Constitution are applicable to no other ordinance than the well-known 13th Ed. I. (1285), a statute passed about seventeen years subsequently. Blackstone, with equally good success, imagines the reference to be made to the charter of Henry I.* and Bishop Gibson confesses his inability to discover what provision Othobon alluded to.† A. C. C.

(To be continued.)

BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERS FROM THE LIFE
OF MR. WILBERFORCE. 5 Vols. 8vo.

OF Mr. Pitt in the retirement of private life, in his hours of leisure, and among the society of his friends, so little is known to the world, as to make the few scattered memoranda of Mr. Wilberforce of more value than they otherwise would have been. The friends of that great minister have been all silent. Bishop Tomline did not fulfil the promise which he made of devoting one volume of his Biography to a general view of Mr. Pitt's character; his friend, during the later years of his life, Mr. C. Long (afterwards Lord Farnborough) satisfied his feelings of duty, in a few lines which were inserted, without his name, in Mr. Gifford's Life of Mr. Pitt; and lately, in a very interesting letter, the Marquess Wellesley has borne his high testimony to the superiority of Mr. Pitt's classical attainments. We know no more: but we trust that Mr. Wilberforce's *Conversational Memoranda*, when they are made public, will prove that he did not neglect the opportunity he had of recording for our gratification some specimens of Mr. Pitt's habits in the familiar intercourse of life, and of those talents which all who knew him have united to extol.—EDIT.

MR. PITT.

"Pitt was the wittiest man I ever knew, and what was quite peculiar to himself, had at all times his wit under entire control. Others appeared struck by the unwonted association of brilliant images; but every possible combination of ideas seemed always present to his mind, and he could at once produce whatever he desired. I was one of those who met to spend an evening in memory of Shakspeare at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap. Many professed

wits were present, but Pitt was the most amusing of the party, and the readiest and most apt in the required allusions. He entered with the same energy into all our different amusements. We played a good deal at Goosetrees, and I well remember the intense earnestness which he displayed on joining in these games of chance. He perceived their increasing fascination, and soon after suddenly abandoned them for ever."

"Pitt spoke most capitally (Feb. 21,

conceded by the Pope to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; the epoch of which, though obscure, is probably to be fixed about the middle of the fourteenth century, or a little later.

* Comment. vol. iii. book 3, c. 7.

† Codex, p. 572. The reader will observe that there is a verbal difference between this statute as quoted by John of Athon and the common edition.

1783) for two hours and three quarters. Pitt's famous speech on second day's debate—first day's not so good. Spoke three hours, till four in the morning, stomach disordered, and actually holding Solomon's porch-door* open with one hand, while vomiting, during Fox's speech, to which he was to reply."

"We found one morning the fruits of Pitt's earlier rising, in the careful sowing of the garden-beds with the fragments of a dress hat, in which Ryder had overnight come down from the opera."

"Although no master of the French vocabulary, Mr. Pitt's ear, quick for every sound but music, caught readily the intonations of the language, and he soon spoke it with considerable accuracy. He inquired carefully into the political institutions of the French. Another Abbé (Legeard) has stored up his concluding sentence. 'Monsieur, vous n'avez point de liberté politique, mais pour la liberté civile, vous en avez plus que vous ne croyez.' 'I am greatly surprised,' said the Abbé, 'that a country so moral as England can submit to be governed by a man so wanting in private character as Fox; it seemed to show you to be less moral than you appear. 'C'est que vous n'avez pas été sur la baguette du magicien,' was Pitt's reply; but the remark, he continued, is just."

"Amongst other things Pitt declared to me that Bishop Butler's work (on Analogy) raised in his mind more doubts than it had answered." Yet in another place (i. 90.) "Pitt called, and commended Butler's Analogy."

"Walked about after breakfast (at Mr. Pitt's at Holwood) with Pitt and Grenville—wood with bills. We sallied forth armed with bill-hooks, cutting new walks from one large tree to another, through the thickest of the Holwood copses."†

Hastings's impeachment.—"Pitt's astonishing speech. This was almost the finest speech Pitt ever delivered. It was one which you would say at once he never could have made had he not been a mathematician. He put things by as he proceeded, and then returned to the very point from which he had started, with the most astonishing clearness. He had all the lawyers against him, but carried a majority of the House mainly by the force of his speech. It pleased Burke prodigiously. 'Sir,' he said, 'the Right Honourable Gentleman and I have often been opposed to one another, but his speech to night has neutralized my opposition; nay, Sir, he has *dulcified* me.'"

"Windham, who has no love for Pitt, tells me that Fox and Grey, with whom he walked home after the debate, (on the Slave Trade, April, 1792) agreed in thinking Pitt's speech one of the most extraordinary displays of eloquence they had ever heard. For the last twenty minutes he really seemed to be inspired."

"I think (Mr. W. writes to the author of Jasper Wilson's letters) that you have spoken very uncandidly of Mr. Pitt's motives and general principles of action. Now I believe you will give me credit for not being an idolatrous admirer of Mr. Pitt, though bound to him in the bonds of private

* Portico behind the old House of Commons.

† Mr. Pitt was a great admirer of beautiful scenery, and a warm lover of the charms of nature. Mr. Repton, in one of his works, has mentioned a conversation with him on the comparative transparency of the leaves of different trees, which he had closely observed. During the late years of his life, Mr. Pitt was always anxious, if possible, to sleep in the country, thinking it was a great advantage to his health; and the beautiful residence of his friend Mr. C. Long at Bromley Hill offered him a welcome and convenient retirement. However late he arrived to dinner, if he had but a few minutes to spare, he used to hasten into the wood that adjoins the garden and gain a particular spot which commands a charming view of the vale and country below. This was called "Pitt's Walk." He had long formed the favourite plan of building at Holwood, at some little distance from the spot where the house which he inhabited stood, on a beautiful site chosen by him. The plan of the interior of his house, which he drew himself, we have often seen when in the possession of the late Rev. Mr. Long. A few years ago a solicitor at Bromley found the letter which Mr. Pitt wrote to him from Holwood, mentioning that a friend of his wished to find a residence in that country, and which led to the purchase of Bromley Hill—a fine specimen of great natural beauty, heightened and embellished by the purest and most exquisite taste.—EDIT.

friendship—I will talk of him freely and impartially. Faults he has, as who is free from them. But I most solemnly assure you that I am convinced, if the flame of pure disinterested patriotism burns in any human bosom, it does in his. I am convinced, and that from long experience and close observation, that in order to benefit his country, he would give up not situation merely and emolument, but what in his case is much more, personal credit and reputation, though he knew that no human being would ever become acquainted with the sacrifice he should have made, and record the patriotic gift in the pages of history. I could run on here, but I will check myself, I will only add that I never met with any man of talents who would so fairly discuss political measures, so honestly ask advice, and so impartially consider it. Believe me, who am pretty well acquainted with our public men, that he has not his equal for integrity as well as ability in the *primores* of either House of Parliament.”

“Neither Grenville, nor Ryder, nor many more, would ever condescend to flatter Pitt. The truth is, that, great man as he was, he had very little insight into human nature.”

“I have been urging these considerations (of reform and retrenchment) in private upon Mr. Pitt; but unless my hands are strengthened, I doubt of my success. He is really—I say it solemnly, appealing to Heaven for the truth of my declaration,—in my judgment, one of the most public-spirited and upright, and the most desirous of spending the nation’s money economically, and of making sacrifices for the general good, of all the men I ever knew.”

“I will, however, declare my solemn conviction that you greatly injure Mr. Pitt (Mr. W. is writing to Mr. W. Smith) by the opinion you entertain of him. And it is my deliberate judg-

ment, formed on much experience and close observation, that he has more disinterested patriotism, and a purer mind, than almost (I scarce need say almost) *any man not under the influence of Christian principles* I ever knew. That he has weaknesses and faults, I freely confess; but a want of ardent zeal for the public welfare, and of the strictest love of truth, are not, I believe, as God shall judge, of the number. I speak not this from the partiality of personal affection. In fact there has been for several years past, so little of the *eadem velle* and *eadem nolle*, that our friendship has starved for want of nutriment. I really love him for his public qualities and his private ones, though there, too, he is much misunderstood.”

“Pitt called and spent a day and a quarter at Sir Charles Middleton’s, going there to study farming (1802). Sir Charles, astonished at his wonderful sagacity and power of combining and reasoning out, says he is the best gentleman farmer he knows, and may be the best farmer in England.”

“There is something peculiarly affecting in the time and circumstances of poor Pitt’s death. I own I have a thousand times (ay, times without number) wished and hoped that a quiet interval would be afforded him, perhaps in the evening of life, in which he and I might freely confer on the most important subjects; but the scene is closed—for ever. Of course what I am about to say is in strict confidence. I have heard, not without surprise, that his debts are considerable, a sum was named as large as 40 or 50,000*l.* This must have been roguery,* for he really has not for many years lived at a rate of more than 5 or 6,000*l.* per annum. I do not say this lightly, and he has had an income, since he got the Cinque Ports, of 10,000*l.* per annum.”

“Mr. Pitt (Mr. W. writes to a friend) had foibles, and of course they

* In the year 1786 Mr. Pitt had requested Mr. R. Smith to examine his private affairs, which even then were somewhat embarrassed. A letter from Mr. Smith to Mr. Wilberforce fully bears out the opinion expressed in the text. Mr. Pitt’s private friends had raised 12,000*l.* in 1801 to relieve him from embarrassment, and one among them, who owed the most to the friendship of the minister, was anxious that these claims should be added to the public grant. This degrading proposition was happily defeated—this person could be no other than Pretyma, Bishop of Lincoln, whose heart, we have heard a brother Bishop say of him, “was cankered with avarice.”—ED.

were not diminished by so long a continuance in office ; but for a clear and comprehensive view of the most complicated subject in all its relations,—for that fairness of mind which disposes a man to follow out, and when overtaken, to recognise the truth—for magnanimity which made him ready to change his measures when he thought the good of his country required it, though he knew he should be charged with inconsistency on account of the change—for willingness to give a fair hearing to all that could be urged against his own opinions, and to listen to the suggestions of men whose understandings he knew to be inferior to his own—for personal purity, disinterestedness, integrity, and love of his country, I have never known his equal. His strictness in regard to truth was astonishing, considering the situation he so long had filled.”

“Poor Pitt, I almost believe, died of a broken heart. For it is only due to him to declare, that the love of his country burned in him with as ardent a flame as ever warmed the human bosom, and the accounts from the armies struck a death-blow within. Yes ! this man, who died of a broken heart, was first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The time and circumstances of his death were peculiarly affecting ; and I really believe, however incredulous you may be, that it dwelt in the minds of the people in London, for, shall I say, as I was going to say, a whole week ? I really never remember any event producing so much apparent feeling. But London soon returned to its gaiety and giddiness, and all the world had been for many days busied about the inheritance before the late possessor was laid in the grave He spoke very little for some days before he died ; and was extremely weakened and reduced on the Wednesday morning, when he was first talked to as a dying man. He expired early on Thursday morning . . . Attended Pitt’s funeral—an affecting ceremony. What thoughts occurred to me, when I saw the coffin letting down, and just before ! I thought of our appearance before God in Heaven.”

On the 1st Jan. 1811, Mr. W. was at the House. Romilly abusing Pitt,

“I got up, and defended him.—Did well for me, though desultory, not having prepared an arranged speech.”

“Without feeling the necessity of previous preparation, (to quote Sir S. Romilly’s account of what he said,) in the simple language of the heart, he defended his friend’s memory.” “If my honourable and learned friend had enjoyed the opportunities of knowing that great man, which have fallen to my lot, he would have been better enabled to do justice to his character. I am no worshipper of Mr. Pitt. I differed from him—with what pain, none but myself can tell ; but if I knew anything of that great man, I am sure of this, that every other consideration was absorbed in the grand ruling passion,—the love of his country. Of his talents, there is and there can be but one opinion ; and with respect to his other qualities, I can only adopt the words which those qualities provoked from the admiration of a formidable but generous rival, ‘Amicitia est sempiterna, inimicitia est brevis.’”

(1820.) “Spent an hour on the Pictures of our English Worthies. Poor Pitt’s a vile picture. His face anxious, diseased, reddened with wine, and soured and irritated with disappointment. Poor fellow ! how unlike my youthful Pitt !”

(1833.) “With Mr. Joseph (who was then taking his bust). The conversation turned upon Mr. Pitt. ‘M. Angelo Taylor,’ he said, ‘was one day going up St. James’s street with M. when they saw Pitt walking down it, with immense strides ; I do not know whether you ever happened to observe that the fall in St. James’s street makes those who are coming down it, seem to over look those that are going the other way.’ ‘I am very sorry,’ said M. Angelo, ‘but Pitt’s conduct has been such, that I feel it my duty to cut him, as you will see.’ Pitt walked by, giving rather a haughty nod to me, and never observing M. Angelo at all. ‘You saw I cut him.’ ‘I am truly glad you told me—I should have thought *he cut you*.’ Never was there a man whose character was so much misunderstood. He was thought very proud ; now he was a very little proud and very shy. While he still conde-

scended to practise the law, he was pleading in Chancery against the opening the biddings for an estate, which had been sold by the court, and he said, 'If this is done, no sensible man will ever bid again for an estate sold by Chancery—I am sure, I never will :' a declaration which of course filled the court with merriment."

"Oh! how little justice was done to Mr. Pitt in Warren Hastings's business. People were asking what could make Pitt support him on this point and on that, as if he was acting from political motives, whereas he was always weighing in every particular, whether Hastings had exceeded the discretionary power lodged in him. I well remember,—I will swear to it now—Pitt listening most attentively to some facts which were coming out either in the first or second case. He beckoned me over, and went with me behind the chair. I said, 'Does not this look very ill to you?' 'Very bad indeed.' He then returned to his place and made his speech, giving up Hastings's case: he paid as much impartial attention to it, as if he were a jurymen." (1832.)

BURKE.

"Parr illnaturedly endeavoured to revive a dispute which had existed between Burke and myself, in 1787. It was during the period of his violent attacks on Pitt. He had delivered a most intemperate invective against the French Navigation Treaty, a measure which was particularly welcome to many of my Yorkshire constituents. In reply to him, I said, 'We can make allowance for the honourable gentleman, because we remember him in better days!' This sarcasm, though not unkindly meant, and called for, as Pitt declared in the debate, by Burke's outrageous violence, yet so exactly described the truth, that it greatly nettled him. But it soon passed over, and I had peculiar pleasure in his dining with me, as an evidence of our perfect harmony. He was a great man—I never could understand how he grew at one time to be so entirely neglected. In fact, undoubtedly it was, that, like Mackintosh afterwards, *he was above his audience*. He had come late into Par-

liament, and had had time to lay in vast stores of knowledge. The field from which he drew his illustrations was magnificent. Like the fabled object of the fairy's favour, whenever he opened his mouth, pearls and diamonds dropped from him."

1797. "Heard of the Portsmouth mutiny,—consultation with Burke.—The only letter which reached Bath that day, by the cross post from Portsmouth, was one from Captain Bedford of the *Royal Sovereign* to Patty More. She brought it to me, and I took it at once to Burke. He could not then see me; but, at his desire, I called again at two o'clock. The whole scene is now before me. Burke was lying on a sofa, much emaciated, and Windham, Laurence, and some other friends were round him. The attention shewn to Burke by all that party was just like the treatment of Ahitophel of old. It was as if we went to inquire of the oracle of the land."

"One day while Hastings's trial was proceeding, an important point came on, when only Burke and two or three more were present. Little M. Angelo Taylor, among them, very pompous. Ned Law, who was to argue the cause as Hastings's counsel, began 'It is a pity, Sir, to raise a discussion on this matter. This is no doubtful question of political expedience. It is a mere point of law; and my honourable friend there (pointing to little Michael), from his accurate knowledge of the law, which he has practised with so much success, can confirm fully all I say.' Michael puffed and smiled, and almost assented. Burke was quite furious, and ran to him, and shook him, saying—'You little rogue, what do you mean by assenting to this?'"

WINDHAM.

"Windham is a most wretched man of business; no precision, or knowledge of details, even in his own measures."

(1810.) "It was said poor Windham's accident was a mere trifle at first, and perhaps if it had been attended to in its earlier stages, the bad effects might have been checked. Poor fellow! I really felt for him! He had some fine qualities, though I must own I did not rate him so highly

as some persons did, except for conversation, in which I think he was *facile princeps*—decidedly the most agreeable, scholar-like gentleman, or gentleman-like scholar, I ever remember to have seen. It is certainly true that he wrote to Dr. Fisher the day but one before the operation, to say that, the issue being doubtful, he wished to prepare for what might be the consequences in the most solemn manner, and therefore desired him to administer the sacrament to him. Sir W. Scott, who told me this at Lord Camden's, added, that he did receive it with the greatest fervour and emotion. It is very remarkable that with an imagination far more fertile and combining than any I ever knew, he never seemed to allude to any *scriptural* acts or ideas: Burke did continually. f* * * Windham's mind was in the last degree copious; the soil was so fertile, scratch where you pleased, up came white clover. He had many of the true characteristics of a hero, but he had one great fault as a statesman—he hated the popular side of any question. His companion quoted Pope:

“So much they hate the crowd, that if the throng [wrong.]
Go right by chance,—they purposely go
'It was exactly so,' he replied; and I had a melancholy proof of it in the instance of the Slave Trade: when the Abolition had but few friends, he was all on our side; but as the nation drew towards us, he retreated, and at last, on the discussion in 1807, he was one of the sixteen who voted against us.”*

MR. URBAN, B—h—ll, March 10

I BEG to send you the following few notes which I have written while reading Mr. Dawson Turner's publication of the Literary Correspondence of John Pinkerton, Esq. printed in 1830, 2 vols. 8vo.†

Yours, &c. J. M.

* Compare with this two sketches of Mr. Windham's character, one by Sir J. Mackintosh, (v. Memoirs, vol. ii. p. 59,) and one by Lord Brougham, in Edinburgh Review, No. cxxxvii. p. 233.

† See Gent. Mag. Jan. 1831, p. 46.

Vol. I. p. 8. “You must have seen it (viz. the poem called the Vision); it is in the Evergreen.”—This poem is printed in the Evergreen, vol. i. p. 211, ed. 1742. Dr. Beattie's supposition of the age of this poem is probable.

P. 14. “A collection made by a Mr. Popham of the best modern Latin poems, by English writers, in 3 vols. 12mo.”—Popham published a second edition of this collection in one vol. 8vo. 1779, differing much from the former. The editor was the son of Edward Popham of Littlecot-park, Wilts. He was Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and Rector of Chilton Foliot, Wilts, where he died, aged 77.

P. 42. “I dare say you'll agree with me there is not in it (viz. Peebles to the Play), the same arch irony and humour that we find in Christ's Kirk, and that it is on the whole deficient in design.”—It is well known that Mr. Tytler of Woodhouseslie published these poems, ascribing them both to James the First!! See some remarks on the subject in a note by Sir W. Forbes, in Beattie's Life by Forbes, vol. iii. p. 233; but Mr. Guest says with reason, “one can scarce think these critics serious, who attribute this song (Christ's Kirk) to the moral and sententious James the First: every line of it smacks of the royal profligate who wrote the Gaberlunzie Man.” (*Vide English Rhythms*, vol. ii. p. 344.) On these poems, consult Warton's History of English Poetry, vol. ii. 437, ed. 8vo.; Campbell's History of Scottish Poetry, p. 154; Irvine's Lives of Scottish Poets, vol. i. p. 298; Chalmers's edition of D. Lindsay, vol. iii. p. 200; and Pinkerton's Maitland Poems, vol. ii. p. 443.

P. 20. “Heron's Letters of Literature.”—On this paradoxical, superficial, and incorrect pseudonymous offspring of Mr. Pinkerton's brain, Cowper wrote the following lines:

“The Genius of the Augustan age
His head among Time's ruins rear'd,
And, bursting with heroic rage,
When literary Heron appear'd,

“Thou hast,” he cried, “like him of old,
Who set the Ephesian dome on fire,
By being scandalously bold,
Attain'd the mark of thy desire.

" And for traducing Virgil's name,
 Shall share his merited reward,
 A perpetuity of fame,
 That rots, and stinks, and is abhorr'd."
 See Letters, vol. ii. p. 41.

P. 64. "Dr. Percy proceeded very far with an admirable edition of Surrey's Poems. * * * * The whole impression was unfortunately consumed by the fire in Red Lion Passage in 1808."—This was not the case: a copy of this edition is now on our table, and another we have seen in the possession of J. P. Collier, esq.

P. 72. "A Roman farmer might not understand his (Virgil's) diction in Agriculture; but the modern Roman writers understand farming, &c."—Virgil made Varro his chiefmaster in agriculture, and sometimes adopts his words and phrases. Intelligent husbandmen in Italy have observed that the main part of the Georgics was composed in the *Mantuan* and not in the *Neapolitan* states; for the rules of culture laid down for the moist deep soil of Mantua, did not hold quite conclusive in the shallow and more brashy lands of Naples. In a very learned and excellent article which has recently appeared in the Gardener's Magazine on the question of the interpretation of the word *Fagus*,* by Mr. Long of Hampton Lodge, he expresses his strong disbelief of the practicability of grafting one tree on another of a different genus with the success that Virgil describes (Geor. ii. 70): but what says an observer. "In Isola Bella I saw a fig-tree engrafted on a lemon; both bore fruit at the same time, whilst a vine curled up the stem. Another inoculation of a moss-rose upon an orange, and a third of a carnation upon a cedrate tree, gave me a new

knowledge of what the gardener's art, aided by a happy climate, can perform." See Mrs. Piozzi's Travels in Italy, vol. ii. p. 224.

P. 75. "Aristophanes and Lucian, compared with the moderns, were one a blackguard and the other a buffoon."—So affirms a gentleman who never read, nor could read, one line of them in their own language. Yet on both these authors that greatest and most philosophical of modern scholars, Hemsterhuis, employed his time and talents. From the *blackguard* we have signal compositions of a beauty and delicacy of language not surpassed by any Greek Poet. Of the *buffoon* we refer to a very able article in the Quarterly Review, No. lxxiii. p. 32, by one who could appreciate the merits of this valuable writer.

P. 101. Mr. Mathias's Biographical memoir of Mr. Nicholls, which the Editor says was intended for private circulation, was inserted in the Gent. Mag. and was reprinted by Mathias at the end of his Essay on Gray. The editor, we think, has carried his admiration of Mr. Mathias *quite far enough*, when he pronounces him *scarcely inferior to Mr. Gray in talents and acquirements*.

P. 106. To the editor's note on the Maitland Poems, we must add a reference to the Gent. Mag. May 1826, p. 471; also to the Brit. Bibliographer, vol. iv. p. 114, for some Poems from Maitland MS. not published by Pinkerton. See also Irvine's Life of Scottish Poets, for the life of Mr. R. Maitland, vol. ii. p. 147; for an account of the Maitland MSS. p. 152; Campbell's Introduction to the History of Scottish Poets, 4to. p. 166; on the Glossary by Pinkerton to

* "Et steriles *platani malos* gessere valentes:
Castaneæ fagus, ornusque incanuit albo
 Flore pyri: glandemque sues fregere sub ulmis."

Mr. Long understands by "*Castaneæ fagus*," the chestnut grafted on itself, (v. Gard. Mag. Vol. v. p. 20,) the improved sort (the *fagus*) grafted on the wild stock (*Castaneæ*); but this interpretation we cannot receive; for it destroys all the marvellous which forms the poetic beauty of the passage. The plum-tree bears *apples*—the ash, *pears*—the elm, *acorns*:—but what is there to excite our curiosity of what is strange, or gratify us with a feeling of the triumph of art and skill, in chestnuts being grafted on *chestnuts*. If Mr. Long has removed the difficulty of the passage, he has removed the beauty along with it.

the Maitland Poems, see Chalmers's edition of Sir D. Lindsay, vol. iii. p. 195.

P. 195. "The author, Mr. Blair, was a clergyman, &c."—We only mention the author of the striking poem of the Grave, to shew how a partial image can descend from one poet to another, till the original possessor is forgotten, and it becomes the property of him who had last adopted it. Mr. T. Campbell, in his *Pleasures of Hope*, has the following line, which is spoilt in the transference :—

"Like angel visits, *few* and far between."
He took this from Blair's Grave :

"—————its visits,
Like those of angels, *short* and far between."

and Blair took it from Norris of Bemerton, v. Poems, p. 21 :—

"How fading are the joys we dote upon,
Like apparitions seen and gone ;
But those which soonest take their flight
Are the most exquisite and strong,
Like angels' visits, short and bright,
Mortality's too weak to bear them long."

Some one took the unnecessary trouble of turning Blair's Grave into rhyme. The title of his work is "Blair's Grave altered into Rhyme," 1790. 8vo.

P. 293. The editor says, "Mr. Nichols quotes a letter from Mr. Gough, in which he mentions a discovery given to the Society of Antiquaries by Gen. Melville on *ancient ships*, as new and entertaining ; but I do not find it was ever printed." This dissertation is now on our table, it was printed at the end (App. iii.) of Governor Pownall's *Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*. 1782. p. 235. See an account of it in Lumisden's *Rome*, p. 222, 368; and Gillies's *Greece*, vol. i. p. 208. "Gen. Melville," says Lumisden, "whose happy genius embraces the whole circle of science," p. 222. See also high praise of this work on the ancient ships by Melville, in Pownall's *Treatise*, p. 117, to whom he sent it for publication. There is also a dissertation on the ships and rate of sailing of the ancients in Beechey's *Travels in North Africa*, Appendix, p. xvii—xli. Whitaker, in one of his letters, says that General Melville kept a plentiful table in Brewer Street, and had Pinkerton on

a Sunday to hear his talk and eat his good dinner, &c.

P. 238. "Dr. Samuel Johnson lived many years in London for 30*l.* a-year. I once heard him detail the system and style of his life. * * * I knew David Hume when he had not above 30*l.* a-year to spend." Thirty pounds a-year, in the opinion of the booksellers, is a fair allowance for an author ; but we think them too generous, for it appears that an author *may be kept cheaper*. When Spinoza died, it appeared by his account book that he had only spent four sous and half a day—"il n'avoit dépensé que quatre sous et demi en un jour pour sa nourriture." Voltaire adds to this an unhandsome reflection on us churchmen—"Ce n'est pas là un repas de moines assemblés en chapitre." (Dict. Philosoph. art. *Dieu*.)

P. 350. "Allow me to ask whether you have seen the *Kalendar of Man's Life*, or *Moral Emblems*, Latin and English, 1633 ; by Robert Farlie, who styles himself *Scoto-Britannus* ?"—This little volume is on our table ; it is dedicated "*Domino Roberto Karo, Comiti a Summerset*," &c. of whom he says, "*Neque enim ab hujusmodi studiis ipse abhorres, quin mortis meditatione et futuræ vitæ contemplatione lucernæ tuæ oleum soleas impendere*," &c. There is a head in the frontispiece by Glover, which is considered a portrait of the author, though not mentioned by Granger, nor in Sir W. Musgrave's collection. R. Farlie was also author of 1. *Naulogia*, sive *inventæ Navis*. 4to. 2. *Lychnocausia*, sive *Moralia*. 1638.

P. 446. To the editor's note on Pinkerton's *Dissertation on the Scythians or Goths*, we shall add that we have heard Professor Porson say that he highly esteemed this work, and that Mr. Jamieson, in his *Hermes Scythicus*, says, (p. 11.) "He (Pinkerton) has thrown more light on the subject than any preceding author." See *Quarterly Review*, No. lxxxi. p. 131—157. But see also what Chalmers says of it in his edition of Sir D. Lindsay, vol. iii. p. 206.

Vol. ii. p. 7. "*Manso's Life of Tasso*,—it is a charming little production, and so extremely rare that I do not recollect to have seen three copies of it in the whole of my literary researches,"

&c.—The rarity of this book is much exaggerated. We have a copy of the last edition, Romæ, 1624. 12mo. The Life of Tasso was compiled in 1600, not published till 1621 at Venice, reprinted in 1624, and with additions by Cavalli at Rome, 1634. Serassi says that Manso only became acquainted with Tasso in the latter part of his life, and advances many circumstances relative to the early part of it, which are exaggerated or improbable, that he is inaccurate in dates, but that it is valuable as regards the time Tasso spent at Naples in the latter part of his life, where he lived in intimacy with his biographer.

P. 13. "The origin of English blank verse, which naturally falls within the editor's (i. e. Dr. Percy's) plan, is a curious subject, and will, I am sure, be ably treated by our learned and ingenious friend," &c. — Dr. Percy collected and printed many specimens of early English blank verse at the end of his edition of Surrey; so many as to double the size of the volume; but sometimes Percy's edition is found without them: they exist in Mr. Collier's copy, but not in ours. "The unrhymed metre of five accents, or, as it is generally called, blank verse, we certainly owe to Surrey. *English verse without rhyme* was no novelty, but I have seen no specimen of any definite unrhymed metre of five accents which can date earlier than Surrey's translation." Mr. Guest's Hist. of English Rhythm, vol. ii. p. 239.

P. 27. "His (Gibbon) attacks on Christianity have raised him a host of enemies; but he is covered with a *shield of adamant*, from which their shafts fall blunted to the ground."—Had the editor not a word to spare on this subject? Might it not have been as well to say that their shafts never fell blunted to the ground at all, but remained fixed in the side of the infidel? "*Hærit lateri lethalis arundo.*" Mr. Benson well remarks in his Hulsean Lectures, vol. i. p. 303, "Whatever be the force of *secondary* or human causes, they apply only to the propagation of Christianity among the Gentiles: they cannot be made to account for its original and extensive success among the Jews." See some excellent observations on Gibbon as an historian

by the late learned Dr. Vincent, in Classical Journal, No. xiv. p. 393.

P. 94. "The History of Scottish Poetry published here, is a ridiculous quarto, by Campbell, a Musician," &c. —Of this work only ninety copies were printed, and those on *small* paper are scarce. The date is 1798, and not 1799, as the editor gives. In a London Catalogue, the following MS. work was offered for sale. "Campbell, Alex. (author of the History of Scottish Poetry, &c.) on Fiction, or a colloquial and familiar rhapsody, regarding Prosaic, Poetic, and Dramatic Fiction. Complete, with index of authors mentioned, 2l. 12s. 6d."

P. 139. When the editor praised Mr. Mathias for republishing Gravina's Treatise, La Ragione Poetica, he might have spared a few additional words in favour of the late learned Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, for his elegant and classical little edition of Gravina's Opuscula ad Historiam Literariam pertinentia; with his Life by Fabroni; and his Epistola ad Maffei-um de Poesi, Oxon. 1792. It is dedicated to Dr. Joseph Warton. See high praise of Gravina in Morhoff Polyh. Lit. tom. i. p. 978; and see Foreign Quarterly Rev. No. vi. p. 394. There is a good account of Gravina, published under the title of J. Andr. Serrai de Vita et Scriptis T. V. Gravinae Commentarius. Romæ, 1758, 4to. His entire works were published (Latin and Italian) at Naples, by Sergio, 1756-8, 3 vols. 4to. All his Latin works are not to be found in the edition of Mascow, Lips. 1737, 4to. In the clever Satires of Q. Sectanus, (the real author of which was L. Sergardi) Gravina is bitterly satirised under the name of Philodemus. The works of Sergardi were published Luccæ, 1793, 4 tom. 8vo. The editor of Pinkerton's Letters observes, that "in former letters Mr. Walker has spoken of *Elegies* by Gravina, of which I find no mention." The fact is *Elegies* is a mistake for *Eclogues*. Gravina wrote and printed "*Egloghe tre.*"

P. 143. The original drawings of Medina, for Lord Somers' edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, are now in the possession of the Rev. Alex. Dyce, the learned and accurate editor of our old dramatic poets.

P. 167. "The Complaynt of Scotland,—accompanied by a preliminary dissertation and glossary, by Dr. Leyden, &c."—This dissertation is worthy of something more than the mere mention of it by the editor, being a truly learned and valuable work: see praise of it, in Chalmers' edition of Sir D. Lindsay, vol. i. p. 96, vol. iii. p. 203, and Motherwell's *Ancient Minstrelsy*, p. xl. lvi. For perhaps the *earliest* mention of Leyden, see Campbell's *Diss. on Scottish Poetry*, p. 67. The editor says: "This work does not appear to have been published till *four years* subsequently to the date of this Letter;" but this is not so. Mr. Walker's Letter is dated 1800, and Leyden's work was published in 1801. The announcement by the bookseller states it is to be published in *March* 1801. It was dedicated to Mr. Heber.

P. 352. Mr. Irving's *Lives of Buchanan and of the Scottish Poets*, are works abounding in learning, instruction, and sound criticism. Mr. Park says of the latter work, that it is written "with great research and critical ingenuity." See Warton's *History of English Poetry*, ed. 8vo. vol. iii. p. 467.

P. 423. "In glancing over the work of Colomesius, I found a passage confirming what you mentioned to me, relative to the edition of Marco Polo," &c. On this the editor in a note says, "It were difficult to say which is the work here referred to." If so, we have overcome the difficulty, for the passage quoted occurs in his *Opuscula*, p. 323, 4to. ed. Hamb. 1709, but the editor of Pinkerton has printed, "Ramusio," for "Ramnudio."

J. M.

WINCHESTER HOUSE, BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

(*With a Plate.*)

WE present our readers with an engraving of the remains of an ancient mansion formerly possessed of some importance, but which in common with the majority of the relics of ancient times in the Metropolis, have lately, given way to modern improvement.

At the dissolution of religious houses, the buildings of the Austin Friary were granted by Henry VIII, in common with those of other establishments of a similar nature, to one of his courtiers, Sir William Powlet or Paulet, Lord Treasurer, and afterwards created, in 1551, Marquis of Winchester.

The new possessors of the Church lands appear to have evinced in this neighbourhood a great contempt for good opinion, by their proceedings on obtaining possession of their acquisitions. Cromwell, the Vicar-general, as might be expected from his unscrupulous character, regarded but little the rights of property in other men, as the instance of oppression exercised on the father of Stowe the historian sufficiently testifies. The Lord Treasurer, on obtaining possession of his share of the spoil, began by shutting up foot-paths, and treating with indignity that portion of the

church that had not been granted to the Foreign Protestant congregation which held possession of the nave. His son and successor sold the monuments of the illustrious dead, and the pavement and lead from the chancel, and stabled his horses in the choir, a portion of the sacred building which he subsequently destroyed, and in defiance of a respectful memorial, signed by the Lord Mayor and the inhabitants of the parish of St. Peter-le-Poor, pulled down the beautiful steeple of the church, to save the expense of some trifling repairs.

By the Lord Treasurer or his son, a mansion was erected on the site of the Friary, which appears to have occupied the whole of the south side of Winchester-street, and to have extended along the west side of Broad-street, until it reached the Church of St. Peter-le-Poor. This mansion was of vast size, and was subdivided in after-times: a portion of it was appropriated to the Hall of the Pinners' Company, which was taken down at the close of the last century; other parts were pulled down at various times, leaving only the fragment, which is represented in the engraving, which must have constituted but a small portion of the original mansion.

Saint Mary, Vol. XI, April 1834.



WINCHESTER HOUSE, LONDON.

G. Holford sc.



There is, however, no evidence afforded by the architecture of the pile to allow of its being supposed to be a relic of the mansion erected by the Lord Treasurer or his son; for, judging by the style and character of its architectural features, there is no reason for assigning it to an earlier period than the beginning of the seventeenth century.

There remained, however, a building which was situated eastward of the structure lately destroyed, the front of which was concealed from observation by a dwelling erected before it; although the back might be seen from the passage leading from Winchester-street to Austin Friars. This structure was built of timber, covered with lath and plaster, and had bow-windows in the north front, and much resembled in style and materials the ancient building in Palace-yard adjacent to Westminster Hall, which was known as the Star Chamber. This fragment was evidently a portion of the building erected by one of the Pouletts on the site of the Friary.

The structure which is shewn in the engraving, it will be observed, consisted in height of three stories, the ground and principal floors being the original portion of the edifice; they were constructed of red brick with stone quoins and dressings, the windows being large with rectangular openings, and made by mullions into various lights; the genuine character of the architecture being in the style of the period to which we have assigned the structure. The original doorway, which had been long closed, was near the centre; it had a circular arch with key-stone inclosed within a square frontispiece. The upper story was an addition of the latter part of the same century; the original structure having probably risen no higher than two stories. At the period of this addition being made, a new entrance nearer to the east was constructed, which was decorated with carved foliage in the Italian taste of the day; and this new doorway appears from that time to have formed the principal entrance. At the same period the interior fittings seem to have undergone a great change: the great staircase and much of the internal woodwork bore the character of the work of that century.

The outer gate, with its huge shell-formed pediment, is a striking example of the massive entrance porches to the old residences of London, of which a very few still exist. The date of this appendage is of the same period as the alterations we have just noticed.

For many years this ancient pile had been used as warehouses, and from time to time the internal fittings and ornamental work had disappeared.* In 1828 the motto of the Pouletts, "AYMES LOYALTE," was to be seen in the windows of the principal apartment on the first floor, in yellow letters disposed in diagonal stripes, which motto was probably put there by the loyal Marquis of Winchester, in the time of Charles I. by whom the same sentence was inscribed in every window of his residence at Basing-house in Hants, which he so gallantly defended against the Parliamentarians. At the same time, a large and handsome chimney-piece, richly ornamented in carved oak, existed in this apartment. The architecture was Italian, and two Ionic columns then remained; it was probably one of the original features of the mansion.

Of late years this place has been much neglected, and having been allowed to sink into a state of dilapidation, has been recently taken down, the materials being sold by public auction. As an interesting feature of ancient London, we have thought a representation of its external features worthy of preservation. E. I. C.

MR. URBAN, *March, 6.*

THERE is a species of misrepresentation to which the world is singularly indulgent, and that circumstance has doubtless led to the frequency of its occurrence.

When employing a quotation, a writer too often trusts wholly to his memory, and by this careless habit the sentiments of an author are either altogether falsified, or so greatly altered that he can scarcely recognize his own offspring.

* The greater part of the remaining ornamental wood-work has been purchased by Thomas Baylis, Esq. F.S.A. who is fitting up with it the kitchen and some of the new rooms of his house, Prior's Bank, Fulham.—EDIT.

The interpolation of a single word by Boswell, in a passage quoted from the Burial Service, led to a vindication of it by Johnson, and this was required, solely in consequence of that interpolation having been made, and which Johnson had not detected. The mistake of Boswell was handed down to posterity, and the incorrect sentence has been again and again quoted as an unhappy expression used by the composers of our Liturgy.*

The instance, which I am now about to mention, is of a more extensive kind: here language has been put into the mouth of a distinguished Prelate which he would be the first to repudiate, and an observation, marked by its wisdom and truth, has been entirely perverted.

In Sir James Mackintosh's *Life*, (vol. ii. 341), we have the following entry.

"1816, 22nd March. Lord ——— quoted the Bishop of ———'s Charge with reprehension, for the bigotry and intolerance

of the language, especially for his saying that a prostration of the understanding is the foundation of all true religion."

The Charge referred to is the primary one delivered by the present Archbishop of Canterbury, when Bishop of London: the observation *intended* to be cited is applied by the writer to the Unitarians, and the reader, after perusing the above misquoted passage, will now mark the Bishop's exact words, which were as follows:

The Unitarians "loving to question, rather than to learn, approached the oracles of divine truth without that humble docility, that prostration of the understanding and will, which are indispensable to proficiency in Christian instruction."†

Let us hope that this instance of misrepresentation from carelessness, whereby the just sentiments of an eminent scholar and divine have been treated with gross unfairness, may not be without its use. M.

CLAIMS TO SCOTCH PEERAGES.

MR. URBAN, March 9.

IN your number for February last an inquiry was made respecting claims to SCOTCH PEERAGES, with a view to procure some account of such cases as have occurred since the publication of Robertson's *Work* in 1790. That volume purports to contain a circumstantial detail of the proceedings of the Peers of Scotland at the various elections of their representatives to sit in the House of Lords, in the Parliaments of *Great Britain*; the entries in the Lords' Journals relating either to such elections, to the Peers of Scotland in general, or to particular claims of Peerages of Scotland.

The work commences at the period of the Union, and is continued to the early part of the year 1788. The utility of Mr. Robertson's volume

is fully appreciated by those individuals whose researches lead them to the investigation of Scotch honours and dignities; no continuation of it has been published, and as half a century has elapsed, any gentleman conversant with the subject would render an acceptable service by the publication of a supplementary volume.

For the information of your inquirer I annex a catalogue of such *claims* to dignities as have been presented to the notice of the House of Lords since the year 1788, so far as I am enabled to do from several volumes of printed cases in my possession, or from notes made on examination of the Lords' Journals for other objects; and which perhaps may be extended by a more minute examination of the Journals.

This catalogue, however, will have

* See Croker's edit. of Boswell's *Johnson*, vol. v. 93, and the explanatory note.

† Mr. Belsham affected to understand the words, "prostration of the understanding," as if the Bishop meant that all exercise of the understanding ought to be precluded in matters of religion, [see *Quart. Rev.* xiv. 47,] so that the Bishop has had two classes of opponents, the careless and the prejudiced.

the utility of affording a knowledge of for the most part contain a reference
those claims wherein the claimants to the several proofs.
have *printed* their cases, and which Yours, &c. F.E.

CLAIMS TO SCOTCH PEERAGES BETWEEN 1788 AND 1838.

1790. SIR JAMES SINCLAIR of Mey, Bart.—claiming the title of EARL OF CAITHNESS. Petition presented and referred to a Committee for Privileges 25 Feb. 1790.

1791. ANDREW THOMAS LORD CASTLESTEWART in Ireland—claiming the title and dignity of LORD OCHILTREE. Petition presented 16 April, 1790; report and judgment against the claim 6 June, 1793.

1792. JOHN LORD LINDORES—his vote at the election in 1790 objected to by George Marquis of Tweeddale and others; reported and adjudged not good 6 June 1793.

WILLIAM LORD BELHAVEN—his vote at the election in 1790 objected to by George Marquis of Tweeddale, and other peers; resolved and adjudged not good 6 June 1793.

1794. JAMES DRUMMOND, Esq., of Perth—claiming the titles and dignities of EARL OF PERTH, Lord Drummond, Stobhall, and Montefex. Petition presented 13 June 1792; last order for committee to meet discharged 11 April, 1796. *No judgment.*

SIR JAMES JOHNSTONE, of Westerhall, Bart.—claiming the titles and dignities of MARQUIS AND EARL OF ANNANDALE, Earl of Hartfell, Viscount Annan, Lord Johnstone of Lochwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale and Evandale. Petition presented 13 June 1792: printed case laid on the table of the House April, 1794. Petition of James Johnstone, Earl of Hopetown, praying to be heard for his interest, presented 13 May 1794. *No judgment*; the claimant died 1794. Petition of the said Earl claiming the titles &c. of Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, &c. presented 24 December 1795; and the claim of the said Sir James Johnstone revived by his nephew Sir John Lowther Johnstone in a petition presented 17 June 1805. *No judgment*; claim revived by Sir George Frederick Johnstone 1832. (*See postea*).

1796. GEORGE EARL OF ERROLL—his vote in the election June 1796 objected to by James Earl of Lauderdale, whose petition was presented 19 October 1796. Report from committee that he was duly elected 19 May 1797; judgment of the House to that effect 23 May, and petition of the Earl of Lauderdale discharged.

1797. SIR ADAM FERGUSON, of Kilkerran, Bart.—claiming the titles and dignities of EARL OF GLENCAIRN, and Lord Kilmaurs. Petition presented 1 December 1796. Petition of Lady Harriet Don, wife of Sir Alexander Don, Bart., to be heard against the claim, presented the 2nd March 1797. Petition of Sir Walter Montgomery Cunningham, of Corse Hill, Bart., presented 27 April 1797, and resolution 14 July following: That Sir Adam Fergusson had shewn himself heir general of Alexander Earl of Glencairn who died 1670, but had not made out the right of such heir general to the dignity of Earl of Glencairn.

1800. REV. BRYAN FAIRFAX—claiming the title and dignity of LORD FAIRFAX, of Cameron. Petition presented 17 December 1798, judgment in favour 6 May 1800.

1806. LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER HOME, R.N.—claiming the titles and dignities of EARL OF MARCHMONT, Viscount of Blazonberry, Lord Polwart of Polwart, Redbraes, and Greenlaw. Petition presented; committee ordered to meet 10 May 1808. (*See postea* 1821 and 1837).

1808. WALTER KER, of Littledean, Colonel, and late Brigadier-General in his Majesty's army—claiming the titles and dignities of DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, and other titles of the peerage of Roxburghe. Petition presented 27 February 1806. Petition of Lady Essex Ker praying to be heard by counsel against the petition 21st April following. Petition of the Right Honourable William Drummond, of Logie Almond, claiming the same titles, presented 15 July. Petition of the said Walter Ker praying to be heard against the claim of Sir James Norcliffe Innes, presented 21 March 1808. Petition of James Bellenden Ker, praying to be heard against the claim of Sir James Innes, and Brigadier-General Walter Ker, presented 21 March 1808; as also a petition from Sir William Drummond to have his interests protected. Further petitions from Lady Essex Ker and J. B. Ker, presented 22 June 1808. Order of the house that Mr. Bellenden Ker was not entitled to be heard on certain questions touching the said dignities 28 June; evidence taken before the committee, ordered to be printed July 2. Second petition of the said Walter Ker, the claimant, presented 21 March

1809. Petition of Charles Edward Drummond, of Melfort, commonly known under the title of Duke of Melfort, touching his supposed interest in the said titles and dignities, presented 23 January 1812; report of the committee on the said claims, 9 May, and judgment in accordance 11 May 1812, viz., "That none of the persons claiming the barony of Roxburghe have established any title thereto, as the said dignities might have been granted by letters patent to the grantee, and a series of heirs not so comprehensive as to carry the said dignity to such heirs as the claimants represent themselves to be. That Sir James Norcliffe Innes Ker, Bart., hath made out his claim to the titles, honours, and dignities of Duke and Earl of Roxburghe mentioned in his petition."

1808. SIR JAMES INNES KER, Bart.—claiming the titles and dignities of DUKE AND EARL OF ROXBURGHE, Marquis of Beaumont and Cessfurd, Earl of Kelso, Viscount of Broxmouth, and Lord Ker of Cessfurd and Cavertown. Petition presented 14 April 1806. Petition of Lady Essex Ker, praying to be heard by counsel against the petition of 30th June. Petition of Sir William Drummond to have his interests protected 21 March 1808. Petition of Lady Essex Ker and J. B. Ker Esq. to be heard against the claim 22 June 1808. Additional case, 181... Report and judgment in favour of his right to the earldom and dukedom as above recited 11 May 1812.

JOHN BELLENDEN KER, Esq.—in relation to the same titles and dignities.

LADY ESSEX KER, eldest sister of John late Duke of Roxburghe—claiming the same titles and dignities. Petition presented 13 February 1810; judgment against as above recited under the claim of Sir James Innes Ker.

1808. ARCHIBALD BORTHWICK, Esq.—claiming the title and dignity of LORD BORTHWICK; petition presented 20 June 1808; claimant died 14 July 1815. Petition of his son Patrick Borthwick reviving the said claim presented 1 March 1814, withdrawn, from irregularity in the signing, 8 March 1816; presented again 12 March. Order for committee to meet 6 May. No further proceedings in the matter.

Case. Also presented in reference to the objection to the claim made by John Borthwick, Esq. of Crookston.

1809. JOHN BORTHWICK, Esq., of Crookston—objecting to the claim of Mr. Archibald Borthwick. Petition presented 22 February 1809; a second petition on 21 March: further petitions 9 April 1812, and 25 May 1814. Petition in reference to the claim of Patrick Borthwick praying the House to proceed with the said claim, 29 April 1816.

Additional case. Being an examination of the authorities founded on by Archibald Borthwick, Esq., in reference to the term "*filius naturalis*;" presented pursuant to order of 27 May 1814.

Additional case. With reference to his objection to the claim for that peerage presented by Mr. Archibald Borthwick.

Case. Claiming the title and honour of Lord Borthwick. Petition presented 23 March 1812. No judgment pronounced on these claims to the *Barony of Borthwick*.

1812. CHARLES MARQUIS AND EARL OF QUEENSBERRY, Viscount Drumlanrig and Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibberis, formerly Sir Charles Douglas, of Kelhead, Baronet—claiming to be enrolled in his due place among the peers of Scotland, and to have his right to the said titles, honours and dignities recognized and established. Petition presented 10 April 1812: report of committee, and judgment in favour 9 July 1812.

WALTER OGILVY, Esq.—claiming the titles, honours and dignities of EARL OF AIRLIE, and Lord Ogilvy of Alith and Lintrathen. Petition presented 17 June 1812. Additional case ordered to be laid before the House 40 November 1813. Judges ordered to deliver their opinion 27 May 1818. Opinion delivered 3 June 1818. Claimant died in April 1819, when the claim was revived by his son and heir David Ogilvy, whose petition was presented 28 April 1819, and consideration of the claim adjourned 9 June following to the then next Session of Parliament. Second petition, consequent upon the demise of the King, presented 10 November 1820. Additional case ordered to be laid before the House 8 February 1821. No judgment.

SIR WILLIAM OGILVIE of Boyne, Bart.—claiming the EARLDOM OF FINDLATER. Petition presented 24 June 1812.

SIR WILLIAM OGILVY, of Boyne, in the county of Banff, Bart.—claiming the title and dignity of LORD BANFF. Petition presented 24 June 1812, again 29 June 1819, and again 12 June 1820. (No case printed.) No judgment.

DAME ANNE PATERSON ANSTRUTHER, widow of Sir Philip Anstruther, of Anstruther, Bart., deceased—claiming the titles and honours of BARONESS POLEWART or POLWARTH. Petition presented 10 April 1818. Second petition 20 May; died.—No judgment. (Revived 1831, see *postea*).

1817. LADY ANNE HOPE JOHNSTONE, eldest daughter of James Hope Johnstone, late Earl of Hopetown, deceased, and spouse of Sir William Johnstone Hope, Rear Admiral in his Majesty's navy, K.C.B., and of the said Sir William Johnstone Hope for his interest—claiming the titles and dignities of COUNTESS OF ANNANDALE AND HARTFELL, Viscountess Annan, and Baroness Johnstone of Lochwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale and Evandale. Petition presented 12 July 1817, died before any further proceedings. Claim revived by her son in 1820. (See *postea* 1825.)

1819. REV. WALTER HUTCHINSON ASTON, Clerk—claiming to be BARON ASTON, of Forfar. Petition presented 13 February 1819. (No case printed.)

1821.—RIGHT HON. THOMAS BOWES—maintaining himself to be EARL OF STRATHMORE and Kinghorn, only surviving son and heir male of the body of John Bowes, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, who died in the year 1776. Petition presented 31 January 1821; report of committee, and judgment in his favour 29 June.

JOHN BOWES, an infant—claiming the titles, honours and dignities of EARL OF STRATHMORE and Kinghorn, Viscount Lyon, Lord Glammiss, Tannadyce, Sidlaw and Strathdightie. Petition presented 14 January 1821. Additional case, soon after report and judgment against the claim 29 June.

1821. SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE, Bart.—claiming the titles and dignities of EARL CALENDAR, Lord Livingstone and Almond. Petition presented 8 June 1821. (No printed case.)

1821. ALEXANDER HOME, Captain in the Royal Navy—claiming the titles, honours and dignities of EARL OF MARCHMONT, Viscount of Blazonberry, Lord Polwart of Polwart, Redbraes and Greenlaw. Petition presented 13 July 1820; case withdrawn to amend it 15 February 1822; evidence ordered to be printed 2 May. Petition of John Hume, of Camden Town, Esquire, claiming the earldom, presented 24 February 1823, and 17 March 1826. Again 6 October 1831. No proceedings subsequent to this last date until after the claimant's death, which took place in 18... His son Captain Francis Home revived the claim in 1837 (See *postea*).

WILLIAM MAULE, Esq., heir male and representative of the family of Maule of Panmure, claiming the titles and dignities of EARL OF PANMURE, and Lord Maule of Brechin and Navar.—(No printed case.) Petition presented 12 August 1831; no further proceeding, and the claimant was, by patent, dated 10 September following, created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Panmure, of Brechin and Navar in the shire of Forfar.

JOHN LINDSAY CRAWFORD, Esq.—claiming the titles, honours, &c. of EARL OF CRAWFORD AND LINDSAY, Viscount of Garnock, Lord Kilburnie, Kingsburn and Drumry. Petition presented 3 June 1822. No proceeding thereon. (See *postea* 1832.)

1825.* JOHN JAMES JOHNSTONE HOPE, of Annandale, Esquire—claiming the titles, &c. of EARL OF ANNANDALE and Hartfell, Viscount Annan, and Lord Johnstone of Lockwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale and Evandale. Petition presented 3 July 1819, and again 6 July 1820. Ordered to lodge an additional case 22 March 1830. Additional case lodged accordingly May 1830. Petition from Sir Robert Graham, Bart. claiming the said titles presented 3 June 1830. Petition from William Greig Johnstone claiming the said titles presented 8 June 1830. Petition of George Conway Montague Levine Wade Souter Johnstone, praying the House to grant sufficient time to procure evidence to establish his right to the marquise of Annandale, presented 14 December 1830. Petition of James Johnstone, of Drum, in the county of Monaghan, Esquire, praying the House to defer making final decisions on the claims presented for such time as would enable him to complete his inquiries, 1830. Further petition to same purport 26 July 1831. Petition of the claimant, James Hope Johnstone, to lodge an additional case

* In 1822 the following petitions were presented to the King and referred by his Majesty to the Privy Council, viz.—

ARCHIBALD LORD DOUGLAS, of Douglas—claiming as Lord Douglas to carry the crown in Scotland at royal processions in Scotland.

ALEXANDER, DUKE OF HAMILTON AND BRANDON, &c.—In opposition to the claim of Lord Douglas.

These cases are certainly not claims to peerage, but are noticed here as being founded on descent from the Douglas family, and as involving that of the Earldom of Angus, upon the possession of which Earldom the Duke of Hamilton alledged the honour of carrying the crown was conferred.

touching the points of law, granted 15 September. Further petition of James Johnstone, of Drum, for delay, 13 March 1834. Petition of J. H. Goodinge Johnstone to lodge an additional case, 18 March. Petition of Sir George Frederick Johnstone praying the House to postpone a decision upon the case of Sir J. J. Hope Johnstone until he had laid his case before the House, 16 May. Further petition of J. H. Goodinge Johnstone for time, 22 May. Further petition of J. Johnstone, of Drum, for time, 26 May. Petition of Sir George Frederick Johnstone, of Westerhall, claiming the title of Marquis of Annandale, and the other titles, presented 4 June 1834. Petition for time to print his case, 5 June. Petition of John Douglas Johnstone, of Snow Hill, in the county of Fermanagh, Esquire, praying a suspension of the decision on the several claims, 16 June. Further petition from Sir George Frederick Johnstone for time rejected, 23 June. Further petition of John Douglas Johnstone to the House to defer judgment, 4 July. Petition from J. H. Goodinge Johnstone to be heard, 22 July. Petition of claimant that said Sir George Frederick Johnstone should deliver in his case or that the House would proceed to judgment, 5 June 1835. Case still pending.

1830. HENRY GOODINGE JOHNSTONE, Esq.—claiming the same titles, honours and dignities. Petition presented 29 April 1830. Case still pending.

Additional case 1834. Arguments thereon, March 1835.

SIR ROBERT GRAHAM, Baronet, of Walbrook, in the City of London,—claiming the titles of Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, Viscount Annan, and Lord Johnstone, of Lochwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale and Evandale. Petition presented 3 June 1830. No further proceedings taken.

THOMAS ALEXANDER FRASER, of Lovat, Esq.—claiming the title and dignity of BARON LOVAT. Petition presented 9 June 1825: committee sat and proceedings continued to 21 June 1827, when the evidence was ordered to be printed, and further proceeded with to June 31; No judgment. The claimant was created a Peer of the United Kingdom 28 January 1837 by the title of Lord Lovat, of Lovat, in the county of Inverness.

1830. JOHN EARL OF DARNLEY, in Ireland, &c.—claiming the titles &c. of DUKE OF LENNOX, EARL OF DARNLEY, Lord Aubigny, Torbolton and Dalkeith. Petition presented 25 May 1829. Petition from Laval Count Nugent, and of Jane Countess Nugent, his wife, Duchess of Riario Sforza, praying that any interest the said Duchess may have should not be prejudiced by any proceedings of the Earl of Darnley. No further proceedings took place: and the Earl of Darnley, the claimant, died 12 February 1835.

1830. THOMAS EYRE, Esq.—In support of his claim to be EARL OF NEWBURGH, Viscount Kinnaird, and Baron Livingstone, of Falcraft. Petition presented 24 May 1830. Case laid upon the table, but no further proceedings taken. The claimant died 22 May 1833.

1831. HUGH SCOTT, of Harden, Esq.—claiming the titles &c. of BARON POLWART or POLWARTH. Petition presented 23 June 1831. Evidence taken, ordered to be printed 8 August. Petition of Sir William Hume Purves Campbell, of Marchmont, Baronet, claiming the said dignity, presented 30 August 1831; ordered to lodge an additional case, 4 August 1834; report in favour, and resolution and judgment accordingly, 25 June 1835. Petition to vote at the election of representative peers for Scotland, presented 3 July following. Admitted, and the resolution of the House ordered to be transmitted to the Lord Register of Scotland.

THOMAS DRUMMOND, of Biddick, in the county of Durham—claiming the titles &c. of EARL OF PERTH, Lord Drummond, Stobhall and Montifex. Petition presented 28 April 1830. Second petition 1 March 1831. No judgment.

John Francis Miller Erskine, EARL OF MAR, &c.—claiming the titles &c. of EARL OF KELLIE, Viscount Fenton, and Lord Dirltown. Petition presented 31 March 1830. Case ordered to be lodged, 23 June 1832; evidence ordered to be printed 9 May; resolution and judgment in favour of the claimant 3 September 1835, and that he be enrolled in his due place upon the roll of Peers of Scotland.

1832. BENJAMIN LORD DUFFUS—praying that his right of voting for representative Peers for Scotland may be admitted. Petition presented 30 July 1832; on the 15th of May preceding a petition was presented to the House from Eric Rudd, of Thorn, in the county of York, clerk, praying that Sir Benjamin Dunbar, of Hempriggs, Baronet, might be called before the House to shew by what right he had assumed the title and dignity of Lord Duffus.

1832. STIRLING EARLDOM—Petition of Mary Marchioness dowager of Downshire, and Baroness Sandys of Ombersley, praying that Alexander Humphreys Gent. may be called upon to show by what authority he assumes the title of Earl of

Stirling and claimed to vote and did vote at the election of Representative Peers for Scotland in 1825; presented 16 March 1832.

JOHN LINDSAY CRAWFORD, Esq.—claiming the titles &c. of EARL OF CRAWFORD AND LINDSAY, Viscount Garnock, Lord Parbroath, Kilburnie, Kingsburn, and Drumry, &c. Petition presented; case ordered to be lodged.

Second case presented. No judgment.

1834. SIR FREDERICK GEORGE JOHNSTONE, of Westerhall, Bart.—claiming the titles &c. of MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE, Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, Viscount Annan, and Lord Johnstone, of Lochwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale, and Evandale, in opposition to Mr. Hope Johnstone's construction of the limitations of the patents granted in the year 1661.

Additional case, 8 April 1838.

Supplemental case, May 1838. Case still pending.

JOHN RUTHERFORD, Esq.—claiming the titles &c. of Lord BARON RUTHERFORD of Rutherford. Petition presented 6 June 1833; report and resolution and judgment that he had not made out his claim, 10 April 1835; a fresh petition claiming the said dignity presented 7 September, same year. No judgment thereon.

1837. FRANCIS HOME, Esq. Captain in 81st regiment—claiming the title &c. of EARL OF MARCHMONT, &c. (See under 1806 and 1821 *antea*.) Petition presented 10 March 1837.

1838. GEORGE MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, K. T.—In support of his petition to be added to the Union roll of Peers of Scotland as Marquis of Huntly, and in reference to the titles of Earl of Enzie, Lord Gordon, and Badenoch. Resolution and judgment in favour.

THE GAELIC CONTROVERSY.

MR. URBAN,

SINCE I read your last number I have been debating with myself whether I ought to notice a wrathful communication from one of your correspondents, signed GOMER. That writer has chosen a style of debate, not greatly to my taste, consisting of misrepresentations and personal abuse instead of fair argument. These, however, I would rather encourage in GOMER than otherwise; it is only such small insinuations as the following to which I particularly object. He says, in allusion to some Gaëlic words which I pointed out as current in Armoric and not in Welsh,—“let us examine them, and then judge of the degree of credit that should be given to FIOR GHÆL's facts.” Now it seems to me, that GOMER's side of the question would have lost nothing in point of argument, had he been a little more select in his phraseology. With regard to so trifling a matter as *my credit*, those who know me, receive it as current coin; and I know the world well enough not to tender it to strangers without ample security. GOMER suppresses in the above instance my *security*, and endeavours to bring my *credit* into suspicion before your readers, who know me not.

The few remarks which I made (in your January number) respecting the Armoric, are accompanied with the

following *caution* or *salvo*—“I regret that I have not had access to more ample materials on the Armoric language than Llwyd's work, which I confess is rather scanty, to warrant me in founding any decisive conclusion on this part of the subject.” Now, it seems to me, that after this declaration, had I even written “ridiculous absurdities,” as GOMER very politely says, still *my credit* would be no ways compromised; seeing that I spake merely according to my means of information, and could have no possible inducement to mislead. Here GOMER gets himself into a dilemma; he must either have recourse to the poor excuse of not having noticed my *saving clause* aforementioned; or having seen it, and yet written such strictures, he identifies himself with those buzzing and valorous insects “which pass over a man's sound parts and fix on his sores.” At this stage I should have let the subject rest, deeming GOMER sufficiently punished, could I perceive from any part of his epistle that he was influenced by such a thing as liberal feeling. I will proceed, then, to point out more fully, how wofully lavish of his time and wrath GOMER has been in his letter of last month.

He says, “your correspondent FIOR GHÆL has only discovered a mare's nest; for I do not, to use his own words, find his facts too stubborn to

admit of refutation." Here is a very dexterous misrepresentation of GOMER'S. In the first place, the facts to which I allude, when I use the above words, are not even touched on by GOMER; and, secondly, what he pretends to refute, are not given by me as *decisive conclusions* at all. Surely every one will admit that such a mode of proceeding on GOMER'S part, could have originated only in a mind totally void of all materials for fair argument. Might I then beg as a favour of GOMER, that whenever he honours me by using my own words, he will have the goodness to apply them to some useful purpose; otherwise they will look wondrous like the peacock's feathers on the back of the jackdaw, whereof the fable book speaketh; or—but one simile is sufficient at a time.

With regard to the five Armoric words which I mentioned; the first is *blonec*, fatness; which I admit to be the Welsh *blonegen*, hog's lard, and which GOMER assures us is "common to every inhabitant of the principality." The next four are less easily disposed of. The Armoric verb *brisa*, to break, and the adjective *bresg*, brittle, are the same in Gaëlic in sound and sense. The root is *bris* in both, and also of the French verb *bris-er*; and the nearest Welsh words are *brïw* and *brïwysg*; the last is not given at all even in Owen's large Dictionary. Again, as to the agreement of *bris* and *brïw*, may I ask if there is a rule or principle applicable to the conversion of the final *s* in the Gaelic root, into the letter *w* in the Welsh? The third word is Gaëlic and Armoric, *cuin* or *cun*, memory; hence *cuinich*, remember; the Welsh for which is *covio*; where again the resemblance is very remote; and I would ask, what are the principles on which they agree? Fourthly, *dala*, in Gaëlic and Armoric, signifies voluntary delay, in a neuter sense. In Welsh it has the active signification of *hold*, *bear*, or *support*, &c. and has no such meaning as GOMER gives it in the large Dictionary of Owen. The fifth word GOMER seems inclined to cut short by declaring that it is not in the Armoric at all—but *facts* are still stubborn things. Let him look to page 209 of Pelletier's Armoric Dictionary, and he will find it; viz. "*delt*,

humide, *delta*, rendre humide;" the Gaëlic is *dealt* and *dealta*; so much for GOMER'S *fifth assertion*.

Of the five words, then, which I remarked on, it is evident that only one, *blonec*, is clearly the same in all. It unfortunately happens, too, that the word *blonec* is not given in any shape in Evans's English-Welsh Dictionary, under the words *fatness* or *grease*, and this is the reason why I did not dream of its being so very *common* to the natives of the principality. The agreement between the Welsh and Armoric, in common with the Gaëlic, in the next three words, is barely admissible by an out-and-out derivator. The last word *delt*, or *dealt*, remains *in statu quo*. Well, even if I had stated all these matters as *decisive*, which I *did not*, it does not seem quite clear to me that GOMER has proved that it would be such "ridiculous nonsense" as he has boldly asserted it.

In the meanwhile I will here add five words more, which I have just met with in my Armoric researches; they stand on a different footing from the preceding five. I have been obliged with the loan of a very diminutive and conceited affair, with the following pompous title—"Elemens de la Langue des Celtes Gomerites, ou Bretons; introduction a cette langue, et par elle, à celles de tous les con Par Mons. Le Brigant. Strasbourg, 1779"!!! There is a title for a small jumble of rubbish, included altogether in thirty-six brief pages; however, I have gained something even from this. After what the author is pleased to call his Grammaire, he gives, in Breton, the Parable of the Prodigal Son, which enabled me to compare his version both with the Gaëlic and Welsh. You may conceive that I was agreeably surprised to find in a few verses of the Armoric version words purely Gaëlic, whilst in the Welsh version of the same they are totally different. The words to which I allude are, 1. Arm. *laras*, from *lavar*; Gaël. *labhair*, pronounced *lavar*, he spoke; the Welsh for which is *ddywedodd*. 2. Arm. *plusk*; Gaël. *plaosq*, husks; Welch, *cibau*. 3. Arm. *pokas*; Gaël. *poga*, a kiss; Welsh, *cusanodd*. 4. Arm. *chetu*; Gaël. *chi-tu*; Welch, *wele*, lo, behold, lit. see thou. Fifthly, in the version

of the Lord's Prayer I find, Arm. *evel*; Gael. *amhal*, pronounced *aval*, as, or even as; Welsh, *megis*.

Now we must suppose that each nation, in translating the Scriptures, made use of the most appropriate words in their respective languages to express the one and the same pure original. Hence it is *a curious fact* how the Bas Bretons came to use pure Gaelic words where the Welsh employ words of a totally different kind. Remember, I do not say that GOMER may not find some resemblance of these Gaelic or Armoric words in Welsh. As I said in my former letter, I do not feel warranted in forming *a decisive conclusion* in that respect. All that I say at present is, and let GOMER refute it *if he can*, that in translating from one and the same original, the Armoric has made use of Gaelic words where the Welsh has employed words of a different kind; and as a general inference, that there are several words in the Armoric agreeing with the Gaelic in sound [and sense, whilst the corresponding Welsh words differ from both.

GOMER says "that it would be impossible to use Welsh adjectives to English substantives." May I ask him what is to come of such unfortunate words as *papur*, paper, &c. which are purely English? Must they lead an existence of single blessedness, without the benefit of any adjunct, black, red, or blue? To me this is "passing strange." He says, besides, "every Welshman at all conversant with his own language feels no difficulty in detecting the words appertaining to his tongue, wherever they occur"!!! Verily this is an instinct with which few other nations are gifted. For instance, I should feel greatly puzzled to decide whether such words as *tarr*, a bull, *taurus*; *bo*, a cow, *bos*; *cathair*, a chair, *cathedra*, &c. were Gaelic or Latin, did not GOMER with this unerring instinct of his settle the matter at once by assuring me that they are *pure Welsh*. But is GOMER quite certain that *this gift*, like all other blessings, is not liable to abuse? For instance, Pezron, in the exercise of this instinctive talent, appropriated, without scruple, the Latin words *habilis*, *honestus*, *ratio*, and *resina*, as taken from the *Celtic words*, *habil*, *honest*,

raison, and *rousin*. This worthy antiquary seems to have adopted, in its full extent, the convenient motto—"quidlibet ex quolibet,"—and he holds a high place among those Celtic and Cymbric etymologists, whose lucubrations I have already held up to contempt, and who, according to GOMER, "have advanced opinions founded on facts! and in unison with truth! previous to the unmerited attack of an individual (that is I, FIOR GHAELE) proving himself so perfectly ignorant of the Celtic dialects as he does." Of a verity I do rejoice in Mr. GOMER's abuse—I hope he has got some more of it. May heaven guard the reputation of those whom he praises! This writer, however, allows me one poor qualification, which I regret I must decline; firstly, because it is of GOMER's conferring; and secondly, because I have no claim to the honour. He says, "FIOR GHAELE may be a proficient in Teloogoo," &c. Now I never pretended to any *proficiency* on this score, but what I stated on the subject I had ascertained to be a *fact* before I committed the same to writing; a very laudable plan, which I would humbly recommend to GOMER's serious consideration. With regard to the rest of GOMER's letter, it is very soon answered. He gives us a list of words similar in Gaelic and Welsh, which a little reflection might have taught him to leave undisturbed. I am ready to grant that he might have adduced some two or three thousand words the same, or nearly so, in both languages; but surely this is no argument for the identity of the two, while there remain twenty or thirty thousand words that differ in every respect. GOMER, like the rest of them, seems to have a touch of the Hebrew mania. He says, "the Gaelic, in common with the Welsh and Hebrew, has but two tenses, the past and the future." If this be meant as an argument for the identity of any two out of the three, I can only say that, supposing GOMER's statement were correct, it would prove nothing. "There is a river in Macedon and a river in Monmouth," and I should not be at all surprised if water flowed in both. But it unfortunately happens that GOMER is incorrect with regard to all three, even the Welsh, which I presume to be his

own lingo. In the first place, the Gaelic has three tenses—the past, the present, and the future, as GOMER will find in all the Irish grammars. The Scotch Gaelic has the three tenses of the verb *to be*, which the Hebrew has not; and in numerous cases it makes use of a simple present of other verbs in imitation of the Irish dialect, which has the three simple tenses. Again, with regard to the Welsh, let GOMER settle the matter with the Welsh grammarians; for instance, he will find in Owen's grammar (edit. 1803, page 80): "There are *three* primary tenses to the verb; the present, as *carwyv*, I love; the perfect, as *carais*, I have loved; and the future, as *carav*, I will love." Lastly, GOMER does not shew a very profound knowledge of Hebrew when he says that it has merely the past and future tenses. The Hebrew has two tenses, which are really the past, and that which is *not* past, that is, the past and the present, which last is frequently used for the future. If GOMER *can* read the Hebrew Bible, he may soon satisfy himself as to *this fact*; if not, let him consult our best Hebrew grammar in the English language, that of Professor Lee; or the English translation of Professor Ewalds. So far, then, as arguing on a similarity of tenses goes, the English much more resembles the Hebrew than either the Gaelic or Welsh; for the English has only two tenses, as, *I write*, and *I wrote*.

In conclusion, GOMER "trusts that his epistle will not be considered by me as the result of either prejudice, ignorance, or insanity." Now I should be sorry to express any hasty opinion on so important a subject, only I have a few qualms of conscience in complimenting GOMER on his *learning*, from what he has written respecting the Gaelic, Welch, and Hebrew. He says, too, that "the Gaelic is not retained in greater purity in the Highlands of Scotland, than the other branches of the Celtic tongue," &c. Now I cannot see any thing except prejudice that could have called forth this remark. In my letter, I never thought of the subject, nor did I ever allude to it; however, if I were inclined to take up the cudgels here, it would be a very easy matter to overrule Gomer's *argument*, which consists

in exhibiting a dozen words common to the Gaelic and other languages. Why, I can, if necessary, produce thirteen or even fourteen words from the Irish or Manx, which are common either to the English or continental languages; however, I will be merciful, and spare GOMER this defeat. GOMER says, "allowing for orthographical variations, the following nouns selected from one page of a Gaelic work are pure Welch." The words are, man, dog, bull, hen, cock, herd, cow, river, sea, heel, hypocrite, weather-glass, weaver, nose, peat, chair, serpent, night, water, woman, goose, mare, sheep, lamb, and bard. Now, I would merely observe, that the *sanity* of that man is very questionable who could give us the above melange of nouns substantive, from any *one page* of a *Gaelic work*, without at the same time *naming that work*. Your readers may well exclaim that these Gael must have very queer books of their own, if they can dispose of such a heterogeneous jumble of nouns in one page. I am far from doubting GOMER's accuracy, and I make every allowance for his Gaelic orthography (which, to say the truth, requires a good deal): I only find fault with his omission of the Celtic author's name.

Upon the whole, Mr. Urban, I hope you will encourage GOMER in his lucubrations, because I am convinced that a few such will tell greatly in my favour; and judging by the specimen in hand, they will be of that comfortable kind that require no further answer. I have replied to GOMER's present epistle at full length; and I hope it will convince him of the real value of his own bardic motto, "*y gwir yn erbyn y byd*." In the meantime, it is cheering to see writers of distinguished talent in England begin to take a fair and dispassionate view of this subject. For instance, in the new and splendid Pictorial History of England, now publishing in parts; the author (Part i. page 21,) says.—"Until very lately it was universally assumed that the Welch and the Irish were only two dialects of the same Celtic speech. It was unquestionable that the Irish and Scottish Gaelic was, as its name imports, the language of the ancient Gael or Celts; and as no doubt was entertained that

the Welsh, as descendants of the old Britons, were a Celtic race, it was taken for granted that their language also was only another sister dialect of the Celtic. But it would seem that this, too, was another notion adopted without any evidence; and, indeed, in the face of evidence, if it had been looked into, quite sufficient to disprove it. It would not, we apprehend, be possible to quote in support of the asserted identity of the Welsh and Irish, or Gaelic, the authority of any writer who had really made himself master of the two languages, or even examined them attentively, with the view of ascertaining in how far they resembled or differed from each other; and whether they were properly to be regarded as belonging to the same or to different stocks. On the other hand, we have in denial of their relationship, the distinctly pronounced judgment both of Welshmen, of Irishmen, and of inquirers having no partialities of origin to influence their conclusions, all speaking on a question which they have deliberately considered, and which some of them at least possessed all

the necessary qualifications for deciding."

I have not yet had an opportunity of perusing Dr. Arnold's "*History of Rome*," lately published; but, so far as I can recollect from extracts of it, which I saw in the *Literary Gazette* last summer, the views of that able scholar respecting the non-affinity of the Celtic and Cymbric are the same as I have been long endeavouring to advocate. Thus, truth is as sure to work its way through all the mazes of prejudice and error, as the light of the sun penetrates darkness. The "*Idola tribûs*," as Bacon hath it, so long cherished and worshipped by national vanity, are in a fair way of being broken down; and, this done, we may naturally expect a rational account of the ancient inhabitants of our empire.

FIOR GHAEIL.

[*We are obliged to defer from want of space, a second Letter from FIOR GHAEIL, in reply to SIR W. BETHAM; and also two others relating to this controversy.*]

FORMS OF ELECTION USED AT CAMBRIDGE.

MR. URBAN, *Cambridge, Dec. 6.*

IN reviewing Mr. Palmer's "*Illustrations of Domestic Architecture*," in your number for October last, you refer to the curious mode of electing the Mayor of Great Yarmouth, which prevailed previously to the recent legislative provisions regulating municipal corporations.

As (like myself) many of your readers have no opportunity of consulting Mr. Palmer's work, which, it appears, is printed for private distribution only, I may, perhaps, be permitted to remark that the ordinances of 1491 regulating the annual election of corporate officers at Great Yarmouth may be found in Swinden's *History of that Borough* (p. 491 to 500); and that in the same work (p. 781) is the clause of Queen Anne's Charter extending the same method of election to the Mayor, who was constituted head of the corporate body in lieu of the bai-

liffs, who were anciently the chief magistrates.

It may probably interest some of your readers to be informed of the modes by which corporate, parliamentary, and parochial elections were effected in Cambridge.

In 1344 the following ordinance was made respecting the annual election of Mayor, Bailiffs, and other officers.

"Be it remembered, that on the day of the election of the Mayor and Bailiffs of the town of Cambridge, in the eighteenth year of the reign of King Edward the third after the Conquest, of the assent of the whole commonalty of the town aforesaid, it was ordained and appointed, that for the future the election of Mayor and Bailiffs, Aldermen, Counsellors, and Taxors* of the town aforesaid be under this form: to wit, that one approved and lawful man of the commonalty by the Mayor and his assessors sitting on the bench, and another like unto him by the said commonalty, shall be elected; which

* The 'Taxors were, with two members of the University, to assess and tax the rents of houses in which scholars resided, see *Charter 50 Hen. III.* (*Dyer's Privileges of the University*, i. 63.) The University still have two officers under this title, who inspect weights and measures, &c. and oversee the market.

two men being sworn shall enter the Chamber, and there shall elect twelve approved and lawful men of the commonalty aforesaid in the Guildhall, being on the same day, which twelve shall choose to themselves six, and then the aforesaid eighteen, in the presence of the commonalty, shall swear that they will elect a certain Mayor fit and sufficient for the government of the town aforesaid, four Bailiffs, two Aldermen, four Counsellors, and two Taxors of the town aforesaid, fit and sufficient, for whom they will answer. And this constitution was recited and confirmed to endure for ever, so that those two first choosing the twelve be not in the election."

The mode of election prescribed by the foregoing ordinance, appears to have continued to the reign of Elizabeth, it being, however, required that a certain number of the eighteen electors should be chosen out of each ward. At this period, too, the election of Taxors had been discontinued, but two Coroners were elected at the same time and in the same manner as the Mayor; the Aldermen, however, (increased in number) appear to have held their offices for life.

In 1566 new methods of election were introduced; but in 1568 a form was adopted, by the advice of Lord North, of Kirtling, Sir Giles Allington, Knt. John Hutton, Robert Peyton, and Clement Chycheley, Esquires (to whom the Corporation delegated their powers on the occasion).

This form differed from that in use before 1566, principally in requiring the two nominees who chose the twelve to be selected from the twenty-four or common councilmen by lot, their names being inclosed in balls of wax of the same size and colour, and it was provided that the electors should be sworn that they had not promised to vote for or against any man.

In the ensuing year this scheme of election was formally adopted, and it was used (with slight alterations) till 1786, when the ordinance of 1344 was revived, and about the same time the aldermen and common councilmen were ordered to be elected in like manner as vacancies occurred in those offices.

From a very early period the election of Treasurers was conducted in a similar manner, except that "the election" consisted of eight burgesses only. In

1610 the two persons who selected the eight electors were in pursuance of a recent ordinance (the exact date of which I have not ascertained) chosen by lot from the Common Councilmen, whose names were inclosed in balls of wax.

As respects the Mayor, Bailiffs, Coroners, and Counsellors, the mode of election prescribed by the ordinances of 1344 and 1786 continued to be used till the Corporation Reform Act came into operation; but for some years previously the election of Treasurers had been in the corporation at large.

The election of Members of Parliament was in 1503 in the following form:—

"Be it remembered, that on Tuesday next after the feast of the Conception of Blessed Mary the Virgin, in the nineteenth year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, in the great congregation of all the burgesses of the town of Cambridge, by virtue of the writ of the Lord the King for the Parliament to the Mayor and Bailiffs of the same directed, according to the custom of the borough, there were nominated two Burgesses, namely, by the Mayor and his assessors John Manfeld, and by the Commonalty William Heydon, which two elected eight, namely, Thomas Hunter, Nicholas Gryme, John Ray, Andrew Michell, Richard Allwey, William Drake, William Barbor (goldsmith), and Robert Wethey, which eight elected to be Burgesses of the Parliament holden at Westminster on the 25th day of January next coming, to wit, ROBERT MOOREHOUSE and HENRY KALE.

It was not till the year 1625 that the preceding mode of election was abandoned. In the year last mentioned Thomas Mewtas and Talbot Pepys, Esquires, were elected Representatives in Parliament by the general body of freemen.

On Easter Monday, 7th Henry VIII. the election of Churchwardens, &c. of Great St. Mary's was conducted in the manner stated in the subjoined extract from the Church Books.

"Garrard Goddefrey, one of the wardens, chose in the election Mr. Robert Hobys; John Thirleby,* the other warden chose Mr. Alan Wells; which two chose

* Town Clerk of Cambridge and father of Dr. Thos. Thirleby, the first and only Bishop of Westminster, and afterwards successively Bishop of Norwich and Ely.

to themselves six, namely, Mr. Hugh Chapman, Mr. John Erliche, Mr. Henry Hallehed, Mr. William Nelson, Robert Smith, (wax chandler,) and William Flory; which eight have elected officers as follow:

“Into the office of wardens for the year ensuing, Robert Goodchalle, Nicholas Speryng.

“Into the office of wardens of the Sepulchre Light and of the Crucifixion for the same year, John Martyn, Robert Cobbe.

“Into the office of wardens of the Light of the Mass of Jesus, Richard Cotton, Howell.”

In the 11th Henry VIII. in addition to the above officers, there were in like manner elected four Auditors of the Churchwardens' Accounts, and four Keepers of the Keys of the Chantry Hutch.

The following extract from the books of Trinity parish shews the method by which the officers of that church were formerly chosen.

“The Church of the Holy Trinity.—The election there made on Monday in Easter week in the third year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth.

“John Thetford, Clerk, the Curate there, chose in the election, as the custom is, two, namely, Mr. John Crakynghorp and Andrew Michell; which two chose to themselves four, to wit, William Heydon, Robert Robynson, Richard Cole, and John Thorp; which six chose into office for the next year.

“Into the office of wardens, Andrew Michell, William Heydon.

“Into the office of wardens of the Light of the Crucifixion, William Stephyns, James Smyth.

“Into the office of wardens of the Light of the Sepulchre of Christ, John Burgeys, Thomas Pecok.

“Into the office of wardens of the Light of Saint Erasmus, John Langham, John Alcetir.

“Into the office of wardens of the Light of the Blessed Mary, Joan Heynes, Alice Burgeys.”

In 1531 a dispute arose between the parishioners and the Vicar as to his right to choose the “Questmen,” as the electors were termed. The Vicar complained to the Chancellor of the Diocese, who, however, deprived the Vicar of all voice in the election by decreeing that the “Questmen” should be chosen as follows: two by the Churchwardens, two by the Auditors of the Church Accounts, and the other two by the four so appointed.

These modes of election have long been obsolete both in Great St. Mary's and Trinity parishes, where the Churchwardens are now chosen by the parishioners at large; but in each of the parishes of St. Clement and the Holy Sepulchre, the election of Churchwardens is at the present time made by five “Questmen,” of whom the Clergyman appoints one, each Churchwarden one, and the Parishioners two.

Yours, &c. C. H. COOPER.

TOPOGRAPHICAL PROSINGS,* No. II.

LOCAL GUIDES.

IT may be assumed that there are few persons in this country whose time is sufficiently at their own disposal to permit them to pay more than the most general attention to the curiosities of any place through which they may chance to pass; a hasty visit to the cathedral, a glance at the castle or bishop's palace, a walk round the interior of the principal churches, and perhaps a peep into the museum of local fossils or antiquities, is the very utmost that can be achieved, and is a feat that leaves in the heads of those who perform it little more than a confused notion of the whole, of which, perhaps, the principal features are retained, but that exact impression that can alone render a visit to such places valuable is never acquired.

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It is possible, however, to turn such a visit to good account. The visitor, either before or upon his arrival, should make himself acquainted with the general outline of what is to be seen, determine upon what parts he will bestow more particular attention, in what order he will visit them, and arrange his time accordingly. Knowing beforehand what to look for, and what is more particularly worth remembering, the mere sight of the objects will so fix them in the memory that they may be at any time, by a glance at the note book, recalled with tolerable freshness.

Such a method involves, however, the possession of a “Guide” or “Handbook,” to the construction of

* See our Magazine for Oct. p. 357.

which we shall therefore draw the attention of our readers.

This book should be titled A GUIDE. This word expresses the visitor's wants, which the usual titles of "Sketches," "Description," "History, and Antiquities, &c." do not; being, in fact, applicable to a species of book nearly useless as a Guide. This title should stand on the back and side; the book should be of small 8vo size, covered with canvass, if it does not increase the thickness inconveniently, and a few copies should be kept interleaved. Travellers who take notes would prefer such a copy.

A map of the place, upon which the objects described are clearly located, and including if possible a circle of suburb of about a mile radius, should invariably accompany the Guide.

The next points, and those upon which almost all Guide-books are grossly deficient, are style, general arrangement, and description.

The style must be concise. Figures of speech, flourishing periods, epithets, should especially be avoided. Nothing is more common in a Guide, and nothing can be more offensive. The words employed should be those in every-day use, the construction of the sentences simple, the periods brief; the phrases *former* and *latter*, if possible, should be avoided; the terms of art explained in foot notes; the study of the writer being to carry the reader forward with the description. The style employed by Mr. Rickman in his "Architecture" is well suited to the purposes of a Guide-book.

Much depends upon the arrangement adopted; and this, which in a general history should be chronological, must here be strictly topical. The visitor is to be led from place to place in that order that shall cause the loss of as little time as possible on the way, and in such order he will visit the cathedral, castle, &c; but, when safely landed at one of these stations, the arrangement of its details should be that pointed out under description.

A Guide should commence with an epitome of the local history, containing as many facts and as concisely stated as possible, and followed by such general remarks in confirmation as the local evidences may warrant.

The reader thus prepared for what to expect, will tax his memory for such passages of the several history of the country as may bear upon the local history before him. At Bolton-le-Moors, for example, or in Craven, the traveller might not remember that James Earl of Derby was beheaded, or that Anne Countess of Dorset and Pembroke resided; but if his attention were drawn to these facts, his memory would probably put him in possession of much of the general history of those persons, and therefore of their æra; and it is needless to say how much additional gratification the visit would thence afford.

After the general history, it will be proper to place, in the order recommended, the local curiosities in a succession of sections, which will of course form the bulk of the volume.

In a following chapter should be enumerated those objects that present few or no peculiarities, and which, from their being found in equal or greater perfection or magnitude elsewhere, are not commonly visited by strangers. Such would probably be the infirmary, the jail, the gasworks, or the manufactories; objects which it is very proper to enumerate, briefly stating their leading particulars.

Another chapter should give the statistics of the place, its general commerce and manufactures, its institutions, societies, and religious sects; and a final chapter should be bestowed upon the natural history and general geological position of the place, with lists of the local fossils, minerals, and plants.

Much depends upon the employment of a proper method of description; meaning by description the arrangement and account of the details, more particularly of the buildings to be visited. This part of the volume cannot be fitly executed without the addition of a few well-selected vignettes of the general plan, elevation, and any peculiarities of detail not admitting of verbal description; and for these purposes mere line drawings are more intelligible and less expensive. The description should also include any remarkable armorial bearing, especially such as are carved upon or coeval with any part of a building.

In the description of all English

ecclesiastical architecture the nomenclature of Rickman will necessarily be adopted.

Mr. Rickman has excluded military structures almost, if not altogether, from his valuable work; but his rules may nevertheless be applied to the determination of their date in almost in every case with success; since the architecture of different periods differs not less in the distribution and fashion of the ornaments, than in the arrangement and proportion of the parts.

We are not aware of any instance of a Guide-book in which we can seek for an illustration of what has been advanced; but if the reader will turn over half a dozen pages of any one of these performances that may be within his reach, he will find ample instances of the errors to which we have been objecting.

MR. URBAN, *Froxfield, Jan. 18.*

IN looking over some papers lately, I found six MS. letters, two of which I inclose to you.

The writer was Archibald Hutcheson, who sat during three parliaments of the reign of George I. from 1713 to 1727 as one of the members for Hastings, and held the office of a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations. He was a great friend of the Duke of Ormonde, and his name will be found frequently in the debates of the period. In 1722 he was also returned for the city of Westminster, together with John Cotton, Esq.; but their election was declared void, on account of "notorious and outrageous riots and tumults."

Yours, &c. J. M.

To Mr. Compton, Speaker of the House of Commons.

SIR, *Paris, Oct. 6-17, 1718.*

After I had the honour of taking my leave of you, I was with Mr. Secretary Craggs, and several times with Mr. Chancellor of the Dutchy on some law affairs, and I also saw the Master of the Rolls; and the present unhappy difference in the Royal Family* fell in

to be part of the conversation with each of them, as it did afterwards with several others of less consideration who are attached to the ministry, and upon the whole I concluded that the design of an attack of any kind on the Prince in the next sessions of Parliament was entirely laid aside; and what has since happened with relation to Spain, must convince the most sanguine courtiers that there will be work enough on their hands without their taking any pains to create more; and I think 'tis next to impossible that they can at this time, were they otherwise disposed to it, engage in an enterprise which must inevitably lessen the present number of their followers, and be attended with consequences which they cannot but foresee. And this, Sir, leads me to acquaint you, that I propose to set out from hence on this day fortnight for Montpellier, and am in hopes, during the winter in that moderate climate, to establish in some measure a constitution which is at present infirm and weak; at least I shall have tried all I can do towards the making my small remains of life somewhat more easy and supportable. It is certain I would risque this, though one of the most valuable earthly blessings, rather than a vote should be wanting for the service of the Prince and Princess (to whom I beg the tender of my most humble duty), or for the welfare of my country: but the first of these I take to be at present entirely out of the case, and for the latter I utterly despair of, until God Almighty shall think fit to inspire the ministry for the time being with the sentiments and measures proper for that end; for in the situation to which our affairs are brought, it seems to me a demonstration that they have the preservation or destruction of their country wholly in their power. I have occasionally, in conversation with you, mentioned my thoughts about this matter, and you know the person who I think has most to answer to God and to his country for the divided and unhappy state we are at present in; and

* George the First entertained an unfortunate jealousy of his son. Coxe states that this misunderstanding commenced at Hanover before the death of Queen Anne; Princess Sophia, the king's mother, hav-

ing shown a marked preference to her grandson, for whom, unknown to his father, she applied to Queen Anne for a writ for him to sit in the house of Peers as Duke of Cambridge.

I wish he may ever make any good step towards the retrieving the misfortunes he has had so great a share in. You will receive this from Mr. Cary, to whom I have hinted some things relating to the healing up the breach between the King and the Prince; I would to God it could be effected, for surely nothing can be of greater importance to the whole Royal Family and to the British Nation. I shall lengthen this only to assure you that I am, &c.

—
To Mr. Secretary Craggs.

SIR, *Paris, Nov. 16-5, 1718.*

On Sunday last I had the honour of yours of the 27th of Oct. and a few days before received the bundle which was left at your office; but I had not the pleasure of the letter you mention to have sent therewith. By a disappointment of a voiture I had bespoke, and some other little accidents, I have been already delayed a fortnight longer than I proposed to have staid in this place, which is a very great loss to me, the weather for that time having been extremely good, but I shall now in a few days be able to set out.

I hope you will find the ensuing sessions of Parliament more easy than from your letter I guess you apprehend it will be. I am not enough instructed in the reasons to be able to form a judgment of the measures which have occasioned our present breach with Spain; but those that take occasions from this to distress and to do mischief to gratifie their particular resentments, or for worse purposes, are far from being patriots, whatever they may pretend to; no, surely the part of such will always be to endeavour to retrieve any steps they may think to have been ill taken in the best manner the nature of the thing will admit, consistent with his Majestie's and the honour of the Nation. I heartily wish that we never had been in, and that we may now soon be fairly out of this scrape, for certainly a war of any continuance with Spain, besides the flames it may occasion in other parts, will, in the situation of our affairs, be attended with infinite ill consequences; but I am persuaded that a disagreement between the King and Parliament will be very far from mending of the matter; and therefore I think 'tis of the last

consequence to gentlemen of all parties who wish well to our present establishment, to act with such prudence that nothing like this may happen.

I hope, when the affairs which need the most immediate care of the Parliament are a little over, that our publick debts will come under consideration; and that such progress will be made therein as may plane the way in the succeeding sessions to go through-stitch with the work, as was done in the recoinage of our money; and though some of our neighbour nations, and many at home, thought the attempt would have ended in our ruin, yet I believe everybody is now convinced that nothing else could have preserved us from it, and I think the case of our debts is parallell to that.

To endeavour this, and by healing measures to reconcile our unhappy differences, will be the best use that can be made of the general peace we have now in view; that whatever new troubles arise, and our alliances may fail us, the Nation may be able to stand on its own legs and to defend the King's title and our own liberties without the aid of any foreign power, and in this state we shall certainly be whenever we are out of debt, and become an united people. There are so many accidents which may dissolve the best-concerted alliances, that no wise nation would either wholly or chiefly depend for its security thereon; and how great soever the harmony may be at present between the kingdoms of Great Britain and France, we know it has been formerly otherwise, and it may be so again.

I know you needed not any of these hints from me, but your letter brought England to my mind, and I could not refrain writing something about it; and I hope the accident you mention will be long a coming, and that you will imitate my example only at my age; when men, indeed, are got some years on the wrong side of fifty, a recess from business they have then some claim to, and may be indulged in it without a censure; but the days of youth and vigour ought to be otherwise employed, as I doubt not yours will, and give you many agreeable opportunities to serve your country and oblige your friends.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Old Rome and London compared, &c. By a Person of Quality, (De Soligné, grandson to M. du Plessis Berney,) 2nd Edit. 1710.

We make a short extract from this not common work, to shew the contrast between what was called the best district or quarter of London a century ago, and the present, between St. Giles's and St. James's;—Soho-square and Dean-street were then the residences of fashion.

"London enjoys a good air, and has a fine prospect on all sides, the ground upon which it stands being in most places *like the back of an ass!* by which situation it has on one side the prospect of a noble river, with a fine open country full of meadows, gardens, trees, houses, yielding great variety of delightful objects, and on the other, delicate fields and meadows of the finest green in the world, with abundance of large and neat villages, at a small distance from each other, and pleasant walks to 'em, affording the comfort of a sweet and delicate air. The ancient authors take no notice of the walks of old *Rome*, which make it questionable whether there were such as we have about London, in almost all the parts adjacent to the town; particularly in St. James's Park, Hide Park, and in many public places within the city.

"The streets of London and the cross ways thereof, are another beauty beyond that of old *Rome*. The first are generally of a good length and breadth, most of them in a straight line, especially in the new buildings that have been erected within these 50 years last past, which comprehends three parts in four of London and Westminster, within the bills of mortality. The houses therein are generally 4 or 5 stories high, some of 'em more, including that which is under ground and is inhabited; being large and convenient houses, uniform, and many of 'em stately.

"The *Cross Ways* are no where to be paralleled, both for their number and handsomeness, and I am sure old *Rome* could afford no such things. There are five *Cross Ways* in London and Westminster, which may be called *Septivia*, as consisting of 7 branches, and some of 9 branches. But there are a great many *Quatrvia* and *Trivia*, that is to say of 3 and 4 branches, that are incomparable, which is ascribed to the breadth, length, and straightness of our streets, with the uniformity and handsomeness of the buildings.

"Of the first sort is the *Cross Way*

called the *Seven streets*,* with a pyramid in the centre, in St. Giles's Parish. And another, not far from it, and near the *Greyhound Coffee-house*, forming 9 different streets: viz. Grafton, Monmouth, and Moon streets, Hog lane, King street, Church street, West street, Brown's garden, St. Andrew's street. 'Tis observable that several coaches can ride almost in every one of them, and that from the very Cross-way one may see into 5 or 6 other streets near it.

"The finest Cross Ways of 4 branches are one at the lower end of Fleet street, where Fleet bridge stands. Another in the middle of Cheapside, over against Guild Hall. A third in Cornhill, one way leading to Bishopgate, another to Aldgate, the third to London bridge, and the fourth to the Royal Exchange. And at the upper end of St. James street another, &c. Of 3 branches, a *fine one* is to be found at the lower end of the Hay market, another at Charing cross, a third in Holborn over against Hatton garden, very broad, and some of the branches very long, a fourth at the lower end of St. James's street, and another at the upper end of Long Acre, which cuts Drury lane in two, and might easily be made a *noble Quatrvium*, by adding Great Queen street to it. For which purpose, 'tis but pulling down a couple of houses, which make the coming into the street, on the side of Drury lane, very inconvenient to carts and coaches, and dangerous to passengers; a great many such other accommodations might be made in the city at a small expense, which would be convenient for trade and very ornamental. I pass by a great many other considerable *Cross Ways*, some of 'em very fine, and others not unworthy being taken notice of. Tho' the Romans had a great many great and curious edifices, I question if they had any of their Temples so stately as St Paul's Cathedral at London. I am confident the best of them never cost half so much building, their public structures being generally reared by their slaves. Nor had the old Romans the satisfaction of seeing thousands of fine coaches move along their

* Now the universally despised "*Seven Dials*," the proverbial abode of squalid misery.—EDIT.

streets as we see in London, or their streets so full of people well clad, especially women, who had not the liberty at Rome, to appear abroad in the streets; if the narrow streets of old Rome were full of people, 'twas chiefly of old slaves, very ill kept by their masters. Whereas at London, the common people and even servants, are better clothed and fed than the Roman senators and knights for the generality. The markets at Rome were neither so numerous nor so well stocked as ours. 'Tis well known the Romans were very frugal, feasting themselves only with pork and small fish, and for many ages lived on pap, as has been observed already. The great admirers of old Rome must be very much to seek before they can find in it so many thousands of large and rich shops, adorned *with handsome costly signs*, and stocked with all sorts of goods foreign and domestic, as we have in London. The conveniency alone of our coffee and chocolate houses goes beyond all the common diversions they had at Rome. 'Tis to be attributed to the wealth and number of our citizens that our market places are so numerous and large, and well furnished with all sorts of provisions, both for necessity and delight; that we have so many stately taverns, chocolate and coffee houses, and

cook shops; the streets so fine, and in a perpetual hurry of carts and coaches; shops and store houses so well stocked; houses so well furnished; and so many ships in the River; that we have so many stately inns of Lawyers, such an Exchange, and such a Custom House; the great conveniency of Hackney coaches, and postage by the General and Penny Post Offices; that people make so good an appearance in the streets, no slaves, nor starved people.

"Now the great part of the beauties, ornaments, and delights of London, are owing to the wealth of its citizens; as for example, there are in London about 20,000 good houses fit, one with another, to lodge gentlemen of £1,000 a year, with a competent retinue, suitable to persons of that substance. Whereas historians tell us of only 1,800 *domus*, or dwelling houses of such sort of people in old Rome, I mean of senators or knights, who were not generally speaking so rich, one with another, as most of our citizens. I shall not insist any longer upon the parallel between the true beauties and honest delights of old Rome and London, it being plain enough by what is said already, that London far exceeds Rome in these things, as well as in its extent and opuluousness." &c.

Sutton's Synagogue, or the English Centurion, shewing the unparalleled Bounty of Protestant Piety. By Percy Burrell, Preacher at King James his Hospital, the Charter House. Printed at London by T. C. for Ralph Mabb, 1629. [London, 1828.]

THIS is a re-print of a sermon preached by the reverend divine mentioned in the title page, on occasion of the first commemoration of the munificent founder of the Charter House, to which has been added, by the present anonymous editor, a prefatory advertisement and a few explanatory notes. The original tract has, we believe, the rarity of a MS. A single copy is preserved in the British Museum, and another perhaps in the Bodleian Library. The editor himself has evidently been of the illustrious *Centurion's* profession; he introduces Burrell's discourse with all the ardour of gratitude which the feelings of a veteran might inspire, who could duly appreciate the spirit which induced Sutton to establish this retirement for the decayed military officer, scholar, or merchant, for such, it appears, was his original intention with respect to his hospital, as clearly appears by the allusions incidentally occurring in Burrell's discourse. The editor, in his prefatory notes, has eulogized the noble philanthropy of Sutton in the following terms:—

"This simple, though almost divine plan was entirely drawn from the circumstances of his own experience in life. Of 'gentle blood,' he found his genius cramped in education; the facilities afforded by the poor monks who had educated his pseudo-patron, Bishop Cox, had not yet been replaced by the pure religion. His genius surmounted all obstacles, and made him, by singular interventions, providentially serviceable to a man who was not only great but good, the justly cele-

brated Lord Warwick. Hence he became a soldier, the sphere for evincing every quality of mind and body, and from his talents obtained well paid employment. Doubtless, from his virtues, civil, military, and religious, Almighty Providence smiled upon him every where, so that he became powerfully rich, and by congenial marriage splendidly happy. All paths of ambition were open to him; unlike the mere gatherers of yellow dust or vain baubles, he disdained them all, with one

exception, that of considering himself but as the steward of God, who had given him all he had, and hence providing, to the utmost of his power, a quiet refuge in the decline of life for the meritorious of his own class, whether *military, trading, scientific, or literary*.* Thus, on the principle of *Deo dante dedi*, arose the new foundation, on the ancient monastery of Charter House, of his own munificent hospital. No wonder that a heartless world should have been insensible to his refinement; that the rich scorner should deride what he could not imitate; the sophist twine his cobwebs about it; even weak, well-meaning people endeavour to divert its course, and selfish avarice grasp at its means†.

“Against all this had Sutton to strive, even to his dying hour, and to provide beyond it. He, however, succeeded so

far in obtaining its safety from the patronage of the sovereign, and the guardianship of the chief official persons of the realm, to be continued successively (too honourable to abuse it themselves, and too good to suffer it to be abused by others,) as to preserve it to the present time, the finest monument of beneficence in the known world. Here still are its eighty respectable brothers and forty children of their class, among whom, from their energetical example, the rich may well be proud to send their youth for *paid* education, with officers clerical and medical for their spiritual and corporal health; legal and provisional for their pecuniary interests and comforts; and servants of all classes for their domestic wants; with a Master (who must be emulative of the donor's character) to supervise all.”—Advertisement, p. 4.

The commemoration sermon by Burrell, which succeeds these introductory observations, is a composition of no small merit; it has the quaintness, formality, and pedantry of arrangement which distinguished the productions of some of the most eminent writers of the period; a taste which the king himself highly relished, and to which the authors of England of that day, yielding, perhaps, to the supremacy of his literary judgment, willingly conformed; but, under the forbidding aspect of this starched and fustian garb, often were found thoughts of the most forcible character, conclusions of the deepest philosophy, and precepts which pointed with irresistible conviction to the highest prospects and interests of man considered as a being formed for eternity.

The preacher, in adverting to the character of Sutton, introduces him with all the ceremony of arithmetical progression; numerical divisions and subdivisions of a discourse were thought essential in his day to its right comprehension, to its impression on the memory of the hearers; every paragraph had its ticket.

“Pardon me while I endeavour to awake our blessed Founder, and lead him through the *five* rooms of my text. First, you shall discover who and what our Founder is, he, the builder of the synagogue, a master of ordnance, a gentleman of ancient descent, of liberal education, a man rich in *arts* and famous in *arms*. If you observe the time of our centurion's employment in the field, you may know there was a time when foreign religion was the patroness of domestic rebellion, when two northern and superstitious Earls durst display the Romish

ensign against the invincible Elizabeth: then was this son of Pallas advanced to the command of the ordnance, and gave happy probation of his loyalty, valour, and wisdom. Here I suppose he learned to cherish military men. But you will inquire from what mine his infinite treasures did arise; I can inform you:—from prosperous merchandizing, from the great farm of all the mines about Newcastle,‡ and from the wisdom of his virtuous frugality. Sutton was gentle by birth, high by humility, and, which is his greatest honour, rich by charitable bounty.”

The rebellion alluded to in the discourse will be remembered as that raised in the north by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland in 1569, in favour of the Romish religion; and the notice of Sutton's military employment may be further illustrated from an authority contemporary with the author.

* The numerous petitions to King James I. preserved in the State Paper Office for grants to persons of this description are a proof that the utility of such a charity must have fully impressed the mind of Sutton.

† A suit was instituted by the Earl of Suffolk, to set aside Sutton's will; on the compact that he should share the property with the heir-at-law.

‡ Sea coal as early as the reign of Elizabeth began to be extensively employed.

"Thomas Sutton, esq. born at Snaith, in Lincolnshire, in his youth trained up in good learning. He travelled into foreign nations, where he attained perfection of sundry languages; he was a student in Lincoln's Inn and was Master of the Ordinance for the north parts of England to

Queen Elizabeth, where he served full fourteen years; he was endowed with many excellent gifts of art and nature, and by his proper industry and providence he attained unto very great wealth and fair possessions, the greatest part whereof he bestowed on charitable uses."*

A list of these gifts, independent of the foundation at the Charter House, is to be derived from Burrell, by whom they are thus noticed:—

"Not to mention thousands conferred on friends and servants, the legacies ensuing merit a lasting memory: in the renowned university of Cambridge, to Jesus College 500 marks, to Magdalene 500; for the redemption of prisoners in London

200*l.*; for the encouragement of merchants 1000*l.* to be lent gratis unto beginners; nor was his charity confined within these seas, but that Western Troy, Ostend,† shall receive 100*l.* for the relief of the poor from his fountain."

Gratifying, indeed, is it to him who retrospectively contemplates the great revolutions of our national history, to find that from the ruins of our monastic institutions, in some instances, have arisen establishments of the highest national utility, of the most noble and extended charity. Learning and religion, in the dark ages, sought for refuge from the sword in the recesses of the cloister. The awe which these holy precincts inspired kept barbarian intruders at a distance. In the fourteenth century the revived spirit of chivalry and the consequent polish of manners gave a better tone of feeling to the laity, and arts and religion went hand in hand. The gallant but unlearned Sir Walter Manny‡ founded in the forty-fifth regnal year of Edw. III. at Newchurch-Haw, beyond Smithfield Bars, the house called *Salutation Mere de Dieu*, for a monastery of monks of the Carthusian order. The reformation drove these hair-cloth clad ascetics from their cloister, but Providence ordained that the once sacred spot should not long remain desecrated, and by the magnanimity of Sutton the monastery founded by Manny was revived, as far as its charitable provisions extended, under the auspices of a purer religion, and with the advantage of extended utility.

Some traces of the architectural features of the earliest foundation still exist, and the hall, library, and council chamber of Sutton's building, designed for the meetings of the trustees, present most interesting specimens of the decorated architecture of the time of James I. In the last mentioned apartment some tapestry, which formerly decorated its walls, has lately been cleaned and restored to its original position. We do not recollect in our antiquarian rambles to have seen a chamber in which the old tapestry retained literally its original form of loose dependent drapery; of "the arras" behind which Polonius, in the play of Hamlet, ensconced himself. Sutton's tomb and the chapel of the Charter House are perfect illustrations of the state of the sculptor's and builder's art in the early part of the seventeenth century. Here the first tribute of praise was paid by the sermon of Burrell to the memory of the pious founder of the Charter House. Here he enforced the debt of gratitude due to the man who raised this Christian "synagogue."

A. J. K.

* Stowe's Annals by Howes.

† The memorable siege of Ostend, which lasted three years and three months, and cost its assailants and defenders 120,000 lives, bore a most important character in the military annals of the time. Sutton evinced his regard for the gallant inhabitants of this citadel of the continental Protestants by his bequest.

‡ Sir Walter Manny, while employed in the wars in Gascony, accidentally discovered the tomb of his father, who had been murdered in returning from St. James of Compostella and buried at *La Reole*, when Sir Walter himself was yet a child. The inscription on the tomb being in *Latin*, Sir Walter, in order to verify its appropriation, was obliged to have it translated to him by a clerk. See Froissart by Johnes, vol. ii. p. 85.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Essay on the Neo-Druidic Heresy of Britannia. Part i. pp. 151.

“WHEN we find,” says the accomplished author of this work in his advertisement, “that the crudest speculations of Celtic antiquaries have actually found their way into more than one of those amiable and useful little volumes that are composed for the improvement of children,—becoming, as it were, the elements of catechetical instruction, it is surely time to examine the system to which they belong, and endeavour to arrive at something more like reality.” So just an inference, and so praiseworthy a determination, could not fail to enlist our good will before we opened the learned pages of this book.

Our author (who is anonymous), in the consideration of his subject, has divided the Druidic system into the ancient, as existing at the Roman invasion, which he especially denominates *Druidism*, and the Druidistic or *Neo-Druidic*, i. e. New Druidism, which he conceives was introduced into the country after the departure of the Romans; the former having been almost, if not totally, annihilated. We may be permitted to doubt, however, whether this was so entirely suppressed by the severe decrees of the Roman Emperors, as the writer seems to infer; for it must be recollected that the Roman arms were never able to check its power in the sister isle of Erin, with which there was occasional intercourse. That it was suppressed, we must allow, and the intelligent composer of this clever treatise clearly demonstrates that it was new modelled, the bards becoming the primary instead of the inferior order. There are still extant Roman-British altars to Druidic deities, occasionally with their corresponding Latin titles: of these at least ten to Deo Marti Belatucadro, the god Mars, Bela duw Cadwyr, or Bel y duw cad, “Bela the god of warriors,” or “Bel the puissant god;” four to Deo Coideo, Duw Cochwydd, “the god of

slaughter” or “battle;” three to Deo mogont or Mouno cad, Mohyn or Moyn cad, “the bull of battle;” one to Deo Ceadio, Duw Ceidiaw, “god the preserver;” one to the Deus Nodens, Duw Noddyn, “the god of the abyss,” or “god the preserver,” from Noddi *to preserve*; one to the Dea Seti o Ceniæ, Cêti o Seon, “the goddess Kyd of the Seons.” In Scotland two have been discovered dedicated to Apollini Granno, Graine or Ghrannas, the Gaelic title of the Sun; and the Caer Sidi, of Taliesin is at this day the common appellation of Druidic stone circles among the peasantry of Ireland. The truth may be that our author has made his outline a little too strong, while his general delineation is in the main correct.

Whoever takes the most comprehensive view of any subject, must have the advantage over his competitors, and we trace the excursive eye of this gentleman not merely glancing at, but deeply penetrating into the remains of Gaulish and Irish Druidism; and rendering such auxiliaries most effective skirmishers to give full power to the advance of his main body. Before proceeding further, however, it is requisite to allude to another circumstance.

In the year 1794, two small volumes of poetry were published by Edward Williams, a stone-mason, of Flimstone in Glamorganshire, who had great merit as a self-taught Welsh scholar, but much alloyed by the pride that affects to despise classical lore. It might have been his conviction, while he endeavoured to impress it on his readers, that what the Greek and Roman writers said of Britain and its institutions was unworthy of credit, and that the truth was only to be found in what had been composed in the Welsh language. The national vanity of some of his countrymen, flattered by this averment, embraced his doctrine; when, having secured several supporters, he produced a system of Bardism, till then unknown. He had

copied innumerable MSS. of all of which he had asserted that the originals existed, which was readily credited from proving the fact with respect to the greater part. The celebrated lexicographer, William Owen, on whom the University of Oxford, for his indefatigable researches, conferred the honorary degree of D. C. L. and who afterwards added to his former names the name of Pughe, became a convert to the Glamorganshire oracle, and with such an ally the system derived additional strength; and his new auxilliary not only adopted, but became the champion of its tenets, and the contriver had but to dictate what he chose should thus be established.

The *deliramenta doctrinæ* of such an esteemed author as Dr. William Owen Pughe, at first excites astonishment, until we become acquainted with his credulity, and view him as a follower of Johanna Southcote. When in conjunction with his liberal friend, the late Mr. Owen Jones of Myvyr, he put forth in the year 1789 the Poems of Davydd ab Gwilym, he wrote his preface with information derived only from the Roman historians and the really ancient Welsh bards; but he seems soon after to have formed the acquaintance of Edward Williams, who styled himself Iolo Morganwg, and pretended to be a regularly initiated bard, “wrth fraint a dafod Beirdd Ynys Prydain.” When, therefore, in 1792, he published the Elegies of Llywarch Hên, the unknown system of Bardism began to be developed, and cleared the way for the annotations annexed to the Poems of Edward Williams.

Mr. Owen Jones of Myvyr having most liberally opened his purse to produce, had the announced intention been strictly adhered to, the truly patriotic act of publishing the original Welsh literature from ancient and authentic MSS., Edward Williams was, at the recommendation of Dr. Owen Pughe, admitted as a third editor, on account of his extensive knowledge, and the vast accumulation of transcripts he had made. The first and second volumes of the *Archaiology of Wales*, printed in 1801, were edited according to the primary idea, and give us faithful copies with a statement

whence they were taken; but into the third volume, printed in 1807, have been inserted Bardic Triads, from a MS. of Edward Williams, which have fallen under the suspicion of *forgery*.

The first who exposed the system of the Chair of Glamorgan, was that erudite scholar, the late Rev. Edward Davies, in his “*Rites and Mythology of the ancient Druids*,” who, having been fiercely attacked by Edward Williams for the opinions in his “*Celtic Researches*,” expresses himself surprised that so candid a critic as Mr. Sharon Turner should pronounce that the ancient poems that treated of Druidism are unintelligible, especially as he acknowledges the assistance of Mr. Owen and Mr. Williams, men who claim exclusive acquaintance with the whole system of bardic lore,—but the wonder will cease when we shall have seen that the information of these ingenious writers is drawn from another source, from a document which will appear to be in many respects irreconcilable with the works of the ancient bards, or with the authority of the classical page.” In the introduction to the Elegies of Llywarch Hên a catalogue is given of the presidents and members of the Chair of Glamorgan from the year 1300 down to the late Mr. Edward Williams. “A slight inquiry,” says Mr. Davies, “into the credentials of this society will discover some marks of gross misrepresentation, if not of absolute forgery.” He then adduces many reasons in support of this assertion, and then adds: “the principles here announced seem to go rather beyond the levellers of the seventeenth century, and to savour strongly of a Druidism which originated in Gaul, and was from thence transplanted into some corner of Britain, not many ages before the year 1792, when the *Memorial of Bardism* made its appearance. It were well if the sages who prepared that memorial would revise their extracts, and recal any accidental inaccuracy that might otherwise mislead future antiquaries. They must know as well as I do that *this is not the Druidism of history, nor of the British bards.*”

The author, just quoted, does not appear to have seen the third volume of the *Myvyrian Archaiology*, though

printed two years before his own book ; but whatever he left undone has been most amply effected by the writer of the Essay on Neo-Druidism. He boldly asserts the forgery, and adds such testimony that, in addition to what Mr. Davies produced, completely overwhelms the whole system. The frail barque that boasted the sovereignty of the sea receives a running fire from the former, while the latter, steering judiciously in his wake, pours in several broadsides from his heavy metal, and rakes her fore and aft. Her false bottom is carried away, and she is left a sheer hulk on the water, totally disabled.

To give extracts in testimony of this victory would but partially exhibit the skilful manœuvring of our author. The whole essay is argumentative, and must be taken together, properly to judge of its powerful effect. It is plainly shewn that Freemasonry gave the hint, and a highly democratic feeling the intention.

The investigation of the origin and composition of Neo-Druidism, introduced, as he says, on the departure of the Romans, is managed with great ingenuity and rendered highly interesting. He is a perfect adept in ancient Welsh literature, its idioms and laws of construction ; and his deep reading in all the writings of the Cynveirdd and Goginveirdd, added to his intimate acquaintance with Latin historians, have afforded him abundant resources for the purpose. If now and then he makes an assertion apparently without proof, he brings evidence so strong to other circumstances bearing on the case as to produce its corroboration, and his main *points d'appui* are so firmly based on learned authorities that we are forced to yield our acquiescence.

Conceiving that Dyvnwal Moelmud is merely a mythological personage, he fearlessly affirms that what has been styled his code of laws is an entire forgery ; but the coelbren (omen stick) of the bards escapes his unsparing handling, from a note to the poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi, shewing it disbelieved by the editors. The Bardic letters were furnished by the same Edward Williams, who put forth the Institutes, and there are some in Wales who still endeavour to support them. "If either the wel-

bren or piethynen," says our author, "the rude sortilege of a savage race, be anywhere used in connection with the art of writing, such passages (I believe) remain yet to be produced." Edward Williams has left behind him copies, and what purport to be copies, of previous Welsh poems ; but it is curious, that in so short a space of time, the pretended originals of those giving the Bardic letters are acknowledged to be no longer in existence.

This first portion of the Essay on the Neo-Druidic Heresy is classed under the following sections : "Druidism, its true date and origin—the title of the Ovate (in which our author differs from all preceding writers)—Neo-druidism—Apollinar mystics—The Mithriac heresy—Bardism—The artifices of concealment—Atheistical philosophy—Barddas—Astrology—The gleiniau—Metempsychosis—Extreme ferocity—Beirdd Beli—Beli ap Benlli gawr—Enigat the great—Drunkenness—Date and organization of Bardism proper—Cian, Talhaiarn and Gildas ab. Caw—its polytheism and idolatory dissembled—Its nomenclature—Fire-worship, and sacred horses—Sacred kine—The coracina sacra (the sacred raven worship and mysteries)—Sacred swine—Judaism of the cynveirdd (first pointed out and established in this treatise)—Affairs of the Jews.

To the investigation of these subjects the author has brought a master mind ; he has written his sentiments in spirited language, and, carefully avoiding a pedantic affectation of learning, proves himself an accomplished scholar. Yet all this would not have availed him, had he not so thoroughly studied the Welsh language as to be perfectly conversant with all its peculiarities. This enables him confidently to thrust home and set at defiance what might have been hazarded in opposition to his classical attainments.

It is quite pleasing to observe the mists of that blind attachment and credulous acquiescence in the fancied superiority of our British ancestors giving way, and rapidly dissolving before the light of truth. The recent literature of the Cymry has become critical ; previous assertions, are shewn to have been *vox et præterea nihil* ; for it is only by subjecting their

inquiries to the test of cross-examination, that the literati of Wales can prove that they sincerely profess y gwir en erbyn y byd.*

Trials of the Heart. By Mrs. Bray, Author of *Trelawney, the Borders of the Tamar and Tavy, the Talba, &c. &c.* 3 vols.

AUTHORSHIP and acting have* some strong points of analogy ; an accomplished actor at once throws himself into the spirit of his part, adopts the mode of character and expression best calculated to bring it out in faithful colour to the spectator, and loses himself in the fictitious assumption of the moment. Garrick was as much at home in the simple clownish Abel Drugger as in the polished and princely Hamlet. So it is with the writer before us ; whoever had read her *Whitehoods* and *De Foix* might imagine she could only shine in the tales of our chronicles, in bringing into action the characters of Froissart and Monstrelet ; her Fitz of Fitzford, Warleigh, and Trelawney, would induce one to think that her *forte* lay in the legends of family lore and provincial superstitions ; while her travels in Brittany, and her descriptions of the borders of the Tamar and the Tavy, might lead to the conclusion that she was most at home in *local* subjects among the celtic monuments of Carnac, and the mountain temples of Dartmoor. No subject, therefore, comes amiss to the author who possesses *versatility* of talent. We have in former notices of Mrs. Bray's numerous productions observed, that one of her good points, in common with Swift, De Foe, Cervantes, &c., is what the French term *vraisemblance* ; an expression which we suppose we must adopt as we find none in our own language so well adapted to express, in a single word, the power of placing ideal circumstances in so natural a light that they appear to be truths. What is the secret ? The incidents are devised, but the colouring by which they are made apparent is from nature. This Mrs. Bray herself avows in the introduction to the volumes before us.

“Many characters in these and her

* The truth against the world.

former writings, though introduced under fictitious names and events, have had *living* models, from which she has painted with freedom ; but still, she trusts, without unworthy or ungenerous motives ; and she has sometimes been amused by the observations of critics who have not unfrequently ascribed to fancy a sketch that was made from real life, and *vice versa*, have pronounced to be facts, and no fictions, the coinages of her own brain.”—p. 7.

It is a singular fact that the fictitious letters which form the vehicle for her tale of Trelawney of Trelawne have been considered by some as original family documents, and she has been gravely censured for thus violating family secrets ! This is quite as good as the ghost of Mrs. Veal, or the adventures of the *Cavalier*, and shews how either a good-natured or an ill-natured reader may be wrought on who will but consent to give up the reins of his imagination into his author's hands.

There was something alarming in the title of this last work of Mrs. Bray's, “*Trials of the Heart*,” so that we hardly knew how our own might fare if we submitted it to the ordeal of a reading. We were happy, however, to find that with much of the really pathetic there was intermingled a fair proportion of the comic, and that as in human life, we had a chequered picture of sunshine and shade ; roses and briars, were woven together in natural contrast.

The author has very dexterously taken advantage of the recollections of her childhood, the travels of her more mature age, and the acquirements of her reading, to give spirit and embellishment to the four tales which these volumes contain ; the scenery of two of which is derived from Brittany, la Vendée, and the revolutionary period ; of another from South Wales ; and of a fourth, evidently from Mrs. Bray's own native place. We have no space to devote to any lengthened extract, or for any description of the structure of the stories ; our readers will not find their time lost in judging for themselves. Some of Mrs. Bray's portraits have arrested our attention by their truth and careful finish after nature, our readers may not therefore be dis-

pleased that we should display to them that of the “Curé of Josselin and his housekeeper.”

“The Curé was an old man, so aged that twenty years before he would have been called old; yet his person was upright, unbent by years, and his countenance hale and ruddy. A few thin locks, white as snow, and shining as silver, gave a venerable air to his head; and his eye, large and blue, was as clear, and as little dimmed by years, as if he had numbered but forty instead of fourscore. He was, indeed, a man upon whom Time had lightly laid his hand. He was dressed in a long black cassock, his waist bound round by a leathern girdle, from which depended a rosary: his white hairs were covered, at the crown of his head, by a small black velvet cap.

“He sat musing in an elbow chair, in a room rendered peculiarly dark and dismal by the blackness of its oak panelling, and by the antique furniture with which it was surrounded on every side. A few pictures of saints, and of old-fashioned people in old-fashioned hoods or wigs, decorated the walls. A small crucifix was seen in a niche between the windows. There were deep window seats, and a floor waxed and rubbed so bright that it shone like glass, and was dangerous if by chance the foot ventured beyond the regular matting, intended for walking upon in the chamber. All showed the extreme care and attention with which the whole apartment was preserved in its primitive state. A fire, composed of logs of wood collected from the neighbouring forest, was burning high and blazing brightly: it gave an air of comfort and cheerfulness to the room, without which the gloom must have been absolute and incurable.

“The good Curé sat musing, contemplating the fire with his eye, but far other objects with his mind, when his old, very old housekeeper entered, and announced to him the arrival of a strange lady from Paris. As she spoke, Victoire’s head shook as well as her hands, that she was wont to lay, when talking, on the bunch of keys which, indicative of her office in the household, she exhibited depending from her apron-string, on the right side, whilst her beads balanced it on the left, and thus displayed the twofold interests that divided the life of Victoire herself in the daily labours of this world—the care of her master’s house on earth, and of her own spiritual mansion in heaven. In her youth Victoire had been a coquette: she was now a devotee. Both characters had originated in an extraor-

dinary sensibility to the feelings of love; for love without fear had been the ruling sentiment of her early and earthly affections: it was now that of her religion. Nor do we mean any irreverence to her memory, by saying this, since her singleness of heart was, like that of her state, unquestionable. She was faithful, true, and prudent, in all her connections and relations with society; and for her master—she would have died for him, like a martyr, at the stake!”

These volumes will at once support and enhance a literary reputation so honourably and industriously achieved. Each tale contains some striking moral which must force itself on the most careless and inconsiderate reader, and the depth of the occasional reflections shews that Mrs. Bray is no common-place reader of the human heart. She has now become, in the literal sense of the word, a *voluminous* writer; her labours are interspersed with too many interesting facts and notices, and too much sound instruction to be of an evanescent nature, and we should like to see them offered to the public in a cheap and uniform edition, corrected and noted by the author. There are many little slips of composition scattered up and down which she would take such an opportunity we doubt not of amending, and which it were invidious for any other purpose to notice.

Call upon the Church, in two Essays.
By Wm. Robert, Esq. and Rev. W. Nicholson.

THE Committee of the Christian Influence Society having, in 1837, offered the prize of 200 guineas for the best essay “On the Character, Qualifications, and Conduct requisite in the Ministers of Religion, as pointed out in Holy Scriptures, whether by express precept or necessary implication, with reference especially to the offices of Bishop, Priest, and Deacon, in the Established Church of England and Ireland; the high duties and weighty responsibilities attaching both to the persons who appoint and those who are appointed to those holy offices; the great evils arising from unsuitable appointments, which all, who love God and desire the best interests of their fellow creatures, have, in many instances, to deplore; and the plans in ac-

cordance with the spirit of our Civil and Ecclesiastical Constitution, whereby, under the Divine blessing, these evils might be obviated, and the benefit of a faithful, zealous, and spiritually-minded ministry be obtained for every parish throughout the land;" the Rev. H. Raikes, Chancellor of Chester, and the Ven. George Hodson, Archdeacon of Stafford, were the arbitrators, and gave their report that:—

"The two Essays (here published) possess, in their judgments, each very superior excellence, and conjointly exhibit—the former by an energetic inculcation of principles, the latter by the copiousness of its practical details—very just and impressive views of the Christian Ministry, of the impediments to its effective exercise in the existing state of the United Church of England and Ireland, and of the means whereby those impediments may, without innovation, and without any disorganization of our ecclesiastical system, be safely and effectually removed. They recommend therefore that the prize be equally divided between the two Essays, and that they be published together in one volume, in the order in which they stand in the preceding paragraph. In pursuance of which award, the prize was declared to belong to the authors of the said two Essays conjointly, and their productions now appear, as recommended by the arbitrators, in the present volume."

To both these essays much praise is justly due, though we consider the former as the production of the more powerful mind, and written with more commanding views, and in language more forcible and eloquent. The parts that treat on the enemies of the Church, on the importance of the office of the Bishops, and the opportunities afforded them by their place in Parliament, are worthy of all attention. The second, which is called "The Purity of the Ministry, the Strength of the Church," discusses several very important points, and particularly "the means most likely to be effectual in removing or modifying the evil of an unqualified ministry" with discretion, judgment, and feeling. We think, however, that there are some points, which we should have expected to find touched upon, omitted in both essays, as—the advantage of *coadjutor* bishops,—the propriety of Government purchasing large advowsons,—the more general appointment of rural deans as assisting the

archdeacon,—the great deficiency in *Hebrew* learning among the clergy, and the propriety of its being considered *necessary* for ordination,—the establishment of district or country theological libraries for the use of the clergy,—and others which might be pointed out. The authors are well worthy of the prize they have obtained, and they will be more gratified still, with the benefit which their essays will bestow, and the pleasure and conviction with which they will be read.

The Ladies' Flower-Garden of Ornamental Annuals. By Mrs. Loudon, 4to. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 1839.

THIS is an exceedingly beautiful, and instructive work; from which the scientific reader may draw information; and the cultivator of the garden derive rational amusement. Mrs. Loudon has prefixed a very well written and useful introduction on the beauty of *annual* flowers, and the advantages which they possess in many respects over herbaceous and woody plants. But as the number of annuals has prodigiously increased of late years, owing to the indefatigable researches of Mr. Douglas and other Botanists, it is requisite that a selection should be made, and those of superior splendour of colour, elegance of form, and delicacy of perfume, be alone admitted; Mrs. Loudon's extensive knowledge, and well-known taste, point her out as the person of all others to whom we may confidently trust the choice that of necessity must be made. In the present number, the plates are most tastefully designed, and coloured with truth and effect. The descriptions are written copiously, and convey much curious information relative to the qualities and history of the plants described. The arrangement adopted is that of the natural system as modified by Dr. Lindley. In the first number we have the order *Ranunculaceæ*, with the genus, *Flos Adonis*, *Delphinium*, *Nigella*. The second includes the beautiful and showy tribe of *Papaveraceæ*, and the third the sub-order of *Fumariæ*. The last plate of the *Ænotheras* and *Gode-tia's* is charmingly grouped and most correctly coloured. We recommend to Mrs. Loudon to print either on the cover, (as in the Quarterly Review)

or in a blank page, the order and genera described, to facilitate reference. So highly do we think of this work, and with such confidence we can recommend it, that we shall occasionally bring the future numbers before the attention of our readers. "Après tout," says Candide, "il faut cultiver votre jardin."

History of British Zoophytes, by George Johnston, M. D. *Edinburgh*, 8vo.

THIS is at once a very handsome and very excellent work; supplying a deficiency that has long existed, in the history of a most interesting department in the great museum of Nature. Ellis's *Essays on Corallines*, in 1755, was the last separate work on the subject: but as a much more accurate knowledge of the structure of Zoophytes has of late years been attained, and many new species added to the list,—Dr. Johnston has in this volume given an account of other discoveries made, connected them with what was previously known, and "combined the whole under a system more in harmony with the anatomy of the objects than has been hitherto done." Dr. Johnston has made researches himself with great ability and industry, and has been assisted by numerous scientific friends; to two of whom his volume is dedicated.

The history of this part of the animal kingdom (as the author observes) is interesting to the *Physiologist*, as it presents the simplest independent structures compatible with the existence of animal life, enabling him to examine some of its phenomena free from the obscurity which greater complexity of anatomy entails. The close adherence of life to a low organization, its capacity of reintegration, the organic junction of hundreds and thousands of individuals in one body, the possibility of which fiction had scarcely ventured to paint in her vagaries, have all in this class the most remarkable illustrations. On the *Geologist* it has claims, as its subjects were apparently the first animals called into existence; and it is from the *debris* principally of polypus excretions, that the beds of chalk and limestone take their original. The *Zoologist* too will find his pleasure in the contemplation of their novel forms, in the examination of the cha-

racter which distinguish the species, in the quest of their mutual affinities, relations and analogies with other beings, and in the order in which the Creative Wisdom has called them into existence. The plan of the work is as follows: a History of the opinions of the various writers on the subject of Zoophytology. Accounts of the Polypus and their distinction into two classes. The different classification of Zoophytes. Their division into four orders. 1. Hydroida. 2. Asteroida. 3. Helianthoida. 4. Ascidioda. With an account of the families under each division. The plates illustrative of the descriptions are very elegantly engraved; and the whole work is one of great excellence, and which will be received by all lovers of natural science, with the respect due to the talent and labour bestowed upon it. We so much like the sentiment of the following passages quoted from Ellis, with which the volume concludes, that we must impart it to our readers.

"And now, should it be asked, granting all this to be true, to what end has so much labour been bestowed on the demonstration? I can only answer, that as to me these disquisitions have opened new scenes of wonder and astonishment, in contemplating how variously, how extensively life is distributed through this universe of things; so it is possible that the facts here related, and these instances of nature animated in a part hitherto unexpected, may excite the like pleasing ideas in others, and in minds more capacious and penetrating lead to further discoveries,—further proofs, should such be wanting, that one infinitely wise, good, all-powerful Being has made and still upholds the whole of what is good and perfect; and hence we may learn that if creatures of so low an order in the great scale of nature are endued with faculties that enable them to fill up their sphere of action with such propriety, we likewise, who are advanced so many gradations above them, owe to ourselves and to Him who made us and all things, a constant application to acquire that degree of rectitude and perfection, to which we also are endued with faculties of attaining."

A Letter on Ecclesiastical Architecture as applicable to modern Churches, addressed to the Lord Bishop of London. By John Shaw, *Architect*. 1839.

THE object of Mr. Shaw's letter is

to recommend a style of architecture for the new Churches now erecting under the auspices of the Bishop of London, which will at once combine picturesque effect with the strictest attention to economy. The necessity for the introduction of galleries having proved a source of injury to the architectural character of most of the Churches recently erected, one of the objects of Mr. Shaw's Letter is to shew that this "necessity may be entirely divested of the objectionable circumstances which have been attendant upon it, by the employment of a principle, simple and graceful in itself, supported by ancient authority and success, and complying fully with the unavoidable demand made by existing causes for the strictest economy." The principle for which Mr. Shaw contends is the introduction of two arcades instead of one at the sides of the nave, the gallery to be sustained on the lower arcade, and the columns of the upper to be based on its front, which will constitute a continued plinth; and he refers to the ancient Lombard style of architecture for an authority for the use of arcades in a similar situation. The columns he proposes to construct of cast iron, of very small diameter, and to spring wide arches from their capitals, by which means the sight will be less impeded than it is in buildings where large piers are employed.

The saving of expense by this arrangement the author shews to be considerable; the balance in favour of an aisle constructed on this plan over one with arches and piers in the former manner being 60*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* out of 314*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* and the style possesses another feature of great importance in respect to the area of the piers, which, in the new arrangement, as compared with the older mode of construction, is as three to nine.

It is to be observed that in Walworth Church and some others built from the designs of Sir John Soane a somewhat similar style has been adopted, and with good effect; and we have no hesitation in saying that such an arrangement would be productive of far greater beauty, and have less the appearance of an attempt at doing more than the means allowed, than is

observable in many of the New Churches.

The great and imperative calls which have recently been made on the friends of the Established Church for an increase of buildings appropriated to divine worship, appear to forbid the use of that decent and appropriate style, and the addition of those ornaments, which ought always to characterize every building for religious worship. It would therefore be consolatory to witness the introduction of any cheaper mode of decoration which should neither be destitute of elegance, nor unmarked by an appropriate character; and the endeavour of Mr. Shaw to produce this character with limited means is highly creditable to his talents.

The suggestion of leaving the timbers of the roof exposed is worthy of attention: this feature is seen in a few modern churches and has been objected to from its apparent want of finish, but surely anything is better than a flat and naked plaster ceiling, which we see so often in our modern ecclesiastical edifices.

The use of brickwork more extensively than at present is recommended by Mr. Shaw; he urges the applicability of this material to the formation of almost every ornament necessary to be adopted in the style which he recommends, a light Norman. We have seen an ancient Church erected in this style, (St. Botolph's, Colchester,) in which every Norman moulding is worked in moulded brick, and we believe the only stone used in the building is on the steps and sills of the doorways.

Mr. Shaw has appended to his pamphlet several engravings of a design to elucidate the ideas of church architecture which are developed in the letter; and though a rigid economy is visible throughout the structure, it must in justice to the architect be said to possess a high degree of picturesque effect.

We have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Shaw's pamphlet to every one who may possess a taste for ecclesiastical architecture, or may take an interest in the promotion of the excellent plans which are now in operation for providing additional places

of worship, and who may at the same time that he acknowledges the paramount necessity for studying the strictest economy, feel that the structure ought not to be destitute of the dignity which it is necessary should mark the character of every building appropriated to the worship of the Established Church.

History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of Pershore, including an architectural description of the Church.
By Robert Poole Styles. 4to.

OF this mitred Benedictine Abbey, only the choir and south transept have been preserved. The former is a fine example of the architecture of the thirteenth century; the date of its construction is ascertained with greater certainty than many other of our ancient edifices; it was rebuilt in 1239, after a fire which had destroyed the monastery sixteen years previously. The east end is remarkable as being polygonal in plan, a form which has doubtlessly resulted from the superstructure having been raised on the foundation of the circular east end of the former Norman church.

The south transept is a singular example of the early circular architecture, in which style the church was originally constructed. It was adduced as a specimen of genuine Saxon architecture by Mr. King, in his "*Monumenta Antiqua*," a circumstance which appears to have escaped the notice of Mr. Styles, who has dismissed this ancient and interesting portion of the edifice in a very summary manner in his architectural description. The author speculates rather loosely on the architecture of the nave, which he conjectures "corresponded with the choir in its internal embellishment, though erected at the same period with the transept;" it would be a novel feature in a church, if a structure of Norman, or perhaps Saxon architecture, should at all correspond with a building erected in the thirteenth century.

The embellishments consist of seven engravings on zinc: a material, which, judging from the examples which have come under our notice, does not appear to be calculated to rival the litho-

graphic process. The impressions have a cloudy appearance, and are much overcharged with black. They are principally perspective views, and are therefore of little value in a scientific point of view.

The best is the interior of the choir from the south-east chapel. The inside of the belfry forms the subject of one of the plates; it is remarkable as being surrounded by an internal screen of timber with mullioned openings corresponding with the windows. It appears to have been richly painted and decorated, and when open to the choir, as it originally was, must have formed a pleasing object.

The author apologises for the omission of the plate of a rich and, according to his brief description, very curious chimney-piece existing in the Abbey House. Its absence is to be regretted, as it would have been more valuable than some of the subjects which he has delineated.

The Popular Songs of Ireland. Collected and Edited with an Introduction and Notes by T. Crofton Croker, Esq. 12mo. pp. xix. 340.

COLD indeed must be the heart that cannot be aroused by this inspiring volume. The very succession of the subjects is sufficient to ensure attention and excite sympathy. Every one must appreciate the propriety with which we are led on from *St. Patrick* to *whiskey*, through the intermediate gradations of the *shamrock*, and the *potatoe*: and what transit can be more natural than that from whiskey to the *shillelah*? In these five symbols Ireland lies before us: they are component parts of the abstract idea which every man forms of "*Green Erin*," and remind us at once of its adherence to the ancient faith; its natural beauty, freed by the *Magna Charta* of St. Patrick from all vermin—save man; its singular admixture of poverty and merriment; and the hospitality and irrepressible warmth of disposition of all ranks of its population: these peculiarities are conjured up by the mere mention of "their guardian saint," "their national emblems," "their food," "their drink," and finally, "their favourite plaything."

Mr. Croker has collected the best songs upon these enticing subjects, and has set them forth with pleasant introductions and notes full of matter historical, biographical, etymological, tragical, comical, and pastoral.

These are followed by a collection of local songs descriptive of "The Groves of Blarney,"—"The Beautiful City,"—"The Humours of Donnybrook," and the glories of Killarney, Kilkenny, Kinsale, Limerick, Ross, Waterford, and other celebrated spots. In the choice of these local songs Mr. Croker says he was guided by various considerations.

"First, I deemed it very desirable to exhibit as rarities, and also to prove how much historical matter respecting Ireland lies buried in the libraries of England, three specimens of ancient local song. I have, therefore, given a very remarkable ballad on the entrenchment of New Ross, which was unquestionably composed so early as the year 1265, and to the cheerful sound of which the walls of that town arose nearly six hundred years ago. The other two ballads are connected with the history of the City of Waterford, and were composed in the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth; the former of these examples of 'rhyme royall,' is now for the first time printed. And here I cannot refrain from expressing my deep and heartfelt regret that the translation of the ballad respecting New Ross, which was made by the late Mrs. George Maclean—the lamented L.E.L.—should be a posthumous publication."

The other local songs are specimens of the convivial, the pastoral, the burlesque, the slang, and the jocular, all which will no doubt have their admirers; but the little space we have to bestow shall be given to those in the first division—the historical—which are more in our way.

The ballad upon "*The Entrenchment of Ross*" will be recognised by many of our readers as the same which Sir Frederick Madden communicated to the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1829. (Vide *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcix. part i. p. 69, and *Archæolog.* vol. xxii.) It is here prefaced with extracts from Sir Frederick's paper, and with some additional remarks

upon the history and contents of the Harleian MS. No. 913, known as "The Book of Ross or Waterford," from which the poem is derived. L.E.L.'s translation is not merely interesting from the circumstances of its publication, to which the editor has alluded, but as a spirited version of a highly curious relic of the middle ages. The point in the poem is that the town council, having found that little progress was made by paid labourers, called upon all the inhabitants to prosecute the necessary work of entrenchment.

"Vintners, drapers, merchants all,
Were to labour at the wall,
From the early morning time
Till the day was in its prime.
More than a thousand men, I say,
Went to the goodly work each day."

The proceedings of a week are detailed, each trade taking its turn in this labour of love, which was concluded by the ladies of the town thus:—

"Then on Sunday came there down
All the dames of that brave town;
Know, good labourers were they,
But their numbers none may say.
On the ramparts there were thrown,
By their fair hands, many a stone;
Who had there a gazer been,
Many a beauty might have seen.
Many a scarlet mantle too,
Or of green or russet hue;
Many a fair cloak had they,
And robes dight with colours gay.
* * * * *

Many a banner was display'd
While the work the ladies aid;
When their gentle hands had done
Piling up rude heaps of stone,
Then they walked the foss along,
Singing sweet a cheerful song;
And returning to the town,
All these rich dames there sat down:
Where with mirth and wine and song,
Pass'd the pleasant hours along.
Then they said a gate they'd make,
Call'd 'The Ladies,' for their sake,
And their prison there should be;
Whoso entered straightway he
Should forego his liberty.
Lucky doom I ween is his,
Who a lady's prisoner is;
Light the fetters are to wear
Of a lady kind and fair."

"*The Mayor of Waterford's Letter*," transcribed from a volume in the State Paper Office, is a singular poem

now first published. The Earl of Kildare, having crowned Lambert Simnell at Dublin, summoned the Waterford people to pay their homage to him, which was refused, and in the course of the hurly-burly which ensued,—after the capture of the mock king, but before the submission of Dublin,—the Mayor of Waterford, “not daring send messenger to Therle of Kyldare, wrote to Walter Archbishop of Dublin, in English ryme,” the letter of remonstrance which is here printed. The following verse which fixes the date of the poem to 1487 may serve as a specimen of this Waterford “rhyme-royall.”

“It is a great pitie that ye be deceived
By a false priest, that this matter begun,
And that ye his child as a prince receaved
A boy, a ladd, an organ-maker is soun,
Which is now kept in the Tower of London;
His keepers there to all men declairing,
‘This is of Dublin the first crowned King.’”

“*The Praise of Waterford*,” is a metrical history of the city, probably written by Patrick Strong, town clerk, during the reign of Henry the Eighth. The city motto, “*Urbs intacta manet Waterfordia*,” conferred upon it by Henry the Seventh, in allusion to its resistance to Perkin Warbeck, and its fidelity to England upon other occasions, is worked up as a burden to this composition, every verse of which ends with “*Quia tu semper intacta manes*.” This ballad is found in MS. in the State Paper Office in the same volume—or what was the same volume—for it would seem that it has

recently been taken to pieces to favour some new arrangement of the papers in the office—which contained the Mayor’s letter.

These specimens of historical songs make us regret that Mr. Croker’s original scheme, which was “to submit to the English reader a series of songs which would have told the history of Ireland from the Battle of the Boyne to the present time,” was considered by his publisher as too hazardous. We hope the success of the present volume will convince both publisher and editor that the public can properly appreciate “genuine contemporary evidences of popular feeling,” when skilfully put forth.

It seems scarcely fair to part from the volume without giving a specimen of its lighter contents; take, therefore, the following, which is the most suitable to our space.

ERIN’S WHISKEY.

“Whilst others sing the joys of wine,
And high their voices raise,
For ever shall the theme be mine
To chaunt old whiskey’s praise.
Oh! the charming whiskey,
Erin’s famous whiskey;
’Midst all our grief
It gives relief,
To know we have good whiskey.

“What is it makes our hearts so bold?
What makes us love so true?
Oh! if in faith the truth be told,
Dear whiskey gra’, ’tis you,
Oh! the charming whiskey,
Erin’s famous whiskey,
Then bumpers bring,
And let us sing,
The joys of Erin’s whiskey.”

An Answer to the Misrepresentations contained in an article on the Life of Clarendon in No. cxxiv. of the Quarterly Review, by T. H. Lister, Esq.—Sarcasm, irony, and the other great artillery of criticism, should be reserved for the warfare which men of all parties ought to carry on against the quack and the pretender. To employ them against an author whose demerit consists in his not entertaining the same political opinions as his reviewer, is equally discreditable and unjust; and in such a case, it is pleasant to see a man of talent come forward and turn the tables upon his opponent as Mr. Lister has done. We have already given our testimony in favour of the *Life of Clarendon*; and are pleased to have an

opportunity not merely of reiterating our opinion, but of adding that Mr. Lister has successfully vindicated his work against the judgment of the reviewer in the *Quarterly*. The number was a particularly unfortunate one, for it also contained that shallow review of Mr. Loudon’s *Arboretum* which has been already exposed in our pages.

Tales and Legends of the Isle of Wight. With the Adventures of the Author in search of them. By Abraham Elder, Esq.—It was with considerable satisfaction that we read the announcement of these *Tales and Legends of the Isle of Wight*. We were glad to find a *Legendary Antiquary*, like charity, beginning at home,

Mr. Crofton Croker had expressed his belief that in another century no traces of English fairies would remain, except those which exist in the works of Shakspeare, and his contemporaries; and in his letter to the learned Dr. William Grimm, prefixed to the third volume of his "Irish Fairy Legends," had recorded the few traces of fairyism which his industry had collected, during a constant inquiry after them for nearly three years.

On the other hand, Mr. Keightley in his *Fairy Mythology* (vol. ii. p. 117) stated his impression that "the belief in fairies is by no means extinct in England, and that in districts, if there be any such, where steam-engines, cotton-mills, mail-coaches,* and similar exorcists, have not yet penetrated, numerous legends might be collected. Indeed, we heard of many individuals who abounded in stories, but the difficulty of getting persons unaccustomed to writing, to sit down to narrate on paper is almost impossible." And it would seem, judging from the absence of all inedited legends from this division of Mr. Keightley's work, that he found the difficulty of which he complained converted into an impossibility.

Mr. Thoms, who next trod the tempting field of fairy lore, in the introduction to his *Lays and Legends* (page viii), observed, that to "rescue the scattered legends of our father-land from the destroying hand of Time, is one of the principal objects of our little work, and one in which we most earnestly implore the assistance of our readers."

Whether this call was not responded to, or Mr. Thoms' intention of devoting a considerable portion of his work to the *Legends of England* was frustrated by the circumstances which led to its suspension, is matter of little moment; the result was the same, the legends of England remain as yet ungarnered. As we believe, however, it is that gentleman's intention to resume at a very early period the publication of his "*Lays and Legends*," we hope to see these relics of an age of romance carefully gathered up before they are entirely swept away by the utilitarian besom of the age.

But to the book before us, which, we regret to say, has greatly disappointed us—not because we have any doubt as to the genuineness of the legends which it contains, but because they do not come up to our expectations in value, or in number; and we confess, remembering what the ingenious author of the "*Sabæan*

Researches" had said to Mr. Croker on the subject of the Isle of the Wight, as a refuge of fairyism, and as a spot in which Shakspeare (visiting it perhaps as a strolling comedian) might have found all his fairy scenery, we had hoped to have found in a volume dedicated to a history of its *traditions*, "metal more attractive." "The Hermit's Cave," as it is one of the longest, so it is one of the best stories in the book, and there is something very impressive in that of "The Iron Chest."

Mr. Abraham Elder promises us a second volume, and we hope in spite of all all we have said, that he will keep his promise; and, as a proof of our sincerity, we will tell him how to make his second volume far more valuable than his first,—the rule indeed is a very short one. Let him give his authorities, and eschew all attempts at humour.

Two Essays: I. An Inquiry into the nature of the Numerical Contractions found in some MSS. of Boetius on Geometry; II. Notes on Early Calendars. By James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. —This is a valuable appendix to the *Rara Mathematica*, which we noticed in Feb. p. 174, and like that collection, unfolds many curiosities of ancient science. The second article, *Notes on early Calendars, or Almanacs*, is the same which has been published in Knight's "*Companion to the British Almanac*," for the present year. It relates chiefly to Almanacs of more ancient date than those which have recently been described in our Magazine: to such as were never printed, but of which several specimens are extant in our MS. libraries. The author remarks that prognostications of the weather were very old matters of reproach.—"Astronomyers also aren at ere whittes ende: of that was calculed of the clymat the contrye (contrary) thei fyndeth;" and he states that he has for some months tested the "*Almanac and Prognostication*" of Leonard Digges, temp. Eliz. in comparison with our two celebrated weather almanacs now current, and, on the average, has found it to be quite as "neare the marke" as either of them.

The Year Book of Facts in Science and Art. By the Editor of *The Arcana of Science*. 12mo. This is a well-condensed assemblage, in the form of a common-place book, of "the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year," arranged under the several heads of Mechanics, Natural Philosophy, Electricity, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany, Geology and Mineralogy, Astronomy, Meteorology, and Geography. The materials are unexceptionable in

* And Mr. Keightley might now add Rail-roads, all that were wanting to justify us in designating the present time, not the golden but the *cast iron* age.

point of utility and interest ; and the editor has evinced his skill in their selection, arrangement, and condensation. It is a very useful service rendered to the scientific inquirer to collect together into one portable volume, arranged and indexed, all the most striking results elicited during the year by our various learned societies and multifarious periodical publications. One objection might be made, though it is an unimportant one, to the title and professions of the work,—we mean that all its rich contents are the produce of one year. More correctly speaking, they are the honey which our literary bee has gathered from the scientific journals and reports of the last year, though in many cases they give results which it has taken many years to perfect. The editor, however, with some show of reason, claims for the year 1838 “to be chronicled as the *annus mirabilis* of science ; for who can point to so brilliant an epoch in her annals as the year in which are recorded the crossing of the Atlantic ocean by steam power ; the discovery of the North-west passage ; and the determination of the parallax of the fixed stars ; with innumerable other results which have long exercised the ingenuity of man, or were ‘never dreamt of in our philosophy’?” The work requires only to be known, to receive that encouragement which will induce the editor to persevere in his useful task. Its frontispiece contains the head and birth-place of the indefatigable and amiable Dr. Bowditch, the American translator of La Place.

The Huguenots, a tale of the French Protestants. By the Author of the Gipsy, &c. 3 vols. We have read these volumes with the attention which their merit and the fame of the author justly demanded. They are written in a more manly taste, and more correct language and style, than almost any of the rival productions of the press. The story itself is of interest, and makes a judicious basis or platform for the fictitious narrative to rest on. Originality of character is not to be expected ; but a proper and pleasing contrast and diversity should be afforded ; and natural incidents, and well-selected situations to aid their development. This Mr. James has done. The introduction of Maître Jerome Reignet, the Scapin of the French comedy, is happy, and gives a liveliness and comic spirit to the narrative. The heroine La belle Clemence possesses virtues which ennoble her beauty, and makes it worthy of our admiration. The hero Albert is drawn with such attention to truth and nature, that he might be considered a personage

of real history. We are less satisfied with the portrait of Louis XIV. Having formed our own conception from the pages of historic truth, it becomes very difficult to add any fictitious touches that will satisfy the mind, and blend themselves with our former belief. It was a difficult character to add to and *paraphrase* ; and we certainly think the artificial hauteur and coldness and stateliness of Louis is not sufficiently maintained in action, (although the author himself frequently reminds us of it in his description) and his sending for La belle Clemence on his marriage with Made. de Maintenon, is we think, not at all in character, and highly improbable. Indeed we should have thought the whole incident of the marriage better omitted, and some other circumstance brought forward in its stead, to assist the development of the plot. Mr. James is wrong also in his description of the person of Louis. He was *below the average height* in stature, though his theatrical strut and regal air seemed to act like *refraction*, in giving him an artificial elevation.

We have no more faults to find, except that perhaps through the whole the narrative moves a little too slowly ; especially in the first volume ; but as the plot thickens and the incidents become more important and interesting, the animation of style and manner increase with them, and the whole of the third volume presents a succession of striking adventures narrated with great spirit and taste. We must beg however to say, that in one passage (i. e. vol. iii. p. 167) which mentions the chapters of the Bible that the dying priest selected for his edification, and the cause of the preference he gave to these above others, we differ from our author most widely : nor has he even touched upon these parts of Scripture—or that portion of the Divine Revelation, on which we under similar circumstances should alone desire to rest : but the further discussion of the subject is not suitable.

Help to the Reading of the Bible. By B. E. Nicholls, M.A.—A work like this, which, in a small compass, discusses a vast variety of matter, and abounds in references and quotations and arguments in the most condensed form, is not adapted to afford extracts ; itself being an abridgment of more copious volumes and more extensive elucidations ; but it is not the less a work deserving the thanks of the young divine, the biblical student, and of every one anxious to have a safe guide and assistant in his theological studies and his acquaintance with the Bible. It is also well adapted to be a class-book at schools.

The Lost Evidence. By Hannah D. Burdon. 3 vols.—We are very happy to be able to bestow high praise on this work of fiction. The characters are vigorously and boldly drawn; the incidents, with some exceptions, well designed; the narrative is maintained so as to keep curiosity alive, and the whole is written in good taste and in correct and pleasing language. Perhaps some persons may think that Ogle's confidence in Lord Dacre is such as, under the circumstances of the case, no sane and healthy mind would bestow; and that his submission to be esteemed guilty when he knew his innocence, is also hardly compatible with the feelings, unless in some way perverted and weakened. Perhaps also, towards the close of the story, the chances turn up too much and too often in Lord Dacre's favour. But be this criticism right or wrong, it is not meant to detract from the general merit of the work, which shows that the author possesses such skill in exhibiting the passions under the various stormy influences that agitate them, such vivid powers of description, and such happiness also in touching on the softer and simpler passages of life, as to predict that she will obtain no ignoble station among her contemporaries; let her write at once with confidence and care.

Tranquil Hours; Poems by Mrs. Edward Thomas.—We should say of these poems, that they show a poetical conception and feeling, and a good ear for the harmony of versification. The subjects are pleasing, and the sentiments elegant and appropriate. We will find room for one of the shorter poems.

FAREWELL.

"Farewell, my sweet and sunny home,
Tho' change and trial be my lot,
Where'er my wayward footsteps roam,
Thou'lt never, never be forgot.

"Should pleasure's captivating dance
Allure me in her magic ring,
While it all other hearts *entrance*, [entrances]
One thought, sweet home, to thee I'll fling.

"Should melody's enchanting song
Seize on my fascinated ear,
While it the powerful spell *prolong*,
[*l. prolongs,*]
I'll give to thee, sweet home, a tear.

"Should I be wreck'd on the rude sea,
Cast naked on the friendly beach,
My first, my only thought, would be,
My dear, my still loved home to reach.

"Or in the battle's dreadful strife,
Be left with none to pity me,
Still to the latest spark of life,
Dear cherish'd home, I'll long for thee!

"Yes, yes, thou well-remember'd spot,
I'll give to thee my latest sigh;
When wearied with my outcast lot,
I'll turn again to thee to die.

"Ecstatic thought! the same blest spot
That felt my infant bounding tread,
When life's deceptions are forgot,
Shall friendly hide my aching head.

"Perchance the flower I planted there,
In young hope's joyous bloom,
Escaped the blight of my despair,
Shall shade my lonely tomb."

The author must now permit us, in all friendly feeling towards her, to observe to her that there are grave faults to be found in the volume, and some even in the Poem we have quoted. False grammar cannot be forgiven; nor in the *last stanza should the metre have been changed without reason.*

P. 7.—

"The hollow *moaning* of the *plaining* wind,

Was consonant to her dejected mind."

If the wind *moans*, it also *plains*. The expression then is tautologous. The second line is weak and languid.

P. 19.—

"Sudden his eye flash'd with demoniac *light*;

His arm descended rapidly to *strike*."

This is no rhyme.

P. 25.—"I have not the *Panacea* to my woe." The accent being placed on the second syllable, contrary to usage, makes this line unpleasing. There are other expressions also we could point out; as p. 18.—"Her small white hand lay *crouch'd* on his." P. 20.—"The *giggling* zephyrs." P. 68.—"A *frantic* tear dims the upraised eye." We need not proceed in a task that is always unpleasing to us—of enumerating faults, which from haste must have escaped the author's attention. We advise her to give her volume a severe and vigilant review herself; sparing nothing that is incorrect in expression, or false in thought, or weak in language, or inharmonious in the measure. She will be amply repaid, by the great improvement which she will find in the composition of her future poems; let her set about the task not despondingly, nor reluctantly, but, as becomes all poets, in hope and under Apollo's favour.

The Reign of Lochrin; a Poem.—The subject of this poem is not of a nature to interest our feelings, and the execution does not satisfy our taste. We will point out one or two objectional and anti-poetical forms of speech, viz.

“And though her eyes leave in the soul a smart.”

The following lines formed entirely of monosyllables, are very inharmonious.

“But stand to win, or mid the foe dig deep your graves.”

and,

“Look on his grave, as if now all for her lay there.”

This stanza is composed as it were in defiance of all regular metre—

“But alas! for him! it cannot be so!
They mark who he is, and cry—‘all is o’er.’

Then burst up the hill, loud rushing they go, [fore.

And bear like a flood, all they meet be—
Now look on the chief—he trembles not more, [hear;

But still bravely stands, their coming to
Look on him again, and say how he bore.
Alas! I can see but the cold rock there,
The hero is gone, and I know not how, nor where.

The whole Poem is in want of a severe critical revisal.

The Wreath of Wild Flowers from New England. By Frances S. Osgood.—This volume commences with a Tragedy called Elfrida—Mason’s Elfrida—but, unlike Mason’s, Mrs. Osgood’s cries out,

“——— heigh ho!

I would this royal banquet were well over;
My heart that would beat high with hope is cold,
And still and dark, and passionless—heigh ho!

In the Poem called the “Welcoming Wood,” we have,

“My own beloved home I left,
Fearless of my future care,
I left (how could I? thus bereft)
My precious mother weeping there.”

Again,

“Oh! England! strange and cold to me,
When first my footsteps trod thy shore;
I felt I’d give the world to be
With mother, and at home once more.”

Home, or the Months, a Poem for Domestic Life. By John Player.—This poem is respectable in its execution, though we think it too long, and not enough varied by illustrations and portraits taken from history or society, which would relieve the long series of description, and give a spirit and animation to the whole composition. Sometimes the author seems to sleep, as when he writes,

“The lofty cuckoo tells his thrice told tale,
Tautology applauds his ancient note.”

Again,

“While Lusciniā trails her varying notes.”

Though in a few lines after the author has given the proper accentuation:

“There by Lusciniā’s sweetly warbling tribe.”

The following moral image is not designed with any great delicacy of expression.

“From pen where broken lath admits his head,
A blaring calf protrudes himself awhile.”

In days like these, when such shoals of poetical volumes are constantly appearing, it should be the author’s ambition, as it would tend to his fame, to distinguish himself by superior correctness of expression and selection of thought and imagery.

FINE ARTS.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

The collection of pictures included in this, the first of our Spring exhibitions of the works of modern British artists, is, we think, one of more than average merit. If, among the number, a large proportion is to be discovered which are somewhat crude and inartificial, it is to be recollected that the establishment was founded expressly for the sake of assisting the young aspirant to eminence in his arduous vocation by making manifest to him, through that effective medium, comparison,—

—“quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non”—

in the fascinating art of design. Of this class of contributions there is, however, certainly not so preponderating a mass this year as there has been on many former occasions; while, of the performances of more practised hands, specimens of a very masterly description are to be found.

We cannot refrain from expressing our deep and sincere regret to see again brought forward so many large and highly elaborated pictures which have been before exhibited at the Royal Academy, and

to know that they are still suffered by those who have the means of possessing themselves of things so agreeable to contemplate, to hang upon the hands of the respective artists. An absence of this encouragement has been witnessed and deplored now for several years past by every real lover of genius and intellectual refinement. But we still cherish the hope we have again and again expressed—that the magnates of the land will, before long, see the policy of coming forward as it behoves them to do, and rescuing our native school from the state of neglect into which it is so rapidly sinking. We could further wish that some of our critical brethren, whether *artists* or otherwise, would convey their strictures on art in an undeviating tone of moderation. They have no conception of the injury they inflict by pursuing the sterner course. Art is a tender plant, and, like the choice exotic of the conservatory, requires the mildest treatment. Without this it pines and droops, and its existence becomes doubtful. Positive harshness is fatal to it.

The pictures exhibited this year amount to 427: there are, besides, eight or ten pieces of sculpture. We proceed to notice a few of the most prominent:—

No. 58. *The Fountain of Fallacy*. J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.—To those who would contemplate it otherwise than as a subject of purely imaginative fiction, this composition must, indeed, present a combination of matter not a little embarrassing. Such, however, is its character, and we have seen no work of the master in which his powers have been more successfully developed. The picture is of the same golden hue as we have been accustomed to meet with in all Mr. Turner's later productions, though perhaps not quite in equal excess, as many people are disposed to consider it. The play of the fountain is admirably represented; while the management of the scenery in the distance, which is altogether of a fairy-like character, or, in other words, indistinct and undefined, is eminently effective. The test of Mr. Turner's excellence in the distribution of colour is to be found in the engraving from his pictures, which would appear to be almost or quite unequalled in the same style of art.

No. 16. *Filatrice Sorrentina*. J. INSKIPP.—We have here another imaginative work, and it is one that is well entitled to hang in company with the “British Claude”—our great master of perspective. In the construction of this picture, the artist has satisfied himself with the slenderest possible materials. Yet it must be admitted that he has turned those which the subject afforded to excel-

lent account. The predominating colour, namely, that which he has given to the drapery, is a cold ultramarine blue: there is, in fact, scarcely a particle of warm tint in the composition; yet the *ensemble* tells with so much effect, as to rivet the attention of the spectator in spite of the glowing performances with which it is surrounded. The shadow on the upper part of the beautifully expressive face of the “Filatrice” is thought by some to be unnecessary; but it is this principally that imparts to the picture so extraordinary an effect of sunshine. Others cannot account for the presence of the shadow, and would have had a cap or a bonnet placed on the head of the fair Italian; but it is better, perhaps, that they should imagine it produced by some object not introduced, than that Mr. Inskipp should have done that to satisfy critics so precise which would inevitably have spoiled the picture. Examples of the exercise of far more striking instances of pictorial license are to be met with in half the works of Sir Joshua Reynolds and other eminent masters.

No. 35. *The Warren Bank*. F. R. LEE, R.A.—This artist never fails to impress the spectator with a strong, and, we doubt not, a very just idea of the strict accuracy of the scenery embodied in his landscapes. Such is generally the conviction of our own minds, and, as what we conceive to be literal transcripts from the great book of nature, we, accordingly, appreciate them highly. Some may be of opinion that he indulges a little too much in a style of colouring applicable to a period of the year when the woods and the meadows, of which he treats principally, assume their gayest and therefore, as they conceive, least poetical apparel. The bright greens of May are, it must be allowed, less calculated to touch the heart and awaken the softer sympathies of which it is susceptible, than the autumnal tints of October, that tell of the fall of the leaf and the near approach of winter. It is further urged, that in Mr. Lee's landscapes, we may look in vain for the tone which has rendered Wilson's name so celebrated. There may be something in all this worthy of an artist's consideration; but, as regards the work here selected for the short notice we have to bestow upon it, there cannot, at all events, be two opinions. It is nature itself. There are several other pictures by the same gentleman, all of which possess great merit.

No. 106. *The Stile*; No. 107. *Crossing the Brook*; No. 114. *Killarney*.—T. CRESWICK.—This artist lays his colours very sparingly, and it is doubtful whe-

ther his works will stand the test of time ; but, in point of execution, they are very beautiful, as these three specimens abundantly testify. A little more tone would, however, abundantly do them no harm.

No. 203. *The Waters of Elle*. W. ETTY, R.A.—One of the Artist's most fascinating little pictures. It is in all respects unexceptionable ; but, as a specimen of fine colouring and finish, it is entitled to especial attention. For Etty, who is capable of so much, it is, indeed, but a trifle ; yet the true lover of art might dwell upon it for hours together with feelings of gratification, and few can part with it, we should conceive, without—

“leaving a longing lingering look behind.”

No. 65. *A Dutch Family*. W. SIMPSON. The child is admirable, but the mother is deficient in beauty both of feature and expression ; and this defect is not compensated for by any particular interest attaching to the subject. The colouring, however, is good, while the execution is still better, and, as a whole, the composition is certainly one of the most attractive in the room.

No. 182. *Dutch Boats*. E. W. COOKE.—The works of this artist combine all that is excellent in paintings of the class to which they belong. His knowledge of drawing, perspective, colour, and effect are equally conspicuous in every thing he does. He is also well aware of the important truth, that *ars est celare artem*, and, unlike many of his brethren, both in and out of the Academy, he is careful to give his works the proper toning, so that in contemplating their beauties the spectator may not be kept constantly in mind of the material of which they are composed. It is, we believe, a great mistake to suppose that this quality is to be produced by what is called “the mellowing hand of Time.”

Besides those which we have noticed, there are also clever pictures by the two LANDSEERS ; JONES, R.A. ; KNIGHT, A.R.A. ; MRS. C. PEARSON ; LANCE ; HART, A.R.A. ; ROTHWELL ; SCROPE ; UWINS, R.A. ; STARK ; MRS. CARPENTER ; GEDDES, A.R.A. ; and many others. The Sculpture department includes some pleasing specimens by Messrs. LUCAS, MARSHALL, LOUGH, SCULAR, and PHYSIC.

PANORAMAS OF ROME.

Mr. Burford has opened two Panoramas of Rome, from drawings taken by himself in 1837 ; and they are two of the most interesting and attractive examples of this style of art which have been seen in London for many years. The one is

of Modern Rome, the other of the Coliseum and part of the Ancient City. In the former, the rich tone of colour in the buildings, contrasting finely with the surrounding mountains and Italian sky, furnishes every facility for artistical effect ; and Mr. Burford has amply availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded. The whole composition is rich and beautiful. To this, when we add the pleasure derived from the association of ideas with all the prominent objects on the scene before us—the temples of every classic memory, and themselves the lasting memorials of the most extraordinary times and men—it is impossible to contemplate this splendid performance without feelings of more than common gratification.

Coinage.—A very beautiful model has been executed by Mr. Wyon, the chief engraver to the Mint, for the reverse of the new five-sovereign piece. It represents the British Lion, *passant*, accompanied by our young Queen, who extends her sceptre before him. There is a simplicity and beauty in the composition, which cannot fail to be justly appreciated, as affording additional evidence of our masterly artist's skill in the die.

NELSON MEMORIAL.

The designs of the competitors for the Nelson Memorial, 124 in number, have been publicly exhibited at Mr. Rainy's gallery in Regent-street, the three prizes having been previously assigned by the Committee. It is generally agreed that the designs, on the whole, betray a lamentable deficiency of invention, and that by far the larger majority are conceived without adequate reference to the intended site (the vast area of Trafalgar-square) or to the surrounding buildings. The first premium was adjudged by the Committee to the proposition of W. Railton, architect, for a fluted Corinthian column, 174 feet high, on a pedestal ornamented with reliefs, and surmounted by a statue 17 feet high. This design can, of course, make no pretension to originality ; and besides is open to various other objections. The second prize is that of a sculptor, Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A. It has been generally admired for its classical grace, consisting of a groupe of three colossal figures, and a triumphal procession of Neptune and other marine deities encircling the pedestal. It would be an exceedingly beautiful work within a temple ; but its size would be very insignificant in the great area of Trafalgar-square, at the same time that its execution in even the proposed dimensions would be exceedingly expensive (in marble 22,000*l.* in bronze

30,000*l.*) The third prize is assigned to a joint design of Mr. Charles Fowler, architect, and Mr. R. W. Sievier, sculptor. This erection is proposed to be 120 feet; a statue of Nelson is placed on a pedestal adorned with rostra and a variety of other appropriate ornaments, and seated against its four fronts are colossal statues

of Britannia, Caledonia, Hibernia, and Neptune. Estimate 25,000*l.*

The Committee have subsequently resolved to return all the designs, leaving it to the several candidates and to others, to alter and amend the old, or furnish new ones, and submit them to a fresh selection.

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Her Majesty has granted a pension of 200*l.* a year to Colonel Gurwood, the laborious collector and editor of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches.

The Council of the Royal Irish Academy have awarded the Cunningham medal, given for the most important paper on Physics communicated to the Society during the three years ending March 1838, to Dr. Apjohn, for his essay on a new method of investigating the Specific Heats of the Gases.

Two prizes of 70*l.* and 80*l.* respectively having been announced some time since to be given by a benevolent individual, on behalf of the Philanthropic Society, St. George's-fields, for essays on the subject of "the two great and moral evils exemplified in the lives of the English people—viz. Drunkenness, and Cruelty to Animals, as produced by inordinate competition in trade generally, but especially in the sale of spirituous liquors, and to be remedied by a religious education, to which they have themselves hitherto proved a powerful obstruction," have been adjudged, the first to the Rev. Robert Whytehead, B.A., late incumbent of St. Peter's, Ipswich, and the second to Mr. H. T. J. Macnamara, of London.

The first of the prize essays, which is written in a truly Christian, but at the same time in a most searching and uncompromising spirit, is now being printed by the Philanthropic Society, and will be published under the title of "The claims of Christian Philanthropy; or, the duties of a Christian Government, with respect to Moral and Religious Education; and the manner in which its beneficial effects are counteracted by inordinate competition in trade, producing Inhumanity and Intemperance."

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Memorial of the Martyrs, holden on the 31st of June, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried. 1. That the Memorial of Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer, be a Church near the spot, which shall be commemorative, chiefly by external decorations, of the three Martyred Prelates. 2. That the Committee, of whom five shall be a quorum, shall be authorised to obtain an eligible site, to advertise for plans, and to adopt such other measures as shall be necessary for carrying into effect the previous resolution. 3. That the Committee be authorised to select, out of the plans sent in, three to be submitted for a final choice of a public meeting of subscribers.

At a Convocation holden on the 6th of March, for the purpose of electing a Vinerian Scholar in the room of Mr. Denison, of All Souls, recently elected to a fellowship on the foundation, the candidates were—Mr. Smith, Michel Scholar of Queen's; and Mr. Trower, Scholar of Balliol—both first-class men. The numbers were:—For Mr. Smith, 133; for Mr. Trower, 59; and the former gentleman was immediately admitted by the Vice-Chancellor.—Mr. A. W. Haddan, B.A. has been elected Theological Scholar, and Mr. J. A. Dale, B.A. Mathematical Scholar, on the Johnson Foundation. Mr. Dale has also been elected to the University Mathematical Scholarship. Mr. R. R. W. Lingen, one of Dean Ireland's Scholars, has been elected to the University Scholarship for the Encouragement of Latin Literature.

Dr. Buckland's valuable collection of fossil remains, and the truly splendid collection of mineralogical specimens lately presented to the University by Dr. Richard Simmons of Christ Church, are now made accessible to the public. They are deposited in the Clarendon Building in Broad Street, which, after the new Printing House was built, was converted to various academic purposes, as offices and lecture-rooms; and apartments were assigned for the accommodation of Dr.

Buckland's class. His geological collection was removed from the Ashmolean Museum, in 1833, together with the old mineralogical specimens that had been collected there; and the latter building then underwent great improvement, and its contents were more advantageously displayed. The Geological and Mineralogical Museum, however, has hitherto been chiefly accessible to the Professors' pupils and private friends. At length a Curator has been appointed, who attends three days every week, and exhibits the new Museum to members of the University and their friends gratuitously: other visitors are admitted on the trifling payment of sixpence from each person. No doubt this arrangement will be learned with satisfaction, by scientific persons in all parts of the country, who have heard of the treasures amassed by Dr. Buckland. They are under the care of Mr. Pillinger, who has been for many years assistant to Professor Daubeny, in his chemical experiments and lectures.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Chancellor's two gold medals, for the best classical scholars among the commencing Bachelors of Arts of the present year, have been adjudged to Arthur Shelly Eddis, and John Gorham Maitland, both of Trinity College.

G. H. Ainger, and William Wilson, both of St. John's College, have been elected University Scholars on the Rev. Dr. Bell's foundation.

Eton, March 16. The examination for the Duke of Newcastle's Scholarship and medal terminated. There were 31 candidates; Mr. Henry John Hotham, son of the late Adm. Sir Henry Hotham, has been elected Scholar; and the medal has been awarded to Mr. Matthew Boulton, son of M. R. Boulton, esq. of Soho, Birmingham.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Feb. 27. The annual meeting of the proprietors of this establishment took place, and a report was received from the council. The Exhibitions in the new London University offered by Government as a reward for proficiency in passing the Matriculation Examination, have been divided between students of University College and King's College. Among the novelties announced at the College, were a class for Schoolmasters, a class for Civil Engineers, and a school for Practical Chemistry: the erection of a spacious building for the practice of anatomy, and the fitting-up of a large room as a library for medical students. The vacancies of Professorships were those of Mr. Lumley of Law, Dr. Vaughan of History,

Dr. Elliotson of Physic. The new appointments, Mr. Carey to that of Law, and Mr. Graves to Jurisprudence. The establishment continues to flourish. In the session 1837-38, the number entered for education at the College, was—students in medicine, 497; in arts, 142: boys in the junior school, 337. The fees received amounted to 14,128*l.*, being an increase of 400*l.* on the preceding year. This year, up to the present period, the entries of students and the receipt of fees are as last year, neither more nor less. The expenses of the establishment for the academical session 1837-38, were less by 700*l.* than the receipts. All the floating debts of the college have been paid off; the principal of the Flaherty Fund, the Patriot's Donations, the Fellows' Medal Fund, and other endowments, amounting to nearly 10,000*l.*, remain untouched in their respective investments. A new wing has been built to the hospital.

ARCHBISHOP TENNYSON'S LIBRARY.

A meeting of the parishioners of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields was lately held for the purpose of receiving the report of a Committee appointed to wait on the trustees of Archbishop Tennyson's Library, relative to the throwing open of that institution to the parishioners. The report stated that the trustees had consented to this course. All matters of detail were to be settled hereafter, but in the meantime the Committee had agreed to four resolutions. These were, first, that the library should be open to subscribers from 10 in the morning till 11 at night; second, that funds for its support be raised by subscriptions and donations; thirdly, that the library be supplied with works of modern literature and art, history, biography, magazines, reviews, and newspapers; and fourthly, that a managing committee of 24 be chosen by the parishioners from amongst the subscribers, but that future elections be by subscribers only. After some discussion the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 28. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V. P.

Capt. H. M. Denham, R.N. and R. Drew, esq. were elected Fellows.

The conclusion was read of Mr. Darwin's paper, entitled, "Observations on the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy, and other parts of Lochabar, with an attempt to prove that they were of marine origin;" also, "A description of a Hydro-pneumatic Baroscope," by S. T. Cooper, esq. Lecturer on Chemistry.

March 7. The Marquis of Northamp-

ton, President. — George Gulliver, esq. and George Godwin, jun. esq. F. S. A. were elected Fellows. Read, 1. Researches in Physical Geology, Third Series, "On the phenomena of Precession and Nutation, assuming the interior of the Earth to be a heterogeneous fluid," by W. Hopkins, esq. M.A.; 2. On the male organs of some of the cartilaginous fishes, by John Davy, M.D.

March 14. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P. — Clement Tudway Swanston, esq. was elected Fellow, and G. W. Featherstonhaugh, esq. re-elected.

Read, 1. An experimental Inquiry into the formation of Alkaline and Earthy bodies, with reference to their presence in plants, the influence of carbonic acid in their generation, and the equilibrium of this gas in the atmosphere, by Robert Rigg, esq.; 2. Note on the art of Photography, or the application of the chemical rays of light to the purposes of pictorial representation, by Sir John F. W. Herschell, Bart. The subject was discussed in its chemical relations; and, after noticing various promising experiments, the writer states that confining his attention, in the first instance, to the employment of chloride of silver, he proceeded to inquire into the methods by which the blackened traces can be preserved. This may be effected, he observes, by the application of any liquid capable of dissolving and washing off the unchanged chloride, but of leaving the reduced, or oxide of silver, untouched. These conditions are best fulfilled by the liquid hyposulphites. Pure water will fix the photograph, by washing out the nitrate of silver, but the tint of the picture resulting is brick-red; but the black colour may be restored, by washing it over with a weak solution of hyposulphite of ammonia. The author found that paper impregnated with the chloride of silver was only slightly susceptible to the influence of light; but an accidental observation led him to the discovery of other salts of silver, in which the acid, being more volatile, adheres to the base by a weak affinity, and which impart much greater sensibility to the paper on which they are applied—such as the carbonate, the nitrate, and the acetate. The nitrate requires to be perfectly neutral; for the least excess of acid lowers, in a remarkable degree, its susceptibility. In the application of photographic processes to the copying of engravings or drawings, many precautions are required. In the first transfers, both light and shadow, as well as right and left, are the reverses of the original; and to operate a second transfer, or by a double inversion to re-

produce the original effect, is a matter of great difficulty. He noticed a curious phenomenon respecting the action of light on nitrated paper; namely, its great increase of intensity under a certain kind of glass strongly pressed in contact with it—an effect which cannot be explained either by the reflection of light, or the presence of moisture, but which may possibly be dependant on the evolution of heat. Twenty-three specimens of photographs made by Sir John Herschell accompanied this paper; one a sketch of his telescope at Slough, fixed from its image in a lens, and the rest copies of engravings and drawings, some reverse, or first transfers, and others second transfers, or re-reversed pictures.

March 21. The President in the chair.

Read, An account of the fall of a meteoric star, on the 13th of October last; An account of a barometer constructed by S. B. Howlett, esq.; And a further communication from H. T. Talbot, esq. F. S. A. describing a new kind of sensitive paper for photogenic drawing. Mr. Talbot mentioned, in his memoir read lately before the Society, he had omitted to give the details of a method by which etchings on copper might be successfully imitated. This may be done by covering a sheet of glass with a solution of resin in turpentine, and afterwards smoking it by the flame of a candle; and upon the blacked surface the drawing is made with a needle, or other fine-pointed instrument. A sheet of the sensitive paper being placed under it, a perfect copy is obtained.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 8. At the Anniversary Meeting the Report of the Council congratulated the Society on the flourishing condition of the finances, and on the activity and zeal which was now displayed in all the branches of astronomical science: more especially by the recent discovery of the parallax of the fixed stars, by two of the Fellows of the Society, in different hemispheres. The obituary of the deceased members was then read, and honourable mention made of the services which they had rendered to science,—more especially in the case of the late Dr. Bowditch, of Boston. The gold medal was, this year, awarded to the Hon. John Wrottesley, for his Catalogue of the Right Ascension of 1,318 Stars,—a work which has been of great assistance in the formation of the new general catalogue, now in the course of reduction; and the medal was formally delivered to him, after an appropriate address, by the President. The meeting afterwards proceeded to the election of officers for the

ensuing year, when the following list was delivered in by the secretaries, as the unanimous choice of the meeting.

President: Sir J. F. W. Herschell, Bt. K.H. M.A. V.P.R.S.—*Vice-Presidents*: Francis Bailly, esq. V.P.R.S.; Augustus de Morgan, esq.; Davies Gilbert, esq. F.R.S.; Hon. John Wrottesley, M.A.—*Treasurer*: John Lee, esq. LL.D. F.R.S.—*Secretaries*: Thomas Galloway, esq. M.A. F.R.S.; Lieut. Henry Raper, R.N.—*Foreign Secretary*: Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N. F.R.S. and A.S.—*Council*: G. B. Airy, esq. M.A. Astronomer Royal; George Bishop, esq.; Lieut. W. T. Denison, R.E.; Rev. Geo. Fisher, M.A. F.R.S.; Major T. B. Jervis, F.R.S.; Rev. Robert Main, M.A.; R. W. Rothman, esq. M.A.; Edward Riddle, esq.; William Simms, esq.; Lieut. W. S. Stratford, R.N. F.R.S.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

March 15. The Anniversary Meeting took place, Earl FitzWilliam in the chair.

The Report expressed the gratification of the Council at the general feeling now manifest in favour of statistical studies, as shown in the widely extended and increased correspondence of the Society at home and abroad, and the large accession of members. It then adverted to the principal inquiries which had occupied the attention of the Council and the Committees during the past year: to the investigations which have been carried on, of the number, nature, and condition of the schools in several extensive districts of the metropolis: to the reports already published on the subject, and to others in progress. The Committee on Vital Statistics are still engaged in collecting data from which may be deduced the laws that govern the rate of human mortality. With regard to a collection of the experience of the numerous Insurance Societies, it was stated that the circulation of the Committee's Forms among the several offices had had the effect of inducing a Committee of Actuaries to renew the prosecution of a previously contemplated plan for collecting the desired information. The Council had also received some valuable returns from various medical establishments in reference to this subject; and the forms of registry suggested by the Council had been adopted in important public institutions, a circumstance tending to produce a systematic completeness and uniformity in future results. Some suggestions have been drawn up, under the direction of the Council, for the attainment of greater perfection in the mode of effecting the next census of population of the kingdom in 1841. The Medical Committee have prepared a tabular form for the record of coroners' inquests, which has been transmitted to the Secretary of State, with such a representation as there is reason to hope will lead to its adoption in the Bill for regulating the office of Co-

roner, which is about to be brought before Parliament. Since the last annual meeting some additional returns have been received to the printed questions relating to strikes among the working classes. A committee has also been appointed to inquire into the condition of the working classes in the parishes of Westminster. Reference was then made to the *Statistical Journal*, and the Report concluded by earnestly calling on the members of the Society zealously to co-operate in promoting the useful objects for which they are associated.

It appeared from the Auditors' Report, that during the past year the receipts had been more than usually large; and that the number of members at present on the Society's books is 429, of whom 18 are For. Hon. and seven For. Corr. Members. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.

President: The Right Hon. Earl FitzWilliam.—*Treasurer*: Henry Hallam, esq.—*Honorary Secretaries*: James Heywood, esq.; Charles Hope Maclean, esq.; Rawson W. Rawson, esq.—*Council*: Sir John Boileau, Bart.; Right Hon. Sturges Bourne; John Bowring, esq. LL.D.; John Clendinning, esq. M.D.; Rev. E. Wyatt Edgell; T. R. Edmonds, esq.; Right Hon. Earl FitzWilliam; Francis Goldsmid, esq.; Woronzow Greig, esq.; Henry Hallam, esq.; James Heywood, esq.; James Kay, esq. M.D.; Chas. Knight, esq.; the Marquess of Lansdowne; Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. M.P.; Nathaniel Lister, esq. M.D.; Rt. Hon. Holt Mackenzie; C. Hope Maclean, esq.; Herman Merivale, esq.; the Lord Bp. of Norwich; W. Smith O'Brien, esq. M.P.; G. R. Porter, esq.; C. W. Puller, esq.; Rawson W. Rawson, esq.; Edward Romilly, esq.; Lord Viscount Sandon, M.P.; Colonel Sykes; Thomas Tooke, esq.; Captain Tulloch; David Urquhart, esq.; George W. Wood, esq. M.D.

March 18. Read, An account of the recent progress and present extent of Manufactures in Prussia, and of the trade of the Prussian Commercial Union in manufactured goods; from German official documents.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

March 2. The Eighth Annual Meeting took place at the Thatched House, Sir George Cockburn in the chair, when a very satisfactory Report was read by the Assistant Director. It was agreed, that instead of the name "United Service Museum," the name "United Service Institution," should be adopted in future; and it was also resolved that the rooms of the Institution should be open daily from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. in summer, and 4 P.M. in winter: and that the library should be open to members from 7 to 10 in the evening throughout the year.

March 18. The first evening meeting of the season took place, Major Shadwell Clarke, V.P. in the chair. Numerous

presents were announced, and the model of an ingeniously contrived portable boat, by Mr. Dunne, was exhibited. The papers read were, 1st. No. 1 of a series of communications on the Longitudes of the principal Places on the Globe, by Lieut. H. Raper, R.N. 2. On a new method of connecting and disconnecting the Paddle-wheel of a Steamer, by Capt. Ramsay, R.N.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

March 4. P. F. Robinson, esq. V.P. in the chair. Mr. George Ward was elected an Associate.

The Report of the Council respecting the adjudication of the medals for the prize essays having been read, and the recommendations approved, that the medals of merit be awarded to two of the authors of the papers on the peculiar characteristics of Greek and Roman architecture, the letters bearing the mottoes of the successful candidates were opened, when the authors appeared to be as follows: W. W. Pocock, Associate; Edward Hall, of Manchester (son of Mr. Andrew Hall, President of the Manchester Architectural Society).

A paper was read "On a Double Entrance Gateway to the City of Poëstum, with a restoration, and remarks illustrative of the military architecture of the Greeks," by T. L. Donaldson, Hon. Sec.

March 18. Mr. Robinson in the chair. Mr. Sampson Kempthorne was transferred from the class of Associates to that of Fellows.

Mr. G. F. Richardson delivered the first of a series of six lectures on Geology.

Our architects are offered a premium of 250*l.* for the best, and 150*l.* for the second best design for a new public Hall at Liverpool; upon which a sum of 30,000*l.* is to be expended, the Corporation giving the site. This spacious room is to contain an orchestra and an organ, to rival or excel the Birmingham instrument.

OXFORD SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

On the 1st of February a meeting took place at Oxford, at which it was agreed to establish a Society, to be called "The Oxford Society for promoting the study of Gothic Architecture." Dr. Routh, the President of Magdalen College, was appointed President; Dr. Ingram, the President of Trinity, Dr. Rowley the Master of University, Dr. Jones, the Rector of Exeter, and Dr. Buckland, Canon of Christ Church, were appointed Vice-Presidents; a Committee was named of fifteen members of the University; and Mr. J. H. Parker and Mr. T. Combe were

appointed Secretaries. A room near Lincoln college has been hired by the Society; at which a general meeting took place on the 12th of March, the Master of University being in the chair. The Chairman opened the proceeding, by an appropriate speech on the general objects proposed, and the usefulness of such a Society, especially in the University, where so many young men are preparing for Holy Orders, who ought to consider some knowledge of Gothic Architecture as an essential part of their education. A paper on the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages was then read by the Rev. Edward Bigge, of Merton College, from notes furnished by William Twopeny, esq. abounding with valuable information, and furnishing many useful hints to those who wish to pursue this interesting branch of inquiry. A number of drawings, illustrating the subject, were handed round, and the table was covered with books. Messrs. Rickman and Hussey, the architects, of Birmingham; Messrs. Blore and Salvin, of London, architects; Mr. Twopeny, and Mr. Willement, were admitted Honorary Members; as were fourteen Ordinary Members.

We may notice in this place that the highly interesting Norman church of St. Peter's in the East at Oxford, has been recently re-opened for divine service after several alterations and improvements. The ancient stone pulpit, so highly interesting from many circumstances, has been removed to the south side of the church, at the junction of the nave and chancel, and in its present position enables the preacher to be seen and heard perfectly in every part of the building. Two lancet windows on the eastern side of the north transept have been filled with the figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, well executed in stained glass by Mr. Willement, in a very similar style to the beautiful windows in the chapel of Merton College. The light on the altar has been judiciously subdued, by glazing the two circular-headed windows, which stand on the north and south side of the chancel, with stained glass in the quarry form, ornamented by Norman ornaments. These, and the window containing the figure of St. Peter, have been presented to the church by the Rev. W. K. Hamilton, the worthy Rector, and the figure of St. Paul, by Thomas Robinson, esq. of Begbroke.

LITERARY PROPERTY.

Mr. Tegg, the bookseller in Cheapside, has lately published a letter in answer to Serjeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill; the following is an abstract of some of his statements:—

PRODUCE OF COPYRIGHT.—HISTORY.

Fragments of English History, by Charles James Fox, sold by Lord Holland for 5000 guineas.

Ditto, by Sir James Macintosh, 5000*l*.

Lingard's History of England 4633*l*.

Sir Walter Scott's Bonaparte was sold with the printed books for 18,000*l*.; the net receipt of copyright on the two first editions only must have been above 10,000*l*.

2. BIOGRAPHY.

Life of Wilberforce, by his sons, 4000 guineas.

Life of Byron, by Thomas Moore, 4000*l*.

Life of Sheridan, by the same, either 2000*l*. or 3000*l*.

Life of Hannah More, 2000*l*.

Life of Cowper, by Southey, 1000*l*.

Life and Times of George IV. by Lady C. Bury, 1000*l*.

Life of Scott, by Lockhart; I understand above 50,000 volumes have been already sold at 10*s*. 6*d*. per volume, and, by my calculation, a net publisher's profit of 5*s*. must have been derived from it, equal to 12,500*l*. in the first two years of copyright.

3. POETRY.

Byron's Works, according to Mr. Murray's advertisement, 20,000*l*.

Half share of Lord of the Isles, Scott, 1500*l*.

Lalla Rookh, by Moore, 3000*l*.

Rejected Addresses, 1000*l*.

Republication of Crabbe's Works, by Mr. Murray, 3000*l*.

Ditto of Wordsworth's Works, by Mr. Moxon, 1000 guineas.

4.—NOVELS.

Bulwer's, from 1200*l*. to 1500*l*. each.

——— Rienzi, 1600*l*.

Marryat's, 1000*l* to 1200*l*. each.

Trollope's Factory Boy, 1800*l*.

"Sir Walter Scott's Waverley (see Lockhart's Life, vol. iii. p. 296), 22,500 copies sold previous to the sale of the current edition, which must have netted 7*s*. per copy, 7,500*l*., and this one out of 22 novels by the same author! The great collective edition of 48 volumes, with notes, called by Mr. Lockhart 'The Magnum,' is understood to have reached an average sale of 25,000 per volume. Mr. Lockhart says that the sale of 'Waverley' in that edition has reached 40,000! The total number of 5*s*. volumes sold must, therefore, be 1,200,000, and the publisher's profit on these being at least 2*s*. per volume, the gain on the edition must be already 120,000*l*.

over and above that on former publications of each novel, and the copyright of the first of these novels does not expire for four years.

"I was at considerable pains," says Mr. Tegg, "to ascertain what Sir Walter Scott had gained by his writings, now comprised in 80 volumes, before I stated in my pamphlet, in answer to Serjeant Talfourd's published speech, that it amounted to a quarter of a million sterling, and if the matter be properly inquired into by the House it will be found below the mark."

5.—EDITORIAL PAYMENT.

Mr. Lockhart, Quarterly Review; Professor Wilson, Blackwood's Magazine; Professor Napier, Edinburgh Review; Theodore Hook, New Monthly; certainly not less than 1000*l*. a-year each on the average.

Mr. Macaulay, Dr. Southey, Mr. Barrow, and other eminent men, 100 guineas for a single article in the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews.

6.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Hannah More derived 3000*l*. per annum from her copyrights during many of the latter years of her life.

Rundell's Domestic Cookery .. £2000

Nicholas Nickleby 3000

Eustace's Classical Tour .. 2100

Heber's Journal.—"I have understood that Sir R. Inglis obtained for the beautiful and interesting widow of Bishop Heber, by the sale of this work, 5000*l*."

Murphy's Almanac 3000*l*.

"The copyright of Marmion expired in 1836, and since that time we 'pioneers' have disseminated much more than 200,000 copies at a very low rate, viz. 2*s*., 1*s*. 6*d*., and 10*d*. among the humble classes of the public. The copyright of that beautiful poem, The Lady of the Lake, expired in 1838, since when different publishers have brought out editions, and sold the poem at one-tenth the price it had ever been sold at during the existence of the copyright. If the spirit of the author could look down upon this diffusion of his pure and elegant writings, it would derive pleasure from this result, and rejoice in having contributed to the innocent gratification and to the improvement of the human race; but this the House of Commons are called upon to prevent by the retrospective clause in the bill of Serjeant Talfourd, which would operate also on the works of many other authors at present supplied at the lowest possible rate to the public by the competition of booksellers."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 28. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. Pym, by Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A. exhibited a Roman ring, found in the bed of the Thames. It is of brass, having, in place of a stone, a piece of silver, chased to represent Vulcan, hammer in hand, with his anvil before him.

An original copy was presented of the Proclamation issued by James II. June 3, 1685, against the Duke of Monmouth and others.

George Bowyer, esq. exhibited drawings of an ancient font, found in a farm-yard near the banks of the river Thames, not far from Newnham-park. It had been latterly used as a trough, but is now returned to Radley church. It is circular in form, and surrounded by a series of Norman columns with ornamented arches. Mr. Bowyer accompanied his description with a memoir on the ancient history of Radley, and notices of the neighbouring town of Abingdon.

The first portion was then read of a selection of cases illustrative of the powers exercised by the Privy Council in the Star-Chamber, in the reign of Edward VI. exhibiting the wide range of jurisdiction assumed by that court; by John Bruce, esq. F.S.A.

March 7. H. Hallam, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society:—William Vines, esq. of St. Helen's Place; Albert Way, of Trin. coll. Camb. and of the Inner Temple, esq.; the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, M.A. of St. John's coll. Camb. and Cooknoe rectory; and David Mocatta, of Brunswick-square, esq.

Mr. W. Harrison exhibited two bronze bracelets, one of them terminating in serpent's heads, and a small carving upon jet, rudely representing Medusa's head in relief, which were found Nov. 30, 1838, in a field at Stroud, near Rochester; in which place, during excavations for brick earth, various other antiquities, urns, skeletons, and about 600 Roman coins, of the 1st, 2d, and 3d brass, have been recently discovered. The site is between the parish church and a field called the Temple, and near the course of the Roman road. Mr. Harrison also exhibited a stone hatchet found in 1838 on the estate of Wm. Bland, esq. at Hartlip, near Sittingbourne.—The reading of Mr. Bruce's paper was continued.

March 14. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.
GENT. MAG. VOL. XI.

Mr. Thomas Jolly, of Farringdon-street, was elected a Fellow of the Society: and two Honorary Members were elected, viz. M. Patrice Dillon, of Paris, a member of the French Record Commission; and Dr. Beith, of Berlin, knight of the order of the Red Eagle 2d class, Member of the Council of State. It was announced that Edward Blore, esq. the Rt. Hon. Lord Braybrooke, the Rev. Josiah Forshall, and the Rev. W. Whewell had been nominated Auditors of the accounts of the present year.

March 21. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

W. H. Rosser, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a tracing of the sepulchral brass in Croydon church, representing the figure of Silvester Gabriel, a clergyman who died early in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

The remainder was then read of Mr. Bruce's selection of cases illustrative of the extent and nature of the authority exercised by the Privy Council during the reign of Edward the Sixth. The cases noticed in the course of this memoir were so arranged as to exhibit the mode and character of the interference of the Council in the proceedings of Parliament; in the administration of justice by the ordinary Courts; in the affairs of corporations; in matters of commerce; in the regulation of prisons and the treatment of prisoners; in cases of infringement of any of the royal prerogatives; and of sedition or riotous conduct. Of the cases cited, that of "the Guilds of Lynn and Coventry," and the case of "the Judges of the King's Bench in 1550," were two of the most curious. The former contained a singular piece of parliamentary history, being, in fact, an explanation of the manoeuvre by which the Duke of Somerset and the Council procured the passing of the Act by which the lands of the Guilds and Chantries were given to the Crown. The latter was an honourable instance of judicial firmness and integrity. The Council having written to the Judges requesting them to stay the proceedings in a cause pending in their Court, and having afterwards learnt that their letter remained unnoticed, summoned the Judges before them. Upon their appearance they replied, with becoming dignity, that they were sworn to do justice to all the King's subjects, and, beyond that, they refused to make any answer. In many of the cases cited, the Council acted as a Court of Accommodation, reconciling the disputes of persons of importance; in others as a Court having summary jurisdiction

over offences which are now left to be determined in the ordinary course of law; but in none of them was there either that excessive cruelty in corporal punishment, or the imposition of those enormous fines, which gave a miserable celebrity to their history at a later period.

The Society adjourned over Easter to the 11th of April.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Feb. 28. L. Hayes Petit, esq. in the chair.—Mr. Yates (Secretary to the British Association), who was accompanied by Mr. Charles Fellows, recently returned from a very extensive tour in Asia Minor, &c. directed the attention of the Society to some very interesting Lycian inscriptions, copied by that gentleman from rocks and architectural ruins near Phæneca and the banks of the Xanthus. Referring to Von Hammer's notice of the subject in 1811, to Mr. Cockerell's papers in a collection published some years ago, and also to Grottefend, Latronne, and others, Mr. Yates described these inscriptions to be in an unknown alphabet and tongue. The forms of some of the letters resembled the Greek, but others were altogether novel and peculiar. By comparing four inscriptions of Mr. Cockerell's (the first being, fortunately, bilingual, and accompanied by a Greek translation), with the inscriptions of Mr. Fellows, Mr. Yates made out a very plausible interpretation of the whole; which, from this reading, were evidently sepulchral records on the tombs of ancient Lycian (or Phrygian?) families. The edifices on which some of them occurred are of a beautiful class of architecture, and adorned with relievos in the noblest style of Grecian art.

March 14. Mr. Hallam in the chair.—The Secretary read an episode on the subject of our early Saxon literature, by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A. intended to form part of the preface to the first volume of the "Biographia Literaria Britannica," in the course of preparation under the auspices of the Society.

SARCOPHAGUS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

A magnificent sarcophagus of red granite, weighing about four tons, and highly ornamented with figures and hieroglyphics, has recently arrived from Liverpool, and was safely deposited in the British Museum on the 11th of March. The chest is of the usual shape, vaulted at one end and square at the other. The cover is also vaulted, having at the head the mask or face of the deceased, bearded, in the usual head attire. On the breast is the oskh, or collar, and the deities, Netpe, Isis, and Nephthys. Beneath

these are the four genii of the Amenti, and at the end of the cover is the goddess Isis, winged and kneeling. The head of the chest or lower part of the sarcophagus has a peculiar scene relative to the course of the Sun, who is mentioned as "*treading the darkness under his sandals.*" At the sides of the chest the deceased is represented as standing offering a small figure of truth to a train of deities, viz. Re, Tore, Anubis, Thoth, Selk, Sate, Meui, Tafne, Hape, and Kebhsnauf on the left, and Thmou, Osiris, Anubis, Horus, Isis, Nephthys, Soaven, Seb, Netpe, Amset, and Eaoumautf on the right: each deity addresses an invocation to the deceased. The various hieroglyphics with which it is covered, consist of invocations relative to Sa-ot, a priest of the temples of the quarter of the white wall, or acropolis of Memphis, an officer of the highest rank, son of Aahmos (Amasis or Amosis), prophet priest of the goddess Sate, and of the lady Tai . . . enonkh. With it came three pieces of a green basalt sarcophagus of a person bearing the same name, but different genealogy. The large sarcophagus is 7 ft. 7 in. long, 4 ft. 4 in. high, 3 ft. 2½ in. broad. It is apparently of the epoch of the Psammetici, or the xxvi. dynasty, in the fifth century B. C.; and the whole has been presented by Col. Howard Vyse, and removed from the tomb called Campbell's tomb, in the vicinity of the Pyramids, under the superintendence of Col. Campbell, the British Consul in Egypt.

Lord Western has recently presented to the Museum a Tazza of marble, of considerable dimensions, found near Rome, and brought to England in 1825. It has been placed in the Grand Central Saloon, beyond the Towneley Gallery.

TUMULUS AT RUSH, CO. DUBLIN.

Lieut. Newenham has submitted to the Irish Academy an account of a tumulus or barrow, near Rush, county of Dublin. It appears to have been composed of quantities of boulder stones and earth heaped up into a conical form, and sloping away to the base, which was square. Within the base of the mound, there was a circle formed of large stones placed on their ends, and about one hundred paces in circumference. The farmer who rents the land having removed a great quantity of the earth for manure, discovered a passage which opened on the south side. (Mr. Newenham thinks that, as far as his observation has extended, the entrance of all barrows is on the south side.) Its entrance was funnel-shaped, and the walls of this passage were formed of flag stones

placed on their ends, and roofed in with the same. It was about eleven yards long, and one in width; and led to a low chamber about eight feet long, and six wide, which was situated nearly in the centre of the barrow, and formed of stones in the same manner as the passage. The farmer removed all the stones forming the western side of the passage, and in the course of his excavations, found some human bones on the south side of the chamber, and within the circle of stones. The lines of stones forming the sides of the passage appear to continue on through the mound towards the north side; and a few feet below the present surface of the barrow, a little to the north of the chamber, there is a bed of periwinkle shells, about eight inches thick, with some limpet and muscle shells intermixed; and beneath this bed of shells there is a quantity of rich dark mould, with some reddish earth which has the appearance of being burned. A few human bones, and some bones of small animals, were found in the earth beneath. Outside the circle of stones, and on the very edge of the cliff, near the western angle of the mound, there was found a rudely-formed grave, containing a human skull, with the bones of the arm, leg and thigh, which apparently had never been disturbed; the bones of the back, ribs, &c. could not be discovered.

THE LEEK,

THE NATIONAL EMBLEM OF THE WELSH.

We have extracted the following observations from one of the speeches made by Sir Samuel Meyrick, as president at the Cambro-British Festival, at Cheltenham, on the 1st of March:—"Dr. Owen Pughe, in his 'Cambrian Biography,' exclaims, with some indignation,—'The writer of this account never heard of such a patron saint as St. David, nor of the leek as his symbol, until he became acquainted therewith in London.' Certainly, thirty years ago, I found myself that the leek, as a national emblem, was totally unknown in Wales. The conjecture, however, of the learned lexicographer, that such a custom in London should be derived from the common-place practice of every farmer, at the 'Cymbortha,' or Neighbourly Aid, bringing with him his own leeks and herbs, to contribute to the pottage intended to be set before them, seems to me a perfect *non sequitur*. The origin is not absolutely certain; but there are two accounts, one of the time of Elizabeth, the other of that of Charles the Second. We will examine the latter first. In a small octavo volume, printed in 1678, entitled 'Festa Anglo-Romana,' it is stated that 'on the 1st of March, the Britons do constantly wear a

leek, in memory of a famous and notable victory obtained by them over the Saxons, they during the battle having leeks in their hats, by persuasion of their prelate St. David.' Subsequent writers have varied and amplified that story, down to Mr. Brady, who, in his 'Clavis Calendaria,' assigns the battle to the year 640, and gives the command of the Britons to King Cadwalader, who did not attain the sovereignty until twenty years later. It is also to be remembered, that although the life of St. David was extended to a period much beyond the ordinary age of man, he must then have been in his grave. Now, it is to be observed that there is no mention of this, in either of the Lives of St. David, nor in any Welsh chronicle, nor other document prose or poetic. How comes it then, that, while the Hallelujah victory of St. Germanus, at Maes Garmon, is well authenticated, so parallel an event should have no chronicler? We must, then, discard the assertion as unworthy of belief. The Elizabethan account we derive from Shakspeare's play of Henry the Fifth, where Capt. Fluellen is made to assign the origin to the Welsh levies, that fought in France under the Black Prince and John of Gaunt, who 'did goot service in a garden where leeks did grow.' The battle of Cressy was fought in August, and that of Poitiers in September of the following year; yet, notwithstanding, the Welsh might wear their symbol of victory on St. David's Day. But how comes it that this 'goot service' is not mentioned by any English historian, while the words and actions of David Gam and his two relatives, at Azincour, are fully recorded by Grafton? And if no English chronicle has noticed this Cambrian success, why has it not been celebrated in the patriotic effusions of the Cambrian AWEN? Lewys Glyn Cothi and his contemporaries, who illustrate and commemorate the heroic deeds of Welshmen, in the wars of the rival Roses, never make the least allusion to the leek. I omitted to mention that a similar statement to that of Shakspeare is to be found in the 'Royal Apothegms' of King James the First, who affirms that 'the Welshmen, in commemoration of the great fight by the Black Prince of Wales, do wear leeks as their chosen ensign.' Thus, there is nowhere to be found any authority, that wearing the leek was a Welsh custom; and thus Dr. Owen Pughe was so far corroborated in the assertion that, although known in London, it was unknown in Wales. The difficulty, however, of arriving at a satisfactory conjecture, seems to me to be got rid of, by reference to a MS. in the Harleian Li-

brary, at the British Museum, No. 1,977, in which we meet the following lines :—

‘ I like the leek above all herbs and flowers :
When first we wore the same, the field was ours.
The leek is *white and green*, whereby is meant
That Britons are both stout and eminent.
Next to the lion and the unicorn,
The leek’s the purest emblem that is worn.

The leek is said to be white and green, which were the Tudor colours; and when first those colours were borne by Welshman was when they were marshalled under a banner of the same by the Earl of Richmond. It, therefore, appears to me, that the field to which allusion is made, was that of Bosworth. As that victory re-established the blood of the ancient Welsh princes on the British throne, Welshmen were then both ‘ stout (or powerful) and eminent.’ That such is not mentioned in the annals of the time, is easily accounted for, from the king’s policy, which chose to derive the title to sovereignty, not from the victory of Bosworth, but from the right of succession; and hence, no doubt, it was at first suppressed, and then vague tales formed, to account for the practice in conformity with the royal feelings. The allusion to the *unicorn*, shews that these lines were not written before the time of James the First or Charles the First. The fifteenth century was especially the period of badges; and, as before observed, had the leek been so appropriated by the Welsh, before the accession of Henry the Seventh, it would surely have been noticed by Lewys Glyn Cothi. He alludes to the part taken by Welshmen, in the wars of York and Lancaster; he gives minute details of the dress worn at the time and other particulars, and actually describes several badges in the minutest manner.”

SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT AT ROME.

An interesting sepulchral monument has lately been discovered at Rome. Two of the arches of the Claudian aqueduct served for gates of the city, respectively conducting to the roads which led to Præneste and Labicum. Stilicho, the general of the Emperor Honorius, placed some cumbrous walls against those arches. (See Burgess’s *Topography and Antiquities of Rome*, vol. ii. pp. 311, 312, and 329.) In an attempt to clear and repair some of these walls last September, the workmen discovered a portion of a bas-relief, which finally led to the demolition of the tower on the right in going out of the city. The tower was found to inclose a remarkable monument, as singular for its construction as for the subjects it represents, in very

good preservation. In clearing away the surrounding walls, the next discovery was a slab of marble, on which were two recumbent statues, rather larger than the life, male and female, and close by them was the following inscription :—

EVIT ATISTIA VXOR MIHEI
FEMINA OPITVMA VEIXSIT
QVOIVS CORPORIS RELIQVIAE
QVOD SVPERANT SVNT IN
HOC PANARIO.

The form of the monument is that of a machine which was used by the Romans for inclosing newly-baked bread, and which was perforated with holes or tubes to let out the steam. These are curiously imitated in the construction of the tomb. The bas-relief represents the whole process of making bread; it runs all round the top, and is supported at the angles by pilasters, the capitals of which are neatly ornamented. These descend half way down, and repose upon a broad square plinth, on which is the following inscription *on one side*,—

EST HOC MONIMENTVM MARCI
VERGILI EVRYSAC—

The same was repeated on *the other side*, where the three first words are now wanting; but the cognomen EVRYSACIS is complete; and then follow these three words, PISTORIS. REDEMPTORIS APPARET. On the sides, along the upper part, are placed horizontally, in rows of three, nine hollow stone cylinders, and in the lower part (beneath, the inscription EST HOC, &c.), two columnar masses are placed perpendicularly, separated by a square block. The “Panarium” was also found, and is carved in the form of a circular wicker basket. It is observable that the southern side of this monument, which probably stood within the property of Vergilius Eurysax, is formed of fine Travertine stone, while the sides exposed to the public roads are of tufo. The whole of this sepulchral monument was completely enveloped in the comparatively modern wall built against the aqueduct. It is proposed to clear away the obstructing walls, and to lay open the tomb and the Porta Labicana to public view. The two statues have been conveyed to the Vatican Museum. The materials of which this tomb is built, and the paleography of the inscription, appear to show that it is a monument of the republic. It is not improbable that the Travertine stone may have been added at a more recent period: the words QVOIVS, MIHEI, and OPITVMA may be compared with the inscription on the sarcophagus of L. Scipio Barbatus, where we have QVOIVS FORMA VIRTUTEI PARISVMA.

RELIQUIAE QVOD is also very ancient.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Feb. 25.*

Lord *John Russell* moved the second reading of the ECCLESIASTICAL DUTIES AND REVENUES BILL—a measure affecting cathedral dignities, and proposing the means by which small livings might be increased in value, and additional incomes provided for clergy in populous places where at present there are neither churches nor incumbents. It appeared by the calculations of the Church Commissioners that even to raise the incomes of livings to the average amount of 300*l.* a year would require no less sum than 130,495*l.* They had unanimously agreed that it would be sufficient to have a dean and four prebendaries attached to each cathedral; by whom the cathedral services might be duly and regularly performed; that these preferments would be a sufficient number of rewards, and that the rest of the revenues might properly be applied to the more pressing wants of the Church. The total produce from the fund proposed to be raised by this bill would be 134,251*l.* The sacrifice made by the Crown was patronage to the extent of 50,000*l.* per annum; there was a still greater sacrifice made on the part of the Bishops.—Sir Robert *Inglis*, while he fully admitted the existence of great spiritual destitution, which ought to be adequately and legitimately provided for, thought it a monstrous proposition that cathedral property should be confiscated for that purpose, not only without the consent of those who held it, but without even the imputation of any crime, or an allegation that any serious misappropriation had taken place. He had always been convinced that there was an essential identity of principle in all corporate property, whether it was vested in lay or spiritual persons. If they were to maintain that four canons were sufficient to perform the duties of the cathedral, could it be said that that number was sufficient as a due reward for learning and piety in the Church? Let the House consider how far parents would be guided in the selection of professions for their sons by the circumstance of the connexion being more or less advantageous in a secular point of view. He contended, therefore, that the number to which they reduced the dignitaries of this profession bore too small a proportion to the body at large; and he then objected

to the diminution of patronage which would be hence sustained by the Crown and the Prelacy.—Sir Robert *Peel* felt bound to support the bill, the provisions of which were not materially different from the recommendation of the Commission appointed under his own advice. He considered that the policy of making a different distribution of Church property entirely depended on the *animus* with which it was introduced, and the objects for which the distribution was proposed. While, therefore, he should give to any project for the diversion of one single shilling of Church property to other than strictly spiritual and ecclesiastical purposes his most decided opposition, still, if a measure were proposed which in his conscience he believed was intended to add to the efficiency of the Church, and which appropriated every shilling of the property redistributed to purposes connected with the spiritual interests of the establishment, he could not say he was prepared to reject such a measure simply on the ground that no corporate property of the Church should be interfered with. He regarded the Cathedral establishments with the highest respect; he thought a loss of them, or any interference with their efficiency would be a positive evil. It was only on the balance of evils that he was induced to consent to the measure which the noble lord now proposed. But was it possible for him to exclude from his recollection this fact—that there were 1926 benefices in England and Wales under 100*l.*, and 3528 under 150*l.*? Could they exclude from their consideration of this case the fact, that in London, the very city in which Parliament met, there were 34 parishes, with a population of 1,170,000 and church accomodation for only 101,000? that in those 34 parishes there were only 69 churches, and, including proprietary chapels, only 100 places of worship in the whole; whereas if they allotted a church to every 3000, there ought to be 379, leaving a deficiency of 279. In Lancashire, there were 83 parishes, each with a population above 10,000, the aggregate being 816,000; there was church-room only for 97,000, or in round numbers about 100,000. The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on that day fortnight.

The *Lord Advocate* moved the second reading of the SUPREME COURTS (SCOTLAND) BILL, which proposes to increase the salaries of the Scotch judges to the amount of 5,600*l.* per annum, being about nine per cent, and to allow them to retire on their full salaries after a given number of years' service.—Mr. *Wallace* objected to an increase of salary without a diminution in the number of judges, and a previous inquiry into the procedure in the Scotch Courts.—He was supported by Mr. *Gilston* and Mr. *Hume*, chiefly on the ground that while the bill professed to be founded on the Report of the Committee of 1834, it did not follow out the recommendations of that Report.—The *Lord Advocate* defended the measure. Since the year 1825, savings have been effected to the amount of 54,000*l.* in salaries, by the abolition of the Jury, the Consistorial, Admiralty, and Exchequer courts in Scotland, and the merging of their functions in the Court of Session; while a reduction in the fees paid by suitors in the Supreme court in that country has also taken place, by an act of last session, to the amount of about 14,000*l.*, making a gross annual saving to the country of 68,000*l.*—The House divided, when there appeared, for the motion, 139; against it, 21; majority, 118.

Feb. 27. Mr. Serjeant *Talfourd* moved the second reading of the bill for the extension of the COPYRIGHT of authors in their works. The learned gentleman said that the difficulty with which he had to contend last year was peculiarly formidable. His bill was then considered to give cause of alarm to a number of eminent booksellers to whom copyrights had been assigned, and who saw, in the reversion to authors after the expiration of the term, an obstacle to the continual improvement of books during the existence of that term, and a source of confusion and litigation afterwards. In the amended bill he now brought forward he had overcome the difficulty by contenting himself with applying the extension to the cases of authors who had retained an interest in their works, and to books hereafter to be written. In cases in which the copyright was from the beginning jointly in bookseller and author, the extension would be granted to both; and with respect to future publications, the terms of the assignment could be easily arranged between the parties. On the withdrawal of the clauses subjecting publishers to certain inconvenience and probable loss, the opposition of the booksellers had ceased. The opposition of printers, type-founders, paper-makers, and others, grounded on the supposed

injury their respective trades would sustain from an extension of the copyright, was not entitled to much favour, as they were speculations on the probabilities of a distant future. Mr. *Talfourd* eloquently advocated the claims of authors in a long and very powerful speech, to which we can here only allude.—Mr. *Hume* resisted the bill, as calculated to trammel the circulation of knowledge, and therefore unjust to the public. He moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. *O'Connell*, Sir *R. Inglis*, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, supported the bill; Mr. *Baines*, Mr. *Warburton*, and the Solicitor General, opposed it.—On the division the numbers were, for the second reading, 73; against it, 37; majority, 36. The bill was then read a second time.

Feb. 29. Mr. *O'Connell* moved for leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE in England, Wales, and Ireland. The total population of Wales was 808,183; the total number of electors, 37,124. The county of Rutland, containing a population of 19,385, had 1,391 electors, a greater number than that of nine Irish counties, the lowest containing a population of 73,000, and the largest a population of 366,000. They had the anomaly, too, of a lower franchise in the richer country and a higher franchise in the poorer country.—Lord *Morpeth* could not deny that there was a great disproportion between the franchise of England and that of Ireland, considering the respective populations; but the disproportion was not so great as stated. Believing that to give encouragement to the motion would only lead to protracted and resultless debates, he must give his decided though reluctant negative to the motion; which was lost by a majority of 155 to 92.

March 1. Viscount *Morpeth* moved the second reading of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.—Considerable opposition was manifested by Mr. *Goulburn*, Sir *Robert Inglis*, and others.—Sir *Robert Bateson* thought the bill would cause a great majority of the town councillors to be Catholics.—Lord *John Russell*, observed, if the majority of the electors felt that the persons in whom they could place confidence as managers of their local interests were Roman Catholics, by all means let the town councils of Ireland be composed of Roman Catholics; he knew not why good, respectable, and loyal Roman Catholics should not stand on a perfect equality with good, respectable, and loyal Protestants. That was the principle of this bill—a principle from which he should not at any time be prepared to depart, or to

shrink from avowing,—and steadfastly determining to adhere to the principle of the bill, he would not consent to any alteration of its details which would deprive the majority in the corporations of Ireland, whether Roman Catholics or Protestants, of the power which they ought to enjoy.—An adjournment was moved, and on a division was lost by a majority of 151 to 65. Another nearly similar division took place, when Lord *John Russell* consented to adjourn the debate for one week.

March 8. On the renewed motion for the second reading of the same Bill, Sir *Robert Inglis* moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.—Lord *Stanley* and Sir *Robert Peel* stated, the obligation they felt to support the second reading, in consequence of the enactment of the Poor Law and the Tithe Law, the stipulated conditions. It was a public, not a private understanding, on which he acted: with those whom he decidedly opposed he had never had, and he never would have, any private arrangements. Lord *Ebrington's* appointment did not, in his view, vary the case: at the same time he disapproved that appointment as deeply as any man. Mr. *Serjeant Jackson* concurred as to the cogency of the compact, but would strive in Committee to secure a *bond fide* 10l. qualification, tested by rating. The second reading was then carried by 300 to 39.

March 12. Mr. *Villiers* introduced, in a speech of very considerable length, a motion on the CORN LAWS, viz. “that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the Act of George IV. regulating the Importation of Foreign Grain.”—Sir *G. Strickland* seconded the proposition.—Mr. *Cayley* moved as an amendment a direct negative to the motion; and after a long address from Mr. *P. Thomson* in favour of a repeal, the debate was adjourned.

The next day the debate was resumed on the motion of Sir *W. Molesworth*, and after extended discussion, in which Mr. *Christopher*, Mr. *Grote*, Lord *Darlington*, Mr. *Clay*, and Lord *Howick* took part, was again adjourned.

On the 14th the debate was renewed by Lord *Worsley*, who contended that injurious results would arise from an alteration.—Sir *H. Vivian* next addressed the House in support of the motion; as did Sir *H. Parnell*.—Sir *James Graham* was opposed to violent changes of any description.—Lord *John Russell* thought that the present Corn Laws had not had the effect of producing steadiness in the price of grain. He considered the present pe-

riod a fitting season for reconsidering the matter, with a view to an adjustment of the question, since the burthen of the Poor Laws was not now so severely felt as it had been previously to the passing of the new law. In the case of the silk and glove-trades, the imposition of a fixed duty, in place of the absolute prohibition of the foreign-made article, had been found highly advantageous to the home manufacture; and he entertained not the slightest doubt that a similar effect would follow a like provision in regard to the admission of foreign corn at a moderate fixed duty. Another adjournment took place; and, at length, after the *fifth* discussion, it ended in a division of 342 to 195, the motion being rejected by a majority of 147.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Earl *FitzWilliam* moved a resolution “That the Act 9 Geo. IV. cap. 60, entitled ‘An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Importation of Corn,’ has failed to secure that steadiness in the price of grain which is essential to the best interests of the country.” The Duke of *Buckingham*, the Earl of *Ripon*, and the Duke of *Wellington* opposed the motion. The Earl of *Radnor* supported it. Lord *Melbourne* lamented the angry spirit in which the Corn Law question had been discussed, and treated as the wildest chimera that ever entered into the mind of man, the idea of leaving the agricultural interest, in the present circumstances of the country, without protection. He should oppose the motion, considering himself bound to look, not only to the safety of the country, but to the safety of the revenue. The motion was strenuously supported by Lord *Brougham*; the Marquess of *Lansdowne* opposed it;—and it was lost by the large majority of 224 against 24.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 21. Mr. *Hume* brought forward a motion for an improvement and amendment of the REFORM BILL, with a view to the enlargement of the representation by conferring the elective franchise on all householders, without making any distinction as to the mode in which their several habitations were assessed for the relief of the poor. He ventured to say, that universal suffrage could not exist in this country. There certainly must be exceptions: but his wish was that there should be as few exceptions as possible, for it was injurious to the empire. The Reform Act had been founded on erroneous principles, and his desire was, that the House should go into Committee for

the purpose of reconsidering the question. — Lord *John Russell* was opposed to any change like the one proposed in the representation of the country. In the first place, many of the towns which would derive a benefit from the change were places notorious for bribery and corruption—and in the second, if the demand for household suffrage were conceded, there would be a cry for universal suffrage, and the result would be, that faith would not be kept with the public creditor. The motion was supported by Messrs. *Grote*, *Ward*, *O'Connell*, General *Johnson*, and Mr. *T. Attwood* — and opposed by Messrs. *D'Israeli* and *Howard*, and Col. *Sibthorp*. On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 85 against 50.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on the same day, a long debate took place on the state of IRELAND, which was affirmed by the Earl of *Roden* to be in a frightful condition,—a circumstance which he attributed to the mis-government of the Marquess of *Normanby*.—His Lordship moved for a Committee of Inquiry.—The Marquess of *Normanby* defended his conduct in the government, and resisted the motion, as calculated to have an injurious effect on the tranquillity of that country.—The Duke of *Wellington* expressed himself favourable to the proposed inquiry.—Viscount *Melbourne* opposed, and Lord *Brougham* supported the motion—and, after a protracted discussion, the House divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 5, the numbers being 63 against 58.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 22. In consequence of the decision of the House of Lords just noticed, Lord *John Russell* announced that he should, in the first week after the recess, or on an early day, take the opinion of the House with respect to the Government of Ireland in late years. The House of Lords had appointed a Committee to inquire into the state of Ireland since 1835, on account of the insecurity of life and property in that country. He did not deny the right of their Lordships to appoint such a committee; but he considered that it was vesting the government of Ireland in the hands of one House of Parliament. Lord *Melbourne* had declared that he would not carry on the government of the country without he possessed the confidence of the House of Commons; and as he fully agreed with his lordship, he proposed to take the opinion of the House respecting the administration of Ireland. If the House expressed its dissent of the policy which had been adopted, and which was about to be acted upon by his noble friend Lord *Ebrington*, he begged to say that his colleagues and himself would relinquish the government to other hands.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, for the consideration of the ARMY ESTIMATES. It is intended to increase the force of the army by an addition of 5000 men beyond the establishment of last year.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The result of the elections in France having been decidedly against the Ministers, they all resigned, and Marshal *Soult* was sent for by the King, and entrusted with the power to negotiate with the Coalition. Considerable difficulty, however, is found in forming a new cabinet, and the "ministerial crisis" is prolonged for an unusual period.

A fire broke out in the Paris Diorama on the 8th March; and, notwithstanding an abundant supply of water, it was soon evident that there was no chance of stopping the force of the conflagration. The paintings on exhibition were the Sermon, the Temple of Solomon, and the Valley of Goldau, which, with another nearly ready to be put up, were all destroyed. A wall, eighty feet high, fell on the buildings of a waggon-office, burying in a cloud of dust and smoke three firemen who were on the roof. Two of them came out of the ruins un-

hurt; but a third had his leg broken, and a waggon-man was wounded at the same time. The fire is supposed to have originated in the room called the Salle de Boulevard, where M. *Daguerre* was preparing another painting for exhibition, representing the interior of the church of Santa Maria Maggiora. Notwithstanding all the exertions made, three houses adjoining the Diorama were partially destroyed. This disaster will impede M. *Daguerre's* experiments on his new discovery.

SPAIN.

The horrors of the civil war in Spain have been recently increased by the sacrifice of no less than thirteen general officers in the army of Don *Carlos*. They have fallen victims to the ascendancy of *Maroto*, the present Commander in Chief, with the assent, as it is supposed, of that prince. It is stated that since his expedition in 1837, which failed at the gates of Madrid, Don *Carlos* sus-

pected, and afterwards convinced himself, that the provincial party, to which the principal chiefs of his troops belonged, had, by their jealousies towards the Castilian chiefs and party, defeated the end of his enterprise. To remedy this evil he threw himself into the arms of the latter. His first disposition was to dismiss General Cabanas from the Ministry of War, and to confide it to A. Tejeiro, a skilful and cunning Galician, who still plays a principal part in the bloody drama which has just been performed. The removal of Cabanas was followed by the *quasi* disgrace of the Infante Sebastian. The command of the army was taken from him, and the chiefs who commanded divisions and brigades under his orders were some of them superseded, and others put under arrest, according as they were more or less accused of having voluntarily contributed to the unsuccess of that expedition. Gen. Guerque was succeeded as Commander-in-chief by Maroto, who at length has misapplied his power to the wholesale sacrifice of his rivals. On the 18th Feb. he shot, in the churchyard of Estella, the six following: Francisco Garcio, late Commander-General of Navarre; General Guerque; Pablo Sans, a Field Marshal; Carmona; Ibarrez, Under Secretary to the Minister of War; and the Intendant Uriz. On the following day seven other victims were added.

Maroto's triumph is complete. Don Carlos has published a proclamation in praise of Maroto, at the same time regretting the necessity of sacrificing so many gallant chiefs, who, however, like Brutus, are acknowledged to have been "justly slain."

NORTH AMERICA.

The American papers announce the commencement of a war upon the British Empire, if not by the whole of the United States, at least by the state of Maine adjoining to the British provinces of New Brunswick and Lower Canada. The adjustment of a boundary line, between Maine and New Brunswick, has been a subject of dispute since the acknowledgment of the independence of the States in 1783: various attempts at accommodation have been made by the

appointment of commissioners and arbitrators; but, owing to the perverseness of the Republicans, hitherto without success. The tract in dispute is of no value to either claimant generally as territory, for it is wild and unsettled, and little promising of being ever profitable to a cultivator; but some part of it is necessary to Great Britain to supply a means of communication between New Brunswick and the Canadas, and thus through all the British colonies. Great Britain has, moreover, since 1783, remained in *de facto* possession of the desert, as far as a desert can be occupied. It appears, however, that some adventurers have lately established themselves on the debatable land for the purpose of cutting timber, and in consequence the Government of Maine, in contempt of the occupation by Great Britain, sent a land-agent with 150 armed men, provided with at least one piece of artillery, to dispossess the "trespassers," and to seize their cattle, vehicles, and tools, and this without deigning to make any complaint, or the slightest intimation of their purpose to Sir John Harvey, the British Governor of New Brunswick. The invaders made some prisoners, and were proceeding with their hostile operations, when the party attacked mustered courage, and in their turn made a prisoner of the land-agent commanding the invading expedition. The Governor of Maine, Fairfield, has in consequence reinforced the invading army, and Sir John Harvey has made corresponding preparations on the side of New Brunswick. Mr. M'Laughlin, the British land-agent, who attempted pacifically to warn the Maine invaders of the illegality of their proceeding, has been arrested in reprisal for the arrest of the Republican land-agent, M'Intyre.

The collision is suspended for the present, the Republicans agreeing to withdraw their forces from the disputed territories. The negotiations, however, exhibit a tendency to pretension on the side of the United States, little promising of long continued peace.

In Canada the whole number of traitors and pirates executed has been 34.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Feb. 14. The new bridge erected over the river Lea, at *Bow*, was opened as a public thoroughfare by the Sheriffs of Middlesex and Essex, attended by many of the gentry of both counties, Messrs. Bramston and Palmer, the two members for the county of Essex, joining in the

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procession. A little after two the line of carriages, headed by the Sheriff of Middlesex, Mr. Alderman Thomas Wood, was seen approaching the bridge, and at the same time the carriages of the Essex gentry approached from the other side; both parties met in the centre of the

bridge, where the band of the Royal Marines from Woolwich had been stationed, and who immediately struck up "God save the Queen." The barriers being then removed, the carriages passed over, followed by crowds of horse and foot, carts, waggons, donkey and dog carts, whose owners all appeared ambitious of priority in passing over the bridge. The ground was admirably kept by a party of police; and after the ceremony, the more distinguished company were entertained at Messrs. Hodgson and Co.'s, the brewers, whose premises are contiguous to the bridge. The new structure is a beautiful piece of masonry, consisting of a single elliptical arch, which, together with the parapet, is of the finest Aberdeen granite. It is wider than the old one, and has a broad foot pavement on each side, and, being rather more in the direct line of road, is safer and more convenient than the ancient one, which, besides being out of repair, was, from its narrow roadway, extremely dangerous to pedestrians. (See in our vol. III. p. 84, an account of the ceremony of laying the first stone, on the 10th Dec. 1835; and in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXVII, will be found a very full and complete memoir on the old bridge, accompanied by plates, by Alfred Burges, esq. the engineer).

A splendid building, called the "Engine Factory," is nearly completed in *Woolwich Dock-yard*, for the steam service of the Royal Navy; and an adjacent mast and timber-pond, of large dimensions, is now ordered to be further excavated, and a short canal cut for communication with the great basin, with a cassoon and bridge to allow the steam-vessels to be brought up alongside the factory and fitted with engines, instead of sending for them to Limehouse, the City canal, Deptford, &c. by private contract as at present; which, however, must still be the case in respect to boilers.

Westleyan Centenary.—At a recent adjourned meeting of the General Centenary Committee, held in Manchester, the Manchester Sub-Committee reported that their lists of subscriptions, received from about 180 circuits, amounted to 160,000*l*.—far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. A Committee of Appropriation was then formed, who finally agreed to the following scheme:—

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| 1. For two Institution Houses, and the general purposes of the common subscription fund | £ 53,000 |
| 2. For Missionary and Centenary purposes | 23,000 |
| For various other Missionary purposes, such as Missionary supernumeraries, widows, orphans, chapels, &c. | 21,000 |

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|---|--------|
| 3. For Missionary Polynesian ship, purchase, &c. | 3,000 |
| For outfit, stores, insurance, expenses, &c. | 3,000 |
| 4. For Chapel Loan Fund, England | 35,000 |
| For Irish Chapel Fund | 2,000 |
| 5. For Kingswood and Woodhouse-grove school debt | 5,700 |
| 6. For Auxiliary Fund debt | 1,500 |
| 7. For the new Auxiliary Fund, for worn-out ministers | 9,000 |
| 8. On account, towards expenses, &c. | 1,800 |

£160,000

Thus the Committee at once appropriated the whole amount of subscriptions now promised, being double the amount of the first appropriation to meet the claims of the original objects. The surplus is, however, yet expected to be very considerable; in anticipation of which, after making a reserve of 10,000*l*. for the remainder of expenses, and for contingencies, &c. &c., and of 10,000*l*. for effectually securing the great objects of the 19th and 20th Manchester resolutions (for aged ministers or widows of aged ministers) the Committee agreed to the following grants:—

1. For a Centenary Monumental Chapel in Dublin, in lieu of Mr. Wesley's Chapel in Whitefriars-street, built in 1752, the lease of which is nearly expired, and the site of which the Papists are anxious to secure for their new Catholic premises . . . £5,000
2. To the Wesleyan Education Committee for Wesleyan Day Schools £5,000

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN.

March 7. Sir Lytton Bulwer's new play, *Richelieu, or the Conspiracy*, was produced at this Theatre, and received with an enthusiasm of applause alike merited by the rich and picturesque scenery, the power of the acting, and the dramatic skill, pleasant humour, fine discrimination, and poetical beauty of the composition. Its success was triumphant.

HAYMARKET.

March 18. This theatre opened with Knowles's drama of *The Love Chase*, which, although it has run through two seasons, is still as attractive as ever. It was followed by a new farce called *A Wife for a Day*, written by Bernard, and, like all his productions, lively without vulgarity; framed for the purpose of bringing out the sly quaint humour of the American comedian Hill, who is certainly the most agreeable actor that the Transatlantic stage has sent us.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 28. Hugh Fortescue, Chevalier, (commonly called Viscount Ebrington) summoned to the House of Peers as Baron Fortescue, of Castlehill, co. Devon.

March 1. Viscount Ebrington and Sir George Grey, Bart. sworn of the Privy Council.—Viscount Ebrington declared Lieut.-General and General Governor of Ireland.—Deeble Peter Hoblyn, esq. to be Sheriff of Cornwall, *vice* Sir R. R. Vyvyan, Bart.—Lieut. Robert Cannon, 40th Madras N. Inf., Knt. 1st class St. Ferdinand, and late a Colonel in the British Auxiliary legion, to accept the cross of the 2d class of the same order, conferred for his services at the assault of Irun in May 1837.—Henry Kenrick, otherwise Kyffin, of Belmont, co. Denbigh, esq. in compliance with the will of his aunt Anne, wife of the Rev. John Nanne, of Belmont, to use the name of Kyffin only, and bear the arms.—6th Dragoon Guards, brevet Lieut.-Col. James Jackson to be Lieut.-Colonel.—8th Dragoons, Capt. Hon. B. Wodehouse to be Major.—Cape Mounted Riflemen, brevet Col. Henry Somerset to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Unattached, Major John Johnson, from 13th regt., Major H. A. Hankey, from 8th Drag., to be Lieut.-Colonels; brevet Major J. Crummer, from 28th regt., to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. H. Crause, Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Major.

March 5. Thos. Colley Grattan, esq. to be Consul for the state of Massachusetts; John Wingfield Larkins, esq. to be Consul at Alexandria; Thomas Carew Hunt, esq. (late Consul at Archangel) to be Consul in the Azores or Virgin Islands.

March 6. Knighted, Capt. George Back, R.N., and Henry Roper, esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.—John Sutcliffe the younger, of Burnley, co. Lanc. merchant, to take in addition the name of Witham, in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather, John Witham, of Hesandford, gent.

March 8. 32d foot, Major T. H. Wingfield to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Major J. Birtwhistle to be Major.—Capt. Sir John Ross, R.N. to be Consul at Stockholm.

March 11. Charles Wm. Thompson, Ensign 81st foot, late Capt. in the Spanish service, to accept the cross of the 1st class of St. Ferdinand, conferred for services in the action before San Sebastian, 5th May, 1836.

March 20. John B. Gunning, esq. barrister at law, to be an Assistant Tithe Commissioner.

March 22. Royal Staff Corps, brevet Major E. P. White to be Major.—1st Somerset Militia, Major Jolliffe to be Lieut.-Col.; the Right Hon. Lord Portman to be Major.—Henry Cowper, esq. jun. to be Consul at Para.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Carlton.—Francis Bruen, esq.

Devon, North.—Lewis Wm. Buck, esq.

Leicester.—Wynn Ellis, esq.

Leitrim Co.—Lord Viscount Clements.

Richmond.—Hon. Sir R. L. Dundas, K.C.B.

Southwark.—Dan. Whittle Harvey, esq. re-el.

Wigan.—William Ewart, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. A. La Touche Kirwan, to be Dean of Kilmacduagh.

Rev. W. T. P. Brymer, to be Archdeacon of Bath.

Rev. S. T. Adams, Horwood Magna R. Bucks.
 Rev. John Allen, Knowle St. Giles's P.C. Som.
 Rev. Ralph Barnes, Ardington R. Berks.
 Rev. W. H. Beeche, Kilgeffin R. Roscommon.
 Rev. W. Bond, Beauchamp Roding R. Essex.
 Rev. W. A. Bouverie, Denton R. Norfolk.
 Rev. W. R. Browell, Beaumont R. Essex.
 Rev. T. Cox, Horton V. Dorset.
 Rev. J. Conyngham, Weston Longville R. Norf.
 Rev. John Cordeaux, Whiston R. Yorkshire.
 Rev. A. G. Cornwall, Beverstone R. Glouc.
 Rev. W. Crawley, Flaxby P.C. Glouc.
 Rev. Owen Davys, Ranceby V. Linc.
 Rev. H. T. Dowler, Aldeburgh cum Hazlewood V. Suffolk.
 Rev. G. H. Eland, St. Paul's V. Bedminster, near Bristol.
 Rev. W. Falconer, Bushey R. Herts.
 Rev. Christopher Garstin, Cahir R. Tipperary.
 Rev. James Geraghty, Ardquin R. co. Down.
 Rev. G. Gildea, Burrishoole R. co. Mayo.
 Rev. W. Gunning, Stowey V. Somerset.
 Rev. C. Hardwick, St. Michael's R. Glouc.
 Rev. R. Homan, Killymead R. Donegal.
 Rev. N. Hubbersty, Dethick P.C. Derby.
 Rev. W. Jacobson, Iffley P.C. Oxf.
 Rev. R. Langford, Kilseely R. co. Clare.
 Rev. G. P. Miller, Morley P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. H. J. Mott, Bodham R. Norfolk.
 Rev. W. R. Melville, Matlock R. Derby.
 Rev. C. F. Newmarch, Pilham R. Linc.
 Rev. John Nelson, Gilston R. Herts.
 Rev. C. R. Rowlatt, North Benfleet R. Essex.
 Rev. S. G. Rogers, Nathlash R. co. Cork.
 Rev. W. E. Scudamore, Ditchingham R. Norf.
 Rev. Henry Soames, Stapleford Tawney and Theydon Mount RR. Essex.
 Hon. and Rev. W. H. Spencer, Urchfont V. Wilts.
 Rev. W. B. Stoney, Castlebar R. co. Mayo.
 Rev. F. Studdert, O'Brien's Bridge, co. Clare.
 Rev. H. Swanzy, Inchegeela R. co. Cork.
 Rev. J. F. Todd, Liskeard V. Cornwall.
 Rev. John Vicars, Hayle P.C. Cumberland.
 Rev. T. Walker, Monsea V. co. Tipperary.
 Rev. S. B. Ward, Quinton V. co. Northampt.
 Rev. C. H. Watling, Tredington R. Worc.
 Rev. Dr. Joseph Wolff (late Missionary to the Jews in Palestine and Persia), Linthwaite P.C. York.
 Rev. C. Greene to be Chaplain to the Earl of Carnwath.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

T. J. Birch, esq. to be Recorder of Thetford,
 Sir David Brewster to be Rector of the University of St. Andrew's.
 J. C. Colquhoun, esq. M.P. to be Rector of the Marischal College, Aberdeen.
 Wm. H. Southwood, esq. B.A. to be Second Master of Oswestry Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 7. The lady of Sir J. E. Alexander, K.L.S., a dau.—16. At Jamaica, the lady of Bp. Lipscombe, a son.—25. At Cadogan-place, Mrs. Fred. Vernon Harcourt, a son.—At Llansanfread House, Monmouthshire, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Ormerod, a dau.—30. The wife of the Rev. John Hopkinson, Rector of Alwalton, Hunts, a dau.—31. At Umberleigh, the wife of Arthur Bassett, esq. a son.

Feb. 2. In Upper Belgrave-st. the wife of G. E. Welby, esq. M.P. a dau.—5. At Aspenden, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke, a dau.—9. At Melchbourne Park,

Beds., Lady St. John, a dau.—In Berkeley-sq. the wife of A. Smith, esq. M.P. a dau.—11. In Grosvenor-pl. Lady Lilford, a son.—13. At Foulden Hall, Norfolk, the wife of W. G. T. Daniel Tyssen, esq. a dau.—At Edinburgh, the wife of W. B. Callander, esq. of Preston Hall, a son and heir.—20. The wife of the Rev. C. E. Dukinfield, Vicar of Edenhall, a dau.—21. At the rectory, Rimpston, Som. the Hon. Mrs. Maurice, a son.—23. At Grove Park, near Warwick, Lady Dormer, a son.—24. In Queen Ann st. the wife of H. E. Talbot, esq. of Lacock Abbey, a dau.—25. At Dawlish, Lady Lisle, a son.—27. At Trevella, Cornwall, the wife of C. Johns, esq. a son and heir.—28. At Mount Tavy, near Tavistock, the wife of John Carpenter, esq. a son and heir.—At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Jacobson, Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall, a dau.

Lately. In North Wales, the wife of the Hon. H. T. Rowley, a dau.—At Bath, the wife of Major-Gen. Swiney, a dau.—At Worcester, the Hon. Mrs. Edw. Jervis, a son and heir.—At Ledbury, the wife of E. Hankins, esq. a son and heir.—At Henley-hall, near Ludlow, the lady of Sir Charles Cuyler, a dau.

March 1. At the parsonage, Chesham Bois, Bucks, Lady Cath. Barrington, a dau.—2. At Bert House, Ireland, the seat of Lord Downes, the Countess of Clonmell, a son and heir.—The wife of the Rev. Sir Geo. Robinson, a dau.—At Finedon Hall, Northamptonshire, the wife of W. Mackworth Dolben, esq. a son.—4. The wife of the Rev. Wm. Hicks, Rector of Cubberley, Glouc. a dau.—5. In Brunswick-sq. the wife of the Rev. Henry Rose, Rector of Houghton Conquest, a dau.—In Park-pl. St. James's, Lady Arthur Lennox, a dau.—6. At Woburn Park, the Hon. Mrs. Locke King, a son and heir.—7. At Alwalton-house, Hunts, the wife of Philip Tillard, esq. a dau.—9. At Bickley, Kent, the wife of Percival Hart Dyke, esq. a dau.—At Weston Birt, Glouc. the wife of R. Blagden Hale, esq. M.P. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 22. At La Guyara, Venezuela, Henry Joseph Lord, esq. of the house of Powles, Lord, Weymar, and Co. to Annette, dau. of the late H. J. Schimmel, esq. of Amsterdam.

Jan. 15. At Naples, the Queen dowager of the two Sicilies to the Chevalier de Balzo, Colonel of the Royal Lancers.

24. The Rev. Walter Burgh, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Archdeacon Langrish.

Feb. 2. At Marylebone, J. T. H. Blohm, esq. only child of J. Blohm, esq. of Stockelsdorf, near Lubeck, to Georgiana-Jamesina-Somerset, youngest dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir H. Heathcote.

7. At Laxton, the Rev. A. O. Fitzgerald, Rector of Fledborough, Notts, third son of Sir R. Fitzgerald, K.C.H. to Sarah Anne, only child of the Rev. Rich. Proctor, Vicar of Laxton.—At Margate, Charles Lechmere, esq. of the State Paper Office, to Emma, youngest dau. of Wm. Cobb, esq.—At St. Pancras, Samuel, youngest son of Edwin Sandys, esq. of Kentish-town, to Sarah, only dau. of John Whishaw, esq. of Torrington-square.—At Hamble, near Southampton, John Henry Campbell, esq. only son of Col. Campbell, of Exton, Hants, and Dunoon, Argyshire, and nephew of Wadham Wyndham, esq. M.P. to Urania Mary Ann, only dau. of the late Col. Kingston, and the dowager Marchioness of Clanricarde.—At Beverley, John Holmes, esq. of East Retford, Notts, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Wm. Brigham, esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Wm. Rivington, esq. Kentish-town, to Jane, second dau. of the late John Hillman, esq. of Highgate.—At St. George-the-Martyr,

the Rev. J. H. Timins, son of J. F. Timins, esq. of Aldenham, Herts, to Anne Clive, dau. of the late James Willis, esq.—At Brotherton, Capt. John Bentham, 52d Light Inf. youngest son of the late Gen. Bentham, to Emma Sophia, youngest surviving dau. of Thos. Ikin, esq. of Leventhorpe House, Yorkshire.—At Knockbreda, Downshire, John Neilson Gladstone, esq. Lieut. R.N. third son of John Gladstone, esq. of Fasque, Kincardineshire, to Elizabeth-Honoria, second dau. of Sir R. Bateson, Bart. M.P.

8. John G. Blake, esq. of Gower-st. to Frances, widow of G. J. Best, esq.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry Hippisley, esq. of Lambourne-place, Berks, to Elizabeth-Agnes, only dau. of the Rev. John Nelson, M.A. Preb. of Heytesbury, &c.—At Maker, Cornwall, Capt. W. H. Haswell, R.N. to Frances Maria, third dau. of the late Lieut. W. Taylor, of Greenwich Hospital.—At Lewisham, W. H. Torriano, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. barrister-at-law, to Lavinia, youngest dau. of the late C. Legh, esq. of Macclesfield.

11. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. John Tilley, esq. Surveyor of the Post Office for the Northern District, to Cecilia Frances, only dau. of the late T. A. Trollope, esq. barrister-at-law.—At Blechingdon, Oxon, J. M. Davenport, esq. Clerk of the Peace of that county, to Sophia Anne, only dau. of the late T. R. Walker, esq.—At Booterstown, co. Dublin, Benj. John Chapman, esq. of Old Ford Hall, Middlesex, to Sarah Isabella, fourth dau. of the late Robert Craig, of Frescati, co. Dublin.—At Carlisle, John Ewart, esq. of Woburn-sq. to Margaret, only dau. of the late James Mounsey, esq. of Kingfield.

12. At Durham, G. A. Cator, esq. of Leeds, to Mary Susan, only dau. of the Rev. George Townshend, Preb. of Durh.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Richard Walford, jun. esq. of Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. to Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Hodding, esq. of Salisbury.

13. At Almondsbury, Henry Nicholls Jones, esq. nephew of the late Adm. Sir Henry Nicholls, K.C.B. to Hester, dau. of George Luton, esq.

14. At Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, Col. Hodder, of Hoddersfield, Cork, to Lucy, eldest dau. of Col. Need.—At St. Pancras, and afterwards at the Spanish Chapel, Manchester-square, John B. Dubosc, esq. of Xeres, in Spain, to Eugenia Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Capt. Henry Jackson, of Grange, King's Co.—At Limehouse, Capt. H. M. Marshall, R.N. to Anne, only dau. of the late J. C. Bright, of Plaistow, Essex.

16. At Bideford, Devonshire, Evan, third son of John Protheroe, esq. of Bristol, to Henrietta-Foote, third dau. of Wm. Smith, esq. M.D.—At the English Ambassador's, Paris, Wyndham Stanhope, esq. nephew of the Earl of Harrington, to Elizabeth-Still, eldest dau. of R. L. Pearsall, esq. late of Wilsbridge House, co. Glouc., but now of Carlshurue.

19. The Rev. J. F. E. Warburton, Rector of Warburton, Cheshire, to Anne, second dau. of George Stone, esq. of Blisworth, Northamptonshire.—At Sheffield, the Rev. T. C. Browne, of Darnell Hall, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Blackburn, Perp. Curate of Attercliffe-with-Darnell.—The Rev. Edward Notidge, Rector of Black Notley, Essex, to Miss Smoothery, of Milton, Kent.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, John Paterson, esq. of Merryflatts, co. Lanark, to Jane Fraser, edest dau. of Duncan Campbell, esq. of Upper Gloucester-place.

20. At Frickley, Yorkshire, the Rev. John Harding, Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, to Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. C. Rudston Read.

O B I T U A R Y.

LORD ST. HELEN'S.

Feb. 19. In Grafton-street, Bond-street, in his 86th year, the Right Hon. Alleyne Fitz Herbert, Baron St. Helen's in the Peerage of Ireland (1791), and Baron St. Helen's, in the Isle of Wight, in that of the United Kingdom (1801), G.C.H. a Privy Councillor of England and Ireland, M.A. and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born in 1753, the fifth and youngest son of William Fitz Herbert, of Tissington, co. Derby, esq. M.P. for the borough of Derby, a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, a Vice President of the Society of Arts, &c. &c. and grandfather of Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, the third and present Baronet of that place. His mother was Mary, daughter of Littleton Poyntz Meynell, of Bradley, co. Derby, esq. by Judith, daughter of Thomas Alleyne, esq. of Barbadoes (from which source his Lordship derived his baptismal name of Alleyne).

His Lordship had his school education at Derby and at Eton; and in July 1770 was admitted a pensioner of St. John's college, Cambridge (of which his brother Sir William Fitz Herbert, afterwards Recorder of Derby, was a Fellow Commoner), and had for his private tutor that very eminent scholar the Rev. William Arnald. He took the degree of B.A. in 1774, when he obtained the first of the two gold medals given annually by the Chancellor of the University, for the encouragement of classical learning. In 1775, being then making the tour of France and Italy, he was presented to one of the University Travelling Scholarships; and he took his degree of M.A. by proxy in 1777.

He was employed, at an early age, in the diplomatic profession, having been appointed on the 8th Feb. 1777 to the post of his Majesty's Minister at Brussels. He resided at that court till Aug. 1782, when he was sent to Paris with the commission of Sole Plenipotentiary for negotiating a peace with the crowns of France and Spain, and the States-General of the United Provinces, which arduous and important work he had the happiness to accomplish, by the conclusion of the several preliminary treaties with those powers which were signed at Versailles in January 1783. He had also a leading share in negotiating the peace with America, which was concluded at Paris at the same period; and though these treaties were censured at the time by a vote of one branch of the Legislature,

the test of experience evinced the political wisdom as well as the solidity of the principles on which they were framed; since they produced a ten years' peace, during which the British empire enjoyed the highest state of prosperity to which it had ever attained. And it may be truly affirmed, that the war which afterwards broke out, arose not from any seeds of discord which had been left uneradicated by the peace of 1783, but solely from the fatal effects of the French revolution, an event which has been so justly and emphatically described by Mr. Burke as "mocking all calculations framed by wisdom, and founded on experience."

On the 25th June 1783, Mr. Fitz Herbert was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Catharine II. Empress of Russia, whom he accompanied in 1787 on her memorable tour to the Crimea. At the close of the same year he returned to England, and was appointed Chief Secretary to the Marquis of Buckingham, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was in consequence sworn a Privy Councillor of both kingdoms,—for England on the 30th Nov. 1787; and since the death of the late Earl of Clarendon on the 22d of December last, he had been the senior member of the Privy Council. The next in point of seniority is Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

In the spring of 1789 (10th March) he resigned the Secretaryship, and was sent as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Hague. In May 1791 he repaired to Madrid, invested with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary (appointment 20th Nov. 1789), and with the necessary powers for accommodating the differences which had arisen at that period between Great Britain and Spain respecting the right of British subjects to trade at Nootka Sound, and to carry on the Southern Whale Fishery. These differences were amicably adjusted by the Convention of the Escorial (signed in Oct. 1791), which was highly approved by the King and both Houses of Parliament; and His Majesty was pleased, as a reward for his Ambassador's services in negotiating it, to create him an Irish Peer, with the title of Baron St. Helen's.

In 1793 he concluded a treaty of alliance with the Crown of Spain; but the climate of that country disagreeing with his health, he quitted it in the beginning of 1794, and was appointed (March 25th) Ambassador at the Hague, where he remained till the ensuing October, when

the legitimate government of the Dutch republic was overthrown by the invasion of the French. His last foreign mission was to St. Petersburg, whither he was appointed Ambassador 20th April 1801, to congratulate the Emperor Alexander on his accession to the throne of Russia; and to propose terms for accommodating the differences which had arisen between Great Britain and the three Baltic powers towards the close of the reign of the Emperor Paul, and had occasioned the attack against Copenhagen and other mutual hostilities. This negotiation he happily brought to a conclusion within the short period of a fortnight after his arrival in Russia, by the signature of the Convention of St. Petersburg of the 7th June 1801. Addresses to the King, approving of this Convention, were voted by both Houses of Parliament; and immediately after its signature, Lord St. Helen's was promoted to a Peerage of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron St. Helen's of the Isle of Wight, by patent dated 31st July 1801.

In Sept. 1801, Lord St. Helen's attended the coronation of the Emperor Alexander in Moscow, where (in October) he signed a treaty with the Danish Plenipotentiary, in virtue of which that Crown became an acceding party to the Convention of St. Petersburg. He also concluded, in March 1802, a similar treaty with the Plenipotentiary of the Crown of Sweden; and, having thus accomplished all the objects of his mission to Russia, he returned to England in the autumn of the same year. His appointment ceased on the 5th April 1803, since which period he had enjoyed a pension of 2300*l*.

He afterwards, in May 1804, had the honour of being appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to King George III. an office which he was led to accept by his sentiments of personal attachment and duty to that truly virtuous and excellent sovereign, to whom he had been indebted for so many gracious and unsolicited marks of favour. The foregoing particulars have been derived from a private memoir, which seems to have directly emanated from Lord St. Helen's himself, and is quoted at length in Sir Egerton's Brydges's edition of Collins's Peerage; and they are followed by the following remarks:—"But from the impaired state of his health, and other considerations, he is now unfeignedly desirous of being permitted to retire from all further business, and pass the remainder of his life amidst the comforts of repose and leisure, and of the society of his friends and family. To this reward he conceives himself to be

fairly entitled by the anxious labours of nearly thirty years, and amidst its chief enjoyments will be the conscious recollection, that in the discharge of all the more important commissions here enumerated, as well as of many others of lesser moment, it was no less constantly his good fortune than it was uniformly the earnest and primary wish of his heart, to be materially instrumental in restoring or confirming the blessings of peace."

Lord St. Helen's was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 18 , and a Trustee of the British Museum in 1805; the latter post he resigned in Jan. 1837.

It was Lord St. Helen's who declared that he could not live out of London, and accordingly his Lordship resided in Grafton-street the whole year round. He was never married; and his nephew Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, Bart. of Tissington Hall, Derbyshire, is his Lordship's heir. The peerages are both extinct.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN ELLEY, K.C.B.

Jan. 23. At his seat, Chalderton Lodge, near Amesbury, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Elley, K.C.B., K.C.H., K.M.T., and K.S.G., Governor of Galway, and Colonel of the 7th Lancers.

This distinguished officer commenced his military career as a private trooper in the Blues, in which he soon obtained the post of Quartermaster; and in 1791 he obtained a Cornetcy in the same regiment. He served the campaigns 1793, 4, and 5 in Flanders, and was present at most of the battles fought during that period, and at the siege of Valenciennes, &c. The 28th Jan. 1796, he obtained a Lieutenancy in his regiment; in Oct. 1799, a troop; in 1804 a Majority; and in March 1806, a Lieut.-Colonelcy. He served as Assistant Adjutant-general to the cavalry in Spain in the campaigns of 1808 and 9, and was present in the affairs of Sahugan, Majorca, Benevente, and Lugo, and in the battle of Corunna. He also served in the same capacity in Spain and Portugal during the following years: was at the battle of Talavera; had the command of the rear-guard of cavalry which covered the advance corps of the army when it retired over the Alberche; was in the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse, and finally served in the Netherlands, and at Waterloo. For his services on these occasions he was appointed a K.C.B., and received a cross and two clasps. He was appointed also a Knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, and a Knight of the 4th class of the Russian Order of St. George. He re-

ceived the rank of Colonel in the army in March 1813; of Major-General, Aug. 1819; and of Lieut.-General, Jan. 1837. He was previously (in November, 1829) appointed Colonel of the 17th Lancers.

He had served on the staff in the south of Ireland, and represented Windsor in Sir Robert Peel's Parliament, of whose party and politics he was an active supporter.

It is recorded of Sir John Elley, in Scott's "Letters to his Kinsfolk," that there were found on the field of Waterloo more than one of Napoleon's Cuirassiers cleft to the chine by the stalwart arm of this gallant officer.

Sir John Elley's will has been proved by the executors, John Burton, esq., Henry Knyvett, esq., Charles Hopkinson, esq., and Jane Carter, spinster. The personal estate was sworn to be under 25,000*l.* Among various legacies 300*l.* is left to the Lieut.-General who should succeed to the command of his regiment, to purchase plate for the use of the mess; and the like sum for the same purpose to the Colonel of the 17th Lancers. Also the following charitable bequests: to the Magdalen Asylum in the London Road 300*l.*; to the Female Orphan Asylum 300*l.*; to the Westminster Lying-In Hospital 300*l.*; to the Bethnal Lunatic Asylum 500*l.*; to the Refuge for the Destitute 200*l.*; to the Institution for the cure of Cancer in the Kent Road 250*l.*; to the Corporation of Windsor 100*l.*, to apply the interest among poor decayed householders. The will is dated 6th March 1838.

JOHN WARDE, ESQ.

Dec. 9. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, John Warde, esq. of Squerries, near Westerham, Kent.

Mr. Warde was born Jan. 23, 1753; he was the eldest son and heir of John Warde, esq. of Squerries, a South Sea Director, by his second wife Kitty-Anne, daughter and sole heir of Charles Hoskins, of Croydon, esq. His great-grandfather, Sir John Warde, Alderman of London, and Lord Mayor in 1719, was a junior member of a Yorkshire family, of which a pedigree will be found in Hunter's *Deanery of Doncaster*, vol. ii. p. 143. The estate of Squerries was purchased by his grandfather; and the lively author of "*Lympsfield and its Environs*," 8vo. 1838, after noticing the beauty of the park, and the excellencies of many of his pictures, remarks that "An attraction, however, paramount to every other, is the picture displayed by its owner of the Old English Country Gentleman, most celebrated perhaps as a sportsman, but, by

those who knew him best, most valued for higher qualities."

Mr. Warde formerly hunted Oxfordshire and the neighbouring counties with his fox-hounds, and was considered the father of the hunt. At such times his residence was at Bucknell near Bicester. He afterwards changed the scene of his sports to the country round Hungerford, and resided for the season at that place. He was the acknowledged master of his craft, and appealed to in all cases in which the laws of sporting were concerned. When he hunted the Oxfordshire country, the Duke of Bedford purposed to establish a kennel within its customary beat. John Warde appointed to throw off under the windows of Woburn Abbey on the first day of the Duke's sporting campaign, which brought the point to an issue. There was no appealing against the law as laid down by the father of the field. "Then," said his Grace, at the close of the conference, "I have nothing to do but to break up my kennel."—"Exactly so," was answered; but no sooner was the bitter pill swallowed, and the law of sporting vindicated, than John Warde ordered his hounds to be withdrawn, and relinquished the beat necessary to the Duke's sport. Nor was he less in his element when his feet were under the mahogany than in the stirrups. It is true there was some danger of the racy anecdotes that set the table in a roar, overpassing the limits of delicacy; but it was rarely that the company were not more chargeable with the excess than the relater, than whom no one better knew or was more jealous of the character of a gentleman; launching out when, perhaps, he was palpably challenged to the display, or when, on the other hand, a sanctimonious attempt was made to check the spirit of *innocent* hilarity. After he had quitted the field, he still retained a few bitches, and found amusement in his kennel; and it was pleasing to see him, on a summer's evening, the windows of the dining-room thrown open, and his old favourites collected on the lawn. He uttered a name, and the hound was instantly through the window with her head on her master's knee; a second, of perhaps more doubtful sound, and more than one raised her head, and paused, till a repetition of the name justified her springing forward.

Nor was this placid scene the sole trace of his early habits. He was upwards of eighty, when, passing one evening through the vicinity of Grosvenor-square, he found himself in a crowd of carriages, from which the fashionable and the fair, hopeless of otherwise reaching the hospitable

door, that was, already, in a state of blockade, were making their perilous way upon the flag pavement.

Any one who knows what London coachman are, in the excitement of such a scene, will be sensible of the peril. John Warde had the experience of eighty, but, when he found a pair of horses urged upon a party of shrieking girls, he forgot that he had also the bodily infirmities of eighty, and intrepidly seized their heads; but the lash was plied with redoubled passion, he was struck down by the pole, the animals, with a generosity unknown to their brute driver, seemed carefully to avoid trampling upon him as they passed over him, and he was picked up from under the carriage without having sustained any serious injury.

He served the office of High Sheriff of Kent in the year 1778. On the alarm of an invasion, he raised a troop of volunteer cavalry at Westerham, for which his commission of Captain bore date Sept. 6, 1803.

Mr. Warde married July 15, 1781, the Hon. Susannah Askell Grimston, third daughter of James second Viscount Grimston in the peerage of Ireland, and aunt to the present Earl of Verulam. This lady survives him without issue. After the death of Mrs. Warde, the estates are entailed on his nephew Charles Warde, esq. son of the late Charles Warde, esq. by Anne, daughter of Arthur Annesby, of Bletchington. Mr. Warde is unmarried; and the next in entail is his cousin Capt. Charles Warde, R.N. second son of the late General George Warde, of Woodland castle, Glamorganshire, by Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Spencer Madan, Lord Bishop of Peterborough. Mr. Warde had a third brother, the late Gen. Sir Harry Warde, G.C.B. father of the present Countess of Guilford, and the late gallant Major Warde. (See a memoir of Sir H. Warde in our vol. III. p. 207).

J. P. THOMSON, ESQ.

Lately. At Roehampton, John Poulett Thomson, esq. of Waverley Abbey.

Mr. Thomson was the only son of Andrew Thomson, esq. of Roehampton, (who died in 1795, and was buried at Putney,) by Harriett, widow of—Wright, esq. third daughter, and at length sole heir of John Buncombe, of Gothurst, co. Somerset, esq.

He purchased Waverley Abbey about 1796 of the Rev. Sir Charles Rich, Bart. By royal sign manual bearing date July 22, 1814, he took the surnames and arms of Buncombe and Poulett, in virtue of his descent through the family of Buncombe, of North Petherton, Wilts, from Sir

Amyas Poulett, of Hinton St. George, Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Thomson married Charlotte, daughter of John Jacob, of Salisbury, M.D. by Mary, daughter and coheir of the Very Rev. John Clarke, Dean of Salisbury; by whom he had issue three sons and six daughters; the sons are, 1. Andrew Henry Thomson, esq. formerly a Director of the Bank of England; born in 1786, who married in Jan. 1813, Sophia, daughter of the late George Holme Sumner, esq. M.P. for Surrey, and has issue; 2. George Julius Poulett Scrope, esq. F.R.S. F.G.S. &c. M.P. for Stroud, who in 1821 took the name of Scrope upon marriage with Emma Phipps, only child and heir of William Scrope, of Castlecombe, co. Wilts, and Cockerington, co. Lincoln, esq.; 3. the Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson, now President of the Board of Trade, and M.P. for Manchester. The daughters are, 1. Harriett, married to the Rev. George Locke, Rector of Lee in Kent; 2. Charlotte, married to Charles William Taylor, of Burcott-house, near Wells, esq.; 3. Emily, married to Charles Hammersley, of Great Cumberland Place, esq.; 4. Frances, married in 1810, to William Baring, esq. of Portswood, Hants, brother to Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. and Lord Ashburton; she died in 1820; 5. Julia; and 6. Sophia.

SIR WILLIAM BEECHEY, R.A.

Jan. 28. At Hampstead, aged 86, Sir William Beechey, Knt. Royal Academician.

Sir W. Beechey was born at Burford, in Oxfordshire, on the 12th Dec. 1753. At the proper age he was placed under the care of an eminent legal practitioner at Stow in that county. He afterwards repaired to London, and articulated himself for a given period to a gentleman of the same profession, who died before the expiration of his time, when he made a second engagement with a Mr. Owen, of Tooke's Court. His talents, however, were not of the kind suited to the law; and having accidentally made the acquaintance of several students of the Royal Academy, he became so enamoured of the fine arts, that he prevailed on Mr. Owen to receive a young man whom he had procured as a substitute, and, in 1772, was admitted as a student at Somerset House. Sir Joshua Reynolds was then in the zenith of his fame; and his works were diligently studied by the young aspirant. He soon, however, applied himself to nature. Dr. Strachey, archdeacon of Norwich, and his family, the Chevalier Ruspini and his

family, and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, were among his earliest productions. The Ruspini family was, we believe, the first picture that he sent to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. From London, Mr. Beechey went to Norwich, where he began with painting small conversation pieces, in the manner practised first by Hogarth, and afterwards by Zoffany. On his return to the metropolis, after an absence of four or five years, he took the house in Brook-street, which had formerly been the residence of Vandergucht, and was gratified by general celebrity. He afterwards removed to Hill-street, Berkeley-square; thence to George-street, Hanover-square; and finally to Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

He was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1793. In the same year he painted a whole-length portrait of Queen Charlotte, who honoured him by the appointment of her Majesty's portrait-painter. In 1798 Mr. Beechey painted a large equestrian portrait of his Majesty George III., with the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, reviewing the 3d and 10th dragoons, attended by Lieut. Gen. Dundas, Gen. Sir William Fawcett, and Major-Gen. Goldsworthy. This is a well-known and admired picture at Hampton Court-palace, and has been considered the *chef d'œuvre* of the artist. The same year he was elected a member of the Royal Academy, and had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by the King on the 9th May, that being the first instance of its being conferred on an artist since Sir Joshua Reynolds's time. Sir William, soon after this, painted a suite of portraits of the royal princesses for the Prince of Wales. He was then employed to paint whole-length portraits of all the royal family for the Gothic palace erecting at Kew. There is also an apartment in Frogmore-palace which is decorated entirely with portraits by the same artist. In fact, Sir William painted the greater portion of the people of rank and fashion, forming a considerable amount of pictures, which were admired for the accuracy of the likeness, the general management, and tone of colour.*

Sir William was elected a Royal Academician, on the death of Mr. Hodges, in 1797. He was twice married, and

had a large and highly accomplished family. Lady Beechey herself formerly practised as an artist, and produced many charming miniatures. Sir William Beechey's youngest daughter was married in 1825 to Lord Grantley. Most of his other children survive their parent, and are respectably settled in life. His son, Capt. Fred. Wm. Beechey, R.N., F.R.S. is well known as an experienced and meritorious naval officer, having, amongst other arduous duties, been one of Capt. Sir E. Parry's lieutenants in the second expedition towards the North Pole. Captain Beechey married, in 1828, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Stapleton, of Thorp Lee, and sister to Mrs. Lloyd, wife of the late Bishop of Oxford.

Until within a year or so Sir William Beechey did not show any of the appearances of physical decline usual at his advanced period of life. In stature he was rather below the middle size, and was always active on his limbs, even down to a very recent period, and his intellectual faculties were clear and healthy to the last; his temperament was somewhat warm, and his friendships lasting; his disposition was very cheerful all through life, and this happy turn of mind, together with his inexhaustible treasury of anecdote, which he disclosed with a good deal of original humour, made his companionship very agreeable.

On quitting his residence in Harley-street, in the summer of 1836, Sir William Beechey disposed of his remaining works at the auction-room of Messrs. Christie and Manson, together with his collection of pictures by old masters, books, engravings, &c. (June 9 and 10). Among his own pictures was, "Iris bearing to Somnus the command of Juno, to warn Alcyone by a dream of the fate of her husband Ceyx," which was noticed as the first work painted by him on his arrival in London, and as "a charming composition, full of poetical feeling."

EDM. LODGE, ESQ. K.H. CLARENCEUX.

Jan. 16. In Bloomsbury-square, in his 83d year, Edmund Lodge, esq. K.H. Clarenceux King of Arms, F.S.A.

This eminent biographer was the only son that survived of the Rev. Edmund Lodge, Rector of Carshalton in Surrey

* One of the best of Sir William's works is in the possession of Henry L. Long, Esq., of Hampton Lodge, Surrey; the subject the "Infant Hercules." Sir William often spoke of it as his favourite picture. Mr. Long, then a child of about two years of age, is painted as the young Hercules, while his elder brother, Edward Noel Long (afterwards of the Coldstream Guards, and lost on his passage to Spain in 1809), is represented as robing him in the lion's skin. This picture was afterwards, with the substitution of a cross for the club, copied by Sir William for his picture of St. John the Baptist.

(to which living he was instituted in 1738, and died in 1781), by Mary, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Richard Garrard, esq. of Carshalton, a descendant of the ancient family of that name, formerly seated at Lambourn in Berkshire. His great-great-grandfather, the Rev. . . . Lodge, Vicar of Heddon in Northumberland, marrying in 1671, had a son Edmund, who by a daughter of — Nelson was father of the Rev. Edmund Lodge of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Master of the Grammar School in that town from 1715 to 1733, and died Curate of Whickham in 1742), who married Miss Rayne, and by her had the Rev. Edmund Lodge of Carshalton above-mentioned.

Mr. Lodge was born in Poland-street, London, on the 13th of June 1756. He became a Cornet in the King's own regiment of Dragoons in 1772; but disliking the military profession, he remained only a short time in the army. Having shown a taste for literature and antiquities, the situation of Blue Mantle Pursuivant-at-Arms was obtained for him on the 22nd Feb. 1782. He was promoted to be Lancaster Herald on the 29th Oct. 1793, Norroy on the 11th June 1822, and Clarenceux on the 30th July 1838.

He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1787, and was one of the oldest surviving members.

Mr. Lodge's talents first became known by the publication of the Talbot, Howard, and Cecil papers in the College of Arms, which appeared in three volumes, 4to. in 1791, entitled, "*Illustrations of British History*;" and the ability with which they were edited at once established his reputation. His next publications were the Memoirs attached to Chamberlaine's "*Imitations of original drawings by Hans Holbein*," which came out in parts between 1792 and 1800. In 1810 he published (without his name) "*The Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, with memoirs of his family and descendants*," in quarto, with numerous portraits. But the work upon which Mr. Lodge's reputation will principally rest are his well-known Memoirs in the "*Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain*," originally published in 1821; of which it is no exaggeration to say, that they are a model of biographical composition. Though a political bias may be discovered in those exquisite Memoirs, they are almost unrivalled in original conceptions of character, profound knowledge of human nature, felicity of expression, which united to extraordinary power, terseness, and beauty of style, render the volumes an ornament to our literature, and altogether worthy of the great personages who are there revived in their authentic and

striking effigies. To the edition of that work, which is now in course of publication, it is, we understand, intended to prefix a full Memoir, with a portrait, of Mr. Lodge; and it is only an act of justice that he who has done so much to perpetuate the merits of others, should himself be commemorated in the temple which he has raised to their fame.

Mr. Lodge published no other work; and his only additional writings (besides a few unimportant articles) are the preface to the second edition of the *Antiquarian Repertory*, the preface to Sir Hanbury Williams's *Poems*, and reviews (we believe) of the *Sadler Papers*, *History of London*, Scott's edition of *Swift*, &c. in the *Quarterly Review*. From motives of benevolence he was induced to lend his name to an *Annual Peerage*; but we are informed that the merit of those accurate volumes (for the work has been frequently reprinted) belongs entirely to the ladies whose names are affixed to the dedication.

Through the influence of a nobleman, no less distinguished for his literary attainments than by his public services, Mr. Lodge was nominated a Knight of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover in 1832. As the honour was granted solely in consideration of his talents, and without the slightest solicitation on his part, it afforded him much gratification, and tended to soothe his feelings under a grievous disappointment which he had recently experienced in his professional prospects.

Mr. Lodge composed slowly, and with great labour, before he committed his thoughts to writing; but made few corrections in his manuscripts, and still fewer in the proof sheets. The same care and elegance which are conspicuous in his publications, were displayed in his letters, and even in his most trifling notes.

He was literally a gentleman of the old school. Nothing could exceed the suavity of his manners, or the kindness and zeal with which he was ever ready to assist the distressed. In politics he was a high Tory, and he not only avowed his opinions with frankness in conversation, but they may be traced in every thing he wrote. Though his advanced years precluded the hope of his adding more largely to literature, his loss is sensibly felt by his friends; and his extensive information, agreeable manners, and unvarying courtesy, will long live in their memory.

Mr. Lodge married Jane-Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of Lieut. Michael Field, R.N. of Dublin, but by her, who died in May 1820, and was buried at Carshalton, he had no children. His only surviving relation is his sister, Mary-Charlotte, a maiden lady, and it is remarkable that he left no other relative,

of whose existence he was aware, than a third or fourth cousin on his mother's side. He was buried in the vaults of St. George's, Bloomsbury, 24th Jan. A portrait, engraved by Smith, after a drawing by Maclise, is prefixed to the new edition of the "*Illustrations of British History*," published in 1838.

REV. THOMAS FALCONER, M.D.

In the biographical notice of the Rev. Thomas Falconer, M.D. published in our last Number, it was erroneously stated, that he was elected from the High School of Manchester to Corpus Christi college, Oxford. It was after he left that school that he was sent to Chester, and put under the care of Mr. Bancroft, Master of the King's school, and from thence he was elected to a scholarship in Corpus Christi college. Some examples of his juvenile scholarship were published by Mr. Bancroft in a small volume, entitled, "*Prolusiones Poeticæ*," printed at Chester in 1788.

The following is a list of the literary labours of Dr. Thomas Falconer:—

1. *The Voyage of Hanno*, translated, and accompanied with the Greek text and Dissertations. 8vo. 1797. [A second edition of this work, with considerable additions, was prepared for the press.]

2. *The Resurrection of Our Saviour* asserted from an Examination of the Proofs of his Identity after that Event. 8vo. 1798.

3. *The Tocsin, or an Appeal to Good Sense*, translated from the French of the Rev. L. Dutens. 8vo. 1798.

4. *Remarks on some passages of Mr. Bryant's publication respecting the War of Troy*. 8vo. 1799.

5. *St. Luke's Preface to his Gospel*, examined with reference to Dr. Marsh's Hypothesis respecting the Origin of the three first Gospels. 8vo. 1802. [A tract referred to with commendation by the Rev. Dr. Randolph, Bishop of London, in his "*Remarks upon Michaelis's Introduction to the New Testament*," p. 71, and pp. 29, 30 of the Supplement.]

6. *Arrian's Voyage round the Euxine Sea*, accompanied with Dissertations and Maps; a joint publication with the late Dr. William Falconer, M.D. 4to. 1805.

7. *A Discourse upon searching into Futurity*. 8vo.

8. *Sermon preached before the University of Oxford*, upon Nov. 5, 1809. 4to. 1810.

9. *Bampton Lectures—Certain Principles in Evanson's "Dissonance of the four generally received Evangelists," &c.* examined in Eight Discourses, delivered before the University of Oxford in the year 1810. 8vo.

10. *Two Letters to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine upon the Articles in the Edinburgh Review, relating to the Oxford Strabo*. 8vo. 1811.

11. *An Assize Sermon upon Oaths, their nature, obligation, and influence, preached at Oxford before Baron Graham and Mr. Justice Bayley*. 8vo. 1813.

12. *Outlines of a Plan for building twenty-five Churches, &c.* 4to. 1815.

13. *Two Sermons upon the Temptation and Resurrection of our Lord, preached before the University of Oxford*. 8vo. 1817.

14. *Communication to Dr. Vincent on the Articles of Commerce mentioned in the Digest; inserted in the Appendix of Dr. Vincent's Edition of the Periplus of the Erythean Sea*.

15. *The Case of Eusebius of Cæsarea, Bishop and Historian, said to have mutilated fifty copies of the Scriptures sent to Constantine the Great, examined*. 8vo. 1818.

16. *Second Part of the Case of Eusebius, Bishop of Cæsarea, with an Appendix on the Eighth of the Author's Bampton Lectures, in reply to observations contained in a book entitled "Palæoromaica"*. 8vo. 1822.

17. *A funeral Sermon preached in the parish church of Mildenhall, upon the death of the Rev. Charles Francis, M.A. Prebendary of Salisbury, and Rector of that parish*. 8vo.

18. *Notes upon the Psalms printed in the Edition of the Book of Common Prayer, published by the Rev. Richard Warner*.

19. *Letter to the Rev. R. Warner respecting his Sermon upon War*. 8vo. 1804.

20. *The Cottage Land-worker*. 8vo. 1830.

21. In 1807 he brought out, as editor, the Oxford edition of the *Geography of Strabo*, in 2 vols. folio. A little more than the first two books was passed through the press under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Parsons, Bishop of Peterborough. Mr. Halliwell of Brasenose college undertook it about the year 1791, and edited about five books. In 1802 the whole work was given up to the Rev. Thomas Falconer, who completed the revision of the remaining books, wrote the preface, and terminated the long and tedious delay that had taken place in the publication.

22. *Translation of the Geography of Strabo, in seventeen books, completed, but unpublished*.

23. *Article upon the French Translation of Strabo, published in the Quarterly Review of May 1811*.

He also printed, with the consent of

the author, John Dawson, esq. of Sedbergh, a second edition of a small tract entitled, "The Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity briefly invalidated, with an Appendix." 12mo. 1803.

The literary pretensions of several members of Dr. Falconer's family have been very respectable through several generations, and the following notice of them may be interesting.

John Falconer, esq. Author of a work entitled, "*Cryptomenysis Patefacta*, or the Art of Secret Information. 8vo. 1685," married Mary Dalmahoy, daughter of John Dalmahoy, esq.* the second son of Sir John Dalmahoy, of Dalmahoy, co. of Edinburgh, by his wife Rachael, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham, esq. of Nantwich, and had issue:—

1. Thomas Falconer, an East India merchant, died unmarried 1729.

2. James Falconer, Lieut. R.N. who married Elizabeth Inge, daughter of William Inge, of Thorpe Constantine, co. Stafford, and had issue, James Falconer, LL.D. of Oriel college, Oxford, Archdeacon of Derby, Prebendary of Lichfield, &c.; and Elizabeth Falconer, who married Thomas Pennant, esq. of Downing, co. of Flint, the celebrated naturalist and author of the "Tour in Scotland," &c.

3. William Falconer, esq. Recorder of Chester, and Barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, married his second cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Randle Wilbraham, esq. of Nantwich, by his wife Mary, daughter of Sir R. Brooke, Bart. of Norton, and had issue, among other children:—

1. Thomas Falconer, esq. Barrister-at-law, who prepared for the press the Oxford edition of the Geography of Strabo, in 2 vols. folio, and was the author of Chronological Tables, 4to. 1796; of Devotions for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, &c.

2. Mary Falconer, wife of Charles Mainwaring, esq. of Bromborough, co. of Chester, whose grandson Charles Kynaston Mainwaring, esq. of Oteley Park, was High Sheriff of Shropshire in 1829.

* A brother, Thomas Dalmahoy, esq. was Master of the Buck Hounds to Charles II. He was returned M.P. for Guilford against Algernon Sydney, and married the Duchess of Hamilton (Countess of Dirleton, in her own right), the widow of the Duke of Hamilton, who was killed at the battle of Worcester. A sister married Sir W. Scot, of Clerkington, one of the senators of the College of Justice in Scotland. Ormerod has misprinted the name Dalmaly, in his pedigree of the Wilbrahams of Delamere.

3. William Falconer, esq.† M.D. F.R.S. many years Physician to the Bath General Hospital, and author of numerous professional and literary works, several of which are mentioned in the Gentleman's Magazine for September 1824. He married Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Edmunds, esq. of Worsborough Hall, co. York, by his wife Elizabeth Carrington, the sole representative of Augustine Vincent, the celebrated Windsor Herald, and had issue an only child, the late Dr. Thomas Falconer.

Dr. Thomas Falconer married Frances, the sole representative of Lient.-Colonel Raitt, of the second regt. of Foot; and among his children are the Rev. William Falconer, late Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, and now Rector of Bushey, Herts; Thomas Falconer, esq. Barrister-at-law, the Author of "Reports of Cases of Controverted Elections," and of some other publications; Alexander Pytts Falconer, esq.; and Randle Wilbraham Falconer, esq. one of the Presidents of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

JAMES BOADEN, ESQ.

Feb. 16. Aged 76, James Boaden, esq. the eminent dramatic author.

This gentleman was the son of Mr. William Boaden, many years in the Russia trade. The family is Cornish, and Mr. Boaden's grandfather died a tenant of Sir Francis Bassett. The subject of our memoir was born, however, at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, on the 23rd of May, 1762. He came with his parents to London when very young; and, after receiving the proper education for a man of business, he was placed in the counting-house of the late Alderman Perchard.

He early became attached to literature and the drama; and when Mr. John Bell, a man to whom the country is indebted for book embellishment, and typographical neatness, separating himself from Captain Topham and the *World* newspaper, established a rival paper called the *Oracle*, he was glad to engage the services of Mr. Boaden, and received, for many years, the aid of his talents, whether

† "I have been lately instrumental," says Dr. Parr, "in procuring from the Cambridge press the publication of a work which chiefly turns upon botanical subjects, and was drawn up by my friend Dr. Falconer, a man whose knowledge is various and profound, whose discriminations upon all topics of literature are ready, vigorous, and comprehensive." (Remarks on the Statement of Dr. Combe, p. 71.)

in the conduct of his paper, or in the arrangement of his various publications.

It should be observed that the complexion of the newspapers of that day was less political than at present: Europe was at peace; the French Revolution had not commenced its frightful and desolating career; and the diurnal prints, the two above-mentioned in particular, were left to the discussion of literary topics. They were rather a repository for the effusions of men of taste and genius, than a mere register of events, or a vehicle for party politics. They, of course, required persons of considerable intellectual attainments to conduct them with success; and Mr. Boaden possessed, in a singular degree, the qualifications for such a task. The columns of the *Oracle*, at the period we speak of, abounded with valuable observations on the arts, with specimens of elegant poetry, and sound criticism: the progress of the drama was accurately marked, and the claims, both of poet and actor, liberally, but closely investigated.

In the execution of these duties, Mr. Boaden, from an admirer of the stage, became a writer for it. His *Fontainville Forest*, produced at Covent Garden in 1794, was perfectly successful, and besides the copy-right, for which he obtained a hundred guineas, realized a handsome sum.

About this time, Mr. Boaden entered himself of the Middle Temple; but it does not appear that he was ever called to the bar; for which, however, his strong intellect, powerful discrimination, and a ready and correct fluency of speech, admirably qualified him. His next performance was a tragedy called the *Secret Tribunal*, taken from Professor Kramer's *Herman of Unna*, acted at Covent Garden in 1795. This was followed by the *Italian Monk*, from Mrs. Radcliffe's Confessional of the "Black Penitents;" *Cambro-Britons*, a play founded on the opposition of Llewellyn Prince of Wales to the ambition of Edward the First: the *Voice of Nature*, adapted to our stage from the French of M. Caignez; and lastly, the *Maid of Bristol*; all acted with great success at the Haymarket. These, with the addition of *Aurelio and Miranda*, from Mr. Lewis's romance of "The Monk," performed at Drury Lane in 1798, were, we believe, the whole of Mr. Boaden's contributions to the stage.

When the Shakspeare *Forgeries* were first exhibited to the world, Mr. Boaden, in common with all admirers of the illustrious bard, felt a strong interest with regard to those MSS. Upon a slight survey

of the papers, he had no reason to suspect their authenticity; he wished to find them genuine, and too easily concluded they were so. "They bore," he observed, "the character of the poet's writing—the paper appeared of sufficient age—the water-marks were earnestly displayed, and the matter diligently applauded. To a mind filled with the most ardent love and eager zeal, disarmed of caution by the character, too, of the gentleman who displayed them, it will not be a subject of severe reproof that the wished impression was made." But, upon "examining the facts scrupulously by the light of history, and applying to things the rule of chronology, and to persons the records of biography," Mr. Boaden found that his enthusiasm had outrun his judgment. He immediately published a pamphlet entitled, a "Letter to George Steevens, esq." in which he stated explicitly the grounds of his disbelief, and clearly demonstrated the forgery.

This publication, penned with great force and elegance, and, exhibiting a very extensive acquaintance with the writings of Shakspeare, staggered the most credulous of Mr. Ireland's proselytes; and it was thought necessary, by the fabricators of the MSS. to attempt something by way of reply. Not being able to overthrow a series of arguments established on undoubted facts and *data*, they hoped to diminish the effect of Mr. Boaden's Letter, by opposing the sentiments he entertained of the papers in a moment of unguarded enthusiasm, to those which were the result of mature deliberation in his closet, and the clearest conviction upon his mind. This was a very weak ground of defence for the authors of the forgery to stand upon; for it only proved Mr. Boaden's anxiety to counteract the aid he had unintentionally given to imposture. Dr. Johnson at first gave credence to the fabrications of Lauder, with regard to Milton's *Paradise Lost*; but as soon as the forgeries were detected, hastened to dictate a letter for Lauder acknowledging the fraud. The Doctor was, also, said to be a believer in the *Cock Lane Ghost*; but the moment he was undeceived, he wrote the letter in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which put a stop to the *knocking* and *scratching* that had so long deluded and terrified the neighbourhood.

Mr. Boaden had certainly the credit of being the first to frustrate a most impudent attempt to ensnare and disgrace the literary character of the nation. Mr. Malone's elaborate "Enquiry," which decided the question for ever, did not appear

until some time after the publication of the "Letter to Mr. Steevens."

The public are moreover indebted to Mr. Boaden for the Memoirs of his friend Mr. Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan, and Mrs. Inchbald. They are all well executed. The former, in particular, is an animated and highly finished tribute to the memory of decidedly the greatest tragedian of modern times. It was dedicated, by permission, to George the Fourth, who acknowledged his sense of the merits of the work by a present of a hundred pounds. Two very ingenious performances, bearing somewhat of the character of novels, entitled "The Man of Two Lives," and "The Doom of Giallo," are also the productions of Mr. Boaden's pen.

But two other publications of a different class, and of very marked merit, remain to be noticed. The first is, "An Inquiry into the Authenticity of the the various Pictures and Prints of Shakspeare." This "Inquiry is conducted with great ingenuity, and contains a careful examination of the evidence on which the several portraits claim to be received as genuine. The other is a most able tract "On the Sonnets of Shakspeare;" identifying the person to whom they are addressed, and elucidating several points in the poet's history. As this Essay first appeared in different numbers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, its republication in a compact form requires no particular mention. We cannot, however, forbear from stating our opinion that the author has proved all his statements, and established, beyond all doubt, and in defiance of any attempt at refutation, that "Mr. W. H., the onlie begetter of these Sonnets," was William Herbert, subsequently Earl of Pembroke. Both these essays every lover of Shakspeare will not fail to include in his library.

As a man, Mr. Boaden was without vice, or moral stain of any kind; his habits and manners were of the most amiable and gentlemanly character; he had a cultivated mind, his reading was varied and extensive, he abounded in anecdote, and few had more readiness and brilliancy in conversation. How well he could appreciate the beauties of Shakspeare, has been sufficiently shewn; and his acquaintance with the illustrious band of contemporary poets was no less intimate.

Mr. Boaden became a widower in August last, and he followed his faithful and much respected partner to the grave in little more than six months. Their remains are deposited in the Ce-

metery at Kensal Green. Nine children survive; one of whom is a distinguished artist; another (a daughter) has manifested considerable talent as a dramatic writer, and is otherwise highly accomplished.

MR. EDWARD CHATFIELD.

Jan. 21. At the house of his friend Mr. Orrin Smith, in Judd-street, aged 36, Mr. Edward Chatfield.

As an artist, Mr. Chatfield had never succeeded in doing perfect justice to the powers which he really possessed. His taste was formed upon a thorough understanding of all that was loftiest in art—but his hand, judging by his exhibited pictures, could not accomplish the tasks which he would have set it. His unceasing and feverish ambition to realise his pure views of art—to trace the forms which he saw in visions, peopled with the shapes and colours of the Old Masters whom he venerated—to pourtray the beauty, and work out the truth which he felt so acutely—may have had its effect among the causes of his premature death. Had he lived longer, he might have fulfilled by degrees the aspirations of his youth, and become as well known to the public as he was estimated by his more familiar critics. His mind was keen and animated to the last; and some of his very latest hours were devoted to literary composition—in which also he would have attained a name had his enthusiastic devotion to the glories of art admitted of a divided homage. Mr. Chatfield, nevertheless, contributed several very able papers to the *New Monthly* and *Blackwood's Magazines*. But the qualities, after all, for which he was most esteemed and admired, were his gentle manners and his undeviating integrity. He was of a highly respectable family; but died unmarried.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 71, the Rev. *John Thoresby Bird*, Rector of Riddlesworth, Norfolk, and of Knetshall, Suffolk, and Rector and patron of Rockland St. Peter, Norfolk. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1790; was instituted to Rockland in 1799, to Riddlesworth in 1815, and to Knetshall in 1826.

In his 85th year, the Rev. *Robert Bradbury*, for upwards of fifty years master of the Free Grammar School, Stevenage, Herts. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1779, M.A. 1783.

In Dublin, the Rev. *William Butler*, Rector of Kilseily, co. Clare.

Aged 64, the Rev. *William Chester*, Rector of Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk.

He was the third son of Charles Chester, esq. next brother to William first Lord Bagot, by Catharine, daughter of the Hon. Heneage Legge, son of William Earl of Dartmouth. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M. A. 1800; and was presented to his living by the King in 1824.

In Dublin, in his 85th year, the Hon. and Rev. *William Dawson*, uncle to the Earl of Portarlington. He was the third son of William first Viscount Carlow, by Mary, eldest daughter of Joseph Damer, esq. and sister to Joseph first Earl of Dorchester. He was unmarried; and by his death a considerable accession of fortune devolves upon his nephew, Col. the Hon. G. L. Dawson Damer, M.P. for Portarlington.

Aged 68, the Rev. *Edward Graves*, of Fincham, Norfolk.

At Leamington, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Hans Hamilton*, D.D. for many years Rector of Knocktopher, co. Kilkenny.

The Rev. *John Lough*, Garrison Chaplain of Bermuda.

Aged 56, the Rev. *John Moncrieff*, Professor of Hebrew in the Andersonian University, Glasgow.

At the vicarage, Stockton, aged 28, the Rev. *George Newby*, jun. M.A. Curate of that parish.

The Rev. *Charles Henry Paynter*, Perpetual Curate of Lower St. Columb and of Cranstock, both in Cornwall. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1812; and was instituted to both his churches in 1817 on the presentation of J. W. Buller, esq.

Aged 63, the Rev. *George Phillips*, Rector of New Moat, Pembrokeshire, to which church he was instituted in 1815.

At the Government house, Honduras, aged 32, the Rev. *Edward Strangways*, Rector of Melbury, Dorsetshire. He was the sixth son of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Redlynch Strangways, uncle of the present Earl of Ilchester, by Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Haines. He was presented to the rectory of Melbury by his cousin the Earl of Ilchester in 1830.

The Rev. *David Thomson*, Rector of Kilkevan, and Vicar of Bannow, co. Wexford.

Aged 94, the Rev. *Samuel Trenoweth*, for sixty-one years Rector of North Benfleet, Essex.

Nov. 24. In the West Indies, the Rev. *William Heath*, Rector of West Dean with East Grimstead, Wilts. He was formerly a Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1810, M.A. 1813; and was presented to West Dean in 1820 by F. Glossop, esq.

Nov. 30. At St. Vincent's, the Rev. *Charles Layton*, Rector of Bequia.

Jan. 5. At the rectory, Allhallows

Thames-street, London, aged 35, the Rev. *Thomas Davis*, Curate of that parish, and Chaplain to the late Lord Mayor, Sir John Cowan.

Jan. 13. At Allsop terrace, City Road, aged 65, the Rev. *Joseph Territt*, of St. Mary's hall, Oxford. He took the degree of B.C.L. in 1797.

Jan. 17. At his residence, Clifton, near York, aged 85, the Rev. *Henry Kitchingman*, Rector of North Witham, Lincolnshire, for sixty years Vicar of Kirkby on the Moor, Yorkshire, and senior Prebendary of York cathedral. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1777, as 19th Junior Optime, M.A. 1780; was collated to the prebend of Bole in the cathedral church of York by Abp. Markham in 1786, presented to Kirkby on the Moor by the Lord Chancellor in 1778, and to North Witham in 1788 by Viscount Downe.

Jan. 20. Aged 86, the Rev. *Evan Edwards*, Vicar of Warnham, Sussex, to which church he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester in 1805.

Jan. 21. At Adderley hall, Salop, the Rev. *Thomas Mawdesley*, Perpetual Curate of Chelford, Cheshire. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Mawdesley, M.A. Rector of St. Mary's, Chester; was matriculated of Brazenose college, Oxford, in 1805; and graduated B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812. He was presented to his living in 1816 by T. Parker, esq.

Jan. 22. At Cliffe house, Wilts, aged 77, the Rev. *Edward Goddard*, Vicar of Cliffe Pypard, and for more than fifty years an active magistrate for that county. He was the son of the Rev. Edward Goddard, Vicar of the same parish; was matriculated of Brazenose college, Oxford, in 1779, and graduated B.A. 1783, M.A. 1789. He was instituted to the vicarage of Cliffe Pypard on his father's death in 1791.

At Dawlish, the Rev. *James Ruthvin Hore*, second son of Walter Hore, esq. of Harperstown, co. Wexford.

Jan. 23. At Dunsford, Devonshire, aged 73, the Rev. *George Gregory*, Vicar of that parish, and for many years a very active magistrate for that county. He was the son of Robert Gregory, esq. of Morchard Bishop; was matriculated of Oriel college, Oxford, in 1783; graduated B.A. 1788, M.A. 1790; and was presented to Dunsford in 1792 by F. Fulford, esq.

In London, aged 52, the Rev. *James Harris*, B.D. for many years a Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. in 1812; and was Domestic Chaplain to the late Earl of Winterton.

Jan. 24. At Belmont house, near Shaftesbury, aged 68, the Rev. *John Christie*, M.A. late Curate of Cann St. Rumbold, and for twenty years Curate of Ashmore, Dorset.

Jan. 31. At Iffley, Oxfordshire, aged 64, the Rev. *Edward Marshall Hacker*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, and Vicar of Sandford, in the same county. He was the son of Nicholas Marshall, esq. of Enstone, Oxfordshire; was matriculated a Commoner of Worcester College in 1792, graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel college in 1798. He was presented to Iffley in 18.. by the Archdeacon of Oxford; and Sandford (a very small donation chapelry) was in his own patronage. Some years since he took the name of Hacker on becoming possessed of an estate after the death of his brother.

Feb. 2. Aged 64, the Rev. *Wooley Leigh Bennett*, Rector of Water Stratford and Foxcote, Bucks. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1808; and was presented to both his livings by the late Duke of Buckingham; to Water Stratford in 1818, and to Foxcote in 1820.

Feb. 3. At Worcester, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Thomas Clarke*, M.A. Rector of St. Michael in Bedwardine, Vicar of Overbury, and principal Surrogate of the diocese. We are not sure whether he was the same with Thomas Clarke, of Christ Ch. Oxf. M.A. 1784. He was for nearly fifty-two years a Minor Canon of Worcester cathedral, having been elected in 1787, and having resigned last year. He was presented by the Dean and Chapter, in 1799, to St. Michael in Bedwardine, and to Overbury in 1821.

Feb. 5. The Rev. *Robert Kirchhoffer*, for many years Rector of Clondrohid, co. Cork.

Feb. 8. The Rev. *John Ellison*, Rector of Killymard, co. Donegal.

Feb. 10. At Checkley, Staffordshire, in his 85th year, the Rev. *Samuel Langley*, Rector of that parish. He was the only surviving son of the Rev. Samuel Langley, D.D. of Pemb. coll. Oxford, also Rector of Checkley; was matriculated of Worcester college, in that university, in 1773, and took the degree of M.A. in 1780. He was instituted to the rectory of Checkley in 1791.

Feb. 11. Drowned in the river Darwen, in consequence of having missed his way in the dark, at an advanced age, the Rev. *John Exton*, for twenty-three years perpetual Curate of Balderstone, near Blackburn Lancashire.

Feb. 14. The Rev. *John Dakins*, M.A. Rector of St. James's, Colchester.

This worthy clergyman, who was brother to the Rev. W.W. Dakins, D.D. the principal Army Chaplain, was, in early life, Curate of Brookland and Brenzett in Romney Marsh; and was noticed by Abp. Moore, who recommended him in 1799 to the patronage of Lord Chancellor Loughborough, for the rectory of St. James's, Colchester, a great parochial charge, but a very poor living, where he laboured assiduously for forty years for less than 100*l.* a year. The love of this kind pastor and single-hearted man to his parishioners was duly known and felt. His funeral sermon was preached, on the evening of the Sunday following his interment, by Dr. T. F. Dibdin; nearly 2,000 of his townsmen attended.

Feb. 16. At Louth, Lincolnshire, the Rev. *John Horner*, Rector of South Reston, and Vicar of Tathwell, Lincolnshire. He was formerly a Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1810, as 1st Junior Optime, M.A. 1813. He was presented to South Reston in 1826, by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and recently collated to Tathwell, by the Bishop of Lincoln.

Feb. 17. At Whitchurch Canonico-rum, Dorsetshire, the Rev. *Francis Gofforth*, Vicar of that parish, a Prebendary of Wells, and a Justice of the Peace for the county of Dorset. He was formerly Fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1799 as 7th Senior Optime, M.A. 1802; was collated to Whitchurch Canonico-rum, in 1809, by Bishop Beadon, and to the prebend of Hazlebere in 1816, by the same patron.

Feb. 19. Aged 46, the Rev. *William Wasse*, D. C. L. Perpetual Curate of Hedon and Vicar of Preston, Yorkshire. He was collated to the former church in 1828, by the Archbishop of York, and to the latter in the same year by the Sub-Dean of the same cathedral. He was affectionately esteemed by the people of his two parishes, and his remains were accompanied to the grave amidst a vast concourse of his parishioners, and many of the surrounding clergy.

Feb. 26. At Tenterden, Kent, in his 82d year, the Rev. *Samuel Hoole*, Rector of Poplar, Middlesex. He was the son of John Hoole, esq. auditor of East India accounts, known in the literary circle as the Translator of Tasso and Ariosto. He was appointed to Poplar in 1803 by the East India Company; and published a sermon, preached Jan. 15, 1804, on opening the chapel after its repairs. The next alternate presentation is in Brazenose college, Oxford.

At Whatcombe house, Dorsetshire, aged 64, the Rev. *James Michel*, Vicar of Sturminster Newton. He was brother to General Michel, of Dewlish; was of Eman. coll. Camb. LL.B. 1800; and was presented to his living in 1800, by Lord Rivers. Mr. Michel was a liberal and unceasing benefactor to the poor.

Aged 80, the Rev. *Samuel Wells*, for 48 years Rector of Portlemouth, the Duncombe Lecturer of Kingsbridge, and a magistrate for the county of Devon.

At Armin, Yorkshire, aged 77, the Rev. *John Umpleby*, 40 years Perpetual Curate of that parish, and for twenty-six years Rector of Yarburgh, Lincolnshire.

Feb. 27. Aged 35, the Rev. *Evan Hughes*, Perpetual Curate of Tallylyn and Llanfihangel.

March 4. At St. Keverne, Cornwall, aged 47, the Rev. *James Pascoe*, Vicar of that parish. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1815, as 17th Senior Optime; and was instituted to his living in 1817. He has left a widow and seven children.

March 5. Aged 82, the Rev. *George Dupuis*, Perpetual Curate of Wendlebury, Oxfordshire. He was born in London, educated at Eton, and matriculated of Merton college, Oxford, June 25, 1776, having obtained a Jackson scholarship in that society. In the following year he removed to Christ Church, where he was admitted Student, June 28, 1777. He graduated B.A. 1780, M.A. 1784, and was presented to Wendlebury by Christ Church college, in 1789. Since that period he had resided entirely upon his living, beloved by every individual in his parish, respected by the whole neighbourhood, and endeared to a large circle of acquaintance by the cheerfulness of his disposition, the elegance of his manners, and the unaffected kindness and benevolence of his heart.

The Rev. *Thomas Edison*, Rector of Stock and Ramsden, Essex.

At Margate, the Rev. *George Grinstead*, of Magdalen college, Oxford, which society he entered as a Gentleman Commoner in 1817; he graduated B.A. 1821, M. A. 1824.

At Hampstead, by being thrown from his horse, aged 25, the Rev. *George Vance*, of Exeter college, Oxford, which he entered as a Commoner in 1834; he took his degree of B.A. and was ordained Deacon in 1838. He was a son of the late Dr. Vance, of Sackville-street, whose death was occasioned last year by being pushed down stairs by a lunatic. It is remarkable that another brother was also killed at Oxford, by being thrown

from a gig; and that a sister fractured her skull, and ultimately died, in consequence of falling over the banisters in her father's house.

March 8. At Marks Tey, Essex, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Peter Wright*, Rector of Baddeley, Cheshire, Rector of the parish of the Holy Trinity, Colchester, and Vicar of Marks Tey. Mr. Wright was a native of Nutsworth, Cheshire; was matriculated of Brazenose college, Oxford, Jan. 14, 1779; was elected a Fellow of Balliol college in 1783; took the degree of M.A. in 1785; was presented to the rectory of Baddeley in 1796 by Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart.; to Marks Tey in 1802, by Balliol college; and to his living at Colchester in 1830, by the same Society.

March 10. Aged 67, the Rev. *Thomas Pettat*, Rector of Hatherop and Beverstone, Gloucestershire. He was the son of the Rev. John Pettat, M.A. of Balliol coll. Oxford, and of Stonhouse, Gloucestershire; was matriculated of University college, Oxford, Dec. 15, 1790; graduated B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797; was presented to Hatherop in 1797, by the Hon. W. Ponsonby, and to Beverstone in 1803, by the King.

March 19. At Alnwick, Northumberland, aged 77, the Rev. *William Proctor*, M.A. for nearly fifty years Minister of that parish, Master of the Latin School, Vicar of the adjoining parishes, Longhoughton and Lesbury, and Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. He was collated to Alnwick by Bishop Barrington in 1799; presented to Longhoughton in 1811 by the Duke of Northumberland, and to Lesbury in 1813 by the Lord Chancellor. He was beloved by all who knew him, and is sincerely mourned by all the country round.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 20. At Blackheath-road, aged 65, John Lewis Rutley, esq. of Great Newport-st.

Feb. 4. In Wilton-st. Anne Alicia, wife of Edmund Lloyd Bagshaw, esq. eldest dau. of J. M. Pierson, esq. banker, Hitchen.

Feb. 16. In Sloane-st. David Black, esq. in his 63d year.

Feb. 17. At Holloway, aged 49, Mr. Robert Christie, late actuary to the Universal Life Assurance-office.

Found dead, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, John Pacey, esq. of the Temple, brother of the Rev. H. P. Pacey, D.D. of Boston, Linc. An inquest was held on his body, when it was proved that Mr.

Pacey, who was of very abstemious habits, had long been suffering from ill-health. In conformity with the medical evidence, a verdict of—Died of Apoplexy, was returned.

Feb. 18. At Hackney, in his 80th year, Jesse Gouldsmith, esq. eldest brother to Thos. Gouldsmith, esq. of Bristol.

Feb. 19. At Muswell Hill, the relict of W. Remington, esq.

Feb. 20. James Halford, esq. of Piccadilly, and Laleham, Middlesex.

At Blackheath, Anna, wife of John Lucie Smith, esq. late of Demerara.

At the house of the Neapolitan Legation, his Excellency Count Ludolf, for many years Minister of Naples at this court. He was a nobleman highly distinguished in public and private life, maintaining with much dignity his official station, and exhibiting every domestic virtue in the bosom of his family and friends. He had lately been appointed minister for Naples at the court of the Tuileries, but owing to advanced age and infirmity was unequal to the change of residence. His funeral took place on the 27th at the Roman Catholic chapel, in Moorfields.

Feb. 21. In Berners-st. Anne, third dau. of the late Terence M'Mahon, esq. of St. Kitt's.

Feb. 22. In Lincoln's Inn Fields, in his 58th year, Mr. John Bellamy. He was for many years honourably connected in business as a News Agent. The kindness of his heart, and his strict integrity, gained him the esteem of every one who knew him.

Feb. 23. In the Old Kent Road, aged 34, George Lovell Spinluff, esq. of the Treasury (Commissariat branch), Whitehall, only son of Major Spinluff, of Plymouth, leaving a widow and young family.

William Warren, esq. of the City-road, late of Bahia.

Feb. 25. In Bentinck-st. aged 78, Baijer Otto Baijer, esq. of Antigua.

At her son's house in Blackheath Park, aged 97, Mrs. Burke, sen. formerly of Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

At the house of her sister, in Upper Seymour-st. aged 85, Anne, relict of C. S. Strong, esq.

Feb. 26. At Camden-town, aged 66, Mary, dau. of the late R. Matthews, esq. of Cram-hall, co. Glouc. sister to the late Major A. N. Matthews, Bengal Art.

At Mason-hill, Bromley, Robert Ayling, esq. a gentleman of large property. who committed suicide with a fowling-piece. Verdict—Derangement.

Feb. 28. In George-st. Hanover-sq. aged 81, the widow of the Rev. John Stephen, LL.D.

Lately. At Greenwich Hospital, Thomas Allen, formerly (boatswain, we believe,) of the Victory, and the original of Ben Brace, in Capt. Chamier's novel.

In London, Mary, fourth daughter of the late David Ricardo, esq. M.P.

In her 65th year, Harriet, wife of Sir John Richardson, Knt. late one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

At Hornsey, in his 79th year, Thomas Spooner, esq. late of George-yard, Lombard-st.

March 3. At Cheshunt, Charlotte-Snell, third dau. of the late Charles Snell Chauncy, esq.

March 4. At Lambeth, aged 67, Ann, relict of Richard Jellicoe, esq.

Ann, dau. of the late Samuel Lenox, esq. of Billiter-square, and Plaistow, Essex.

At the Holme, Regent's Park, Arthur Browne Blakiston, esq. nephew of the late Arthur Tyton, esq. of Wimbledon. He was an honorary member and an active supporter of the Royal Humane Society.

The dowager Countess Montalembert, only daughter of the late J. Forbes, esq. of Stanmore-hill, author of Oriental Memoirs.

March 6. In the Old Kent-road, aged 63, Mr. George Baldwin, 2d son of Henry Baldwin, esq. and brother of C. Baldwin, esq. of New Bridge-st.

In Upper Wimpole-st. Elizabeth, widow of G. W. Newcome, esq.

March 7. Aged 27, Samuel, youngest son of the late Rev. Sam. Crowther, Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-st.

March 10. In Beaumont-st. Marylebone, aged 76, Francis Wright, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 73, Hesther, widow of the Rev. Joseph Hughes, Dissenting Minister, late of Battersea, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

March 11. At Pentonville, aged 53, Isaac Cowen, esq.

March 12. Aged seven months, Robert, only son of John Lee, esq. LL.D. of Hartwell, Bucks.

March 13. At Notting-hill, aged 57, Samuel Denton, esq.

Aged 33, J. O. Cumming, esq. A.M.

March 14. In Old Palace-yard, aged 71, Mary Anne, relict of Thomas Jervis, esq. one of her Majesty's Counsel, who died on the 8th Aug. last.

March 16. In Tichborne-st. aged 53, William Stewart, esq.

March 17. In the Wandsworth-road, Diana, widow of Mr. George Williamson, of the Accountant-general's office, and grand-daughter of the late Francis Hargrave, esq. K. C. Recorder of Liverpool.

She survived her husband only eight months, and has left an orphan daughter.

BEDS.—*March 3.* At Shefford, aged 35, the Rev. Charles Threlfall, Catholic Priest.

March 4. At Bedford, aged 68, the Rev. Samuel Hillyard, for 48 years the faithful and highly respected Minister of the Old (Independent) Meeting in that town (formerly John Bunyan's).

March 4. At Bedford, aged 78, Ann, widow of Edward Crocker, esq.

BERKS.—*Feb. 12.* At Windsor, aged 86, Robert Battiscombe, esq.

Feb. 17. Cecil Wyld, 3d dau. of the late Rev. G. Wyld, of Speen, and sister of G. H. Walker Heneage, esq. M.P.

BUCKS.—*March 17.* Aged 18, Charles Simeon, youngest son of the Rev. T. Fry, Rector of Emberton, Bucks.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March 6.* In his 78th year, John Crickmore, gent. of Pulham Market Hall.

CORNWALL.—*Feb. 25.* At Falmouth, aged 90, Miss Mary Fox, sister of Thomas Fox, esq. of Falmouth and Plymouth.

At Budock, aged 69, Colonel Hodge.

CUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 19.* At Carlisle, aged 65, John Hodgson, esq. of Carlisle and Bowness. He many years filled the office of Mayor of Carlisle, and was eminent for his unostentatious charity.

Jan. 31. Aged 81, Thomas Richard Hamilton, esq. of Hesket-Newmarket, late Lieut. 76th regt.

Lately. At Holme Cultram, Mr. Solomon Osborne, in his 106th year. He retained his faculties in a remarkable degree to his latest hour, and had a lively recollection of the gathering of the population armed with pitchforks, &c. marching to oppose the rebels at Carlisle, in 1745.

DEVON.—*Feb. 20.* At Budleigh, aged 78, Harry Webb Stone, esq. formerly of Taunton. He has bequeathed 100*l.* to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital.

Feb. 23. At Torpoint, aged 45, Lieut. G. D. Sanders, R.N. brother of the late Comm. Sanders, R.N.

Feb. 24. Lieut. Pennington, R.N. commanding the coast guard station, Stonehouse.

Feb. 26. At Exeter, Mary, wife of Edward MacGowan, esq. M.D.

Feb. 27. At the house of his brother Mr. W. H. E. Burnard, of Exeter, Mr. Edward Burnard, late Merchant of Bideford, and brother of the present Mayor of Exeter, T. Burnard, esq.

Aged 88, Warwick Hele Tonkin, esq. of Exeter, late of Tiverton, for fifty years the Town Clerk and Deputy Re-

corder of Plymouth; a Bencher of the Middle Temple, Steward for the duchy of Cornwall of estates and revenues in the county of Dorset, a Magistrate for the county of Devon, the senior Barrister of England, and Colonel of the 8th regt. of Devonshire Local Militia. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 26, 1773. He retained his faculties perfect to the last, and remembered the time when there were only twenty Counsellors on the Western Circuit, one of whom was the celebrated Minister William Pitt. Few men were more highly respected in public, or more beloved in private life, than the deceased. He was twenty years Vice-warden of the Stanneries of Devon, when he raised and commanded a regiment of Volunteers, all miners, one of the finest corps in the county. He has left a son, Sir Warwick H. Tonkin, and one daughter.

Lately. At Heavitree, aged 72, Capt. E. S. Portbury, late Secretary to the Marine Board, Calcutta.

March 8. At Torquay, Henry-James, only son of the Rev. James Tomkinson, of Dorfold, Cheshire, and late of the Royal Horse Guards.

March 9. At Plymouth, Reader Watts, esq.

March 12. At Bideford, Thomas Grant, esq. Collector of her Majesty's customs at that port.

DORSET.—*Feb. 20.* At West Coker, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of John Moore, esq.

Feb. 23. At Lyme, aged 68, Charles Marr, esq. many years a magistrate of that borough.

March 6. At Parkstone, near Poole, the wife of the Rev. J. H. Ridout, Rector of Langton.

DURHAM.—*Feb. 23.* At Bishop Wearmouth, Mary, wife of Rowland Webster, esq. and sister of Mrs. Parker Hamond, of Pampisford, Cambridgeshire.

March 19. At Norton, aged 72, Prudentia, widow of John Hogg, esq. of Norton House, niece to the Right Rev. John Ewer, formerly Lord Bishop of Bangor: a lady of exemplary piety and charity, and richly adorned with every Christian virtue.

ESSEX.—*Feb. 19.* Aged 25, Mary, wife of the Rev. Thomas Hodges, Rector of Little Waltham.

Feb. 24. Aged 71, William Spurgin, esq. of Bradwell-near-the-Sea.

Lately. John Griggs, esq. of Messing. He has left the whole of his property estimated at 100,000*l.* to the Rev. Robert Eden, lately Curate of Peldon, and now Rector of Leigh. About 10,000*l.* had, by a former will, been left in legacies to

various friends; and although no mention was made of these in the last will, it is understood that Mr. Eden has, with the greatest liberality, paid them all.

March 1. Mr. William Posford Harrington, one of the Councillors of the borough of Colchester.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb. 8.* Aged 56, Richard Palmer Walley, esq. of Moreton Valence.

Feb. 9. In his 69th year, Thomas Priske, esq. of Bristol.

Feb. 20. At Tockington, aged 80, Danvers Ward, esq.

Feb. 25. At Dyrham Park, William Blathwayt, esq.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 62, Susanna Thompson, relict of Thos. Alsop, M.D.

March 1. At St. Michael's rectory, Gloucester, aged 18, Henry Martyn, youngest son of the late Rev. J. Kempthorne.

March 9. At the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Roblyn, Clifton, far advanced in years, Catharina, relict of Thomas Rolls, esq. late of Weston-on-the-Green.

March 13. At Cheltenham, aged 65, James Kershaw, esq. father of the Rev. G. W. Kershaw, Curate of St. Nicholas, Worcester.

March 16. At Tewkesbury, aged 74, Maria, widow of the Rev. S. W. Miller, Rector of Hasfield.

HANTS.—*March 1.* At Fordingbridge, aged 75, Philip Hanbury Pargeter, esq.

March 8. Henry Wheable, esq. of Mitchelmersh, near Romsey; and on the following day, aged 56, Jane, his widow.

March 24. At Romsey, aged 58, Miss Harriet Tarver.

HEREFORD.—*Feb. 19.* At Hereford, the widow of Wm. Parry, esq. and sister of the Rev. Dr. Prosser, of Belmont, Glouc.

Lately. At Titley, Margaret, relict of the Rev. J. Russell, B.D.

March 6. At Ross, aged 78, Mary, widow of I. Trusted, late of Springfield and Cowbrey, Herefordshire.

HERTS.—*March 10.* Samuel Blackwell, esq. of Sarratt Hall.

KENT.—*Feb. 7.* At Tunbridge Wells, aged 85, Mary, widow of George Ward, esq. granddaughter of Tobias Rustat, esq. of Withersfield, Suffolk, which name is now quite extinct.

Feb. 23. At Ashford, aged 67, Henry Creed Thurston, esq.

Feb. 28. Aged 65, Mrs. Bordman, of the Widows' College, Bromley, relict of the Rev. James Bordman, formerly Fellow of Oriel College and Curate of Ickham.

Lately. Aged 68, W. Stone, esq. master shipwright of Chatham Dockyard.

March 11. At Tunbridge Wells, Maria, relict of the Rev. Robert Finch, M.A. of Ball. Coll.

March 14. At Maidstone, aged 71, Isaac Minet, esq. of Baldwyns, Kent.

LANCASTER.—*Feb. 24.* At Liverpool, Ann-Margaret, wife of J. Jones, esq. Comm. R.N. daughter of the late Col. C. Handfield.

Lately. At Liverpool, aged 60, R. Bent, M.D.

March 6. Aged 16, John Wright, only son of Dr. Probyn, M.D. of the County Asylum, Lancaster.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 14.* At Hayes, aged 18, Joseph, youngest son of the late John Haywood Alsop, esq. of Leek, Staffordshire. He was stabbed, in a fit of passion, by Mr. Medhurst, a school-fellow; against whom a verdict of wilful murder was returned by the Coroner's jury.

MONMOUTH.—*March 4.* At Newport, aged 55, Mr. James Hawkins, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London.

NORFOLK.—*March 5.* At Grimstone Rectory, aged 77, the relict of the Rev. Joseph Atkinson, M.A. of St. Peter's Coll. Camb.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Feb. 23.* At the house of the Rev. W. Drake, Northampton, in her 21st year, Frances-Amelia, eldest daughter of Capt. John Drake, of H.M.S. Donegal.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Feb. 15.* At Rock, aged 68, Charlotte-Ann, wife of Charles Bosanquet, esq.

March 10. At Tillmouth Park, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Tewart, esq. of Coupland Castle, and York-place, Portman-square.

OXFORD.—*Lately.* At Thame, aged 35, Charles Dorrington, esq. He has bequeathed 500*l.* each to the Thame British and National Schools; 1000*l.* to Sussex Hospital; 800*l.* each to the Dispensary and Independent Chapel, Brighton; 100*l.* to the poor of Thame; and 100*l.* to Mr. Cordeaux, Wesleyan Minister, formerly residing there.

At Hailey, near Witney, aged 82, W. H. Assheton Smith, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Feb. 21.* At Bridgnorth, John Deeton, esq. late of Birmingham.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 14.* At Bath, in her 30th year, Frances-Louisa, second dau. of the late Alex. Bayley, esq. of Jamaica.

Feb. 22. In his 66th year, Lieutenant and Paymaster John Chorley, late of the 1st Somerset Militia.

Lately. Eliza, second daughter of Rear-Adm. Holland, of Bath.

At Bath, Charles Adam, esq. late Ensign 29th foot.

At Finecourt House, Broomfield, Richard, youngest son of Andrew Crosse, esq.

Aged 85, T. Beatt, esq. for many years a generous benefactor of the poor on Combe Down, among whom he resided.

At Taunton, aged 81, Wm. Davis, esq. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Many years since he resided at Minehead, in the capacity of a merchant. Subsequently he lived at Bath, and actively promoted the interests of several charitable institutions; in particular those of the Savings Bank, and the Bathforum Free School. He has left the following legacies:—To the Taunton Hospital, 50*l.*; British and Foreign School, 50*l.*; ditto in Taunton, 50*l.*; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 50*l.*; Labourers' Friend Society, 40*l.*; and to the Wesleyan School, 30*l.*

March 5. At Bath, aged 78, Mary, relict of Henry Haffey, esq.

At the house of her son-in-law the Rev. H. Hamer, Pointington rectory, Mrs. Williams, relict of Fleetwood Williams, esq. and dau. of the late Richard Statham, esq. of Liverpool.

STAFFORD.—*Feb. 19.* At the Palace, Lichfield, Helena, widow of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor of Madras, and mother of the Rev. Sir Herbert Oakeley, Bart. She was the dau. of Robert Beatson, of Killeric, co. Fife; was married in 1777, and left a widow in 1826, having had issue the late and present Baronets, six other sons, and six daughters.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 15.* At Hadleigh, in the house of her daughter Mrs. Drake, aged 85, Ursula, widow of John Rose, esq. of Brettenham.

March 5. At Shadow-Bush, Clare, aged 65, Mary, wife of Col. Weston.

SURREY.—*Feb. 17.* At Netley, aged 84, Edmund Shullett Lomax, esq.

Lately. At Crundale, Mrs. Ann Cooper. In consequence of her death, the sum of 66*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* has been added to the support of Windsor's alms-houses in Farnham. In 1809, Capt. Samuel Fenner bequeathed his property in the 3 per cent. consols, the interest of which amounted to 75*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* at his decease, to Mrs. Ann Cooper, widow; and at her death to Miss Ann Cooper, her daughter, for their lives jointly; and after the decease of the longest liver, to those alms-houses. This legacy was reduced to 66*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* a year, by the legacy duty. (See further particulars in the History of Farnham, 1828.)

March 6. At Chiddingfold rectory, the residence of her son the Rev. J. L. Hesse, Margaret, relict of L. Hesse, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 18.* At Worthing, in his 5th year, Acheson, youngest son of the late Alex. J. Montgomery Moor, of Garvey, co. Tyrone, esq.

Jan. 24. At Brighton, Catharine, wife of George Tyron, esq.

Feb. 15. At Brighton, aged 28, C. T. Egerton, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Egerton.

Mr. Jasper Wheeler, jun. son of J. Wheeler, esq. of West Hoathly.

Feb. 16. In Brighton, Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late Rev. Robert Blucke, Vicar of Edlesborough, Bucks.

Feb. 20. At Bognor Lodge, aged 85, Charles N. White, esq. of Datchet.

Feb. 24. At Bognor, aged 63, Mary, relict of H. Teasdale, esq. Lieut.-Col. 4th Dragoon Guards.

Feb. 26. At Brighton, aged 40, Maria Jane, relict of Thomas Perry, esq. of Moor Hall, Harlow, Essex, and of Montagu-square.

Feb. 27. At Brighton, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. Richard Woodward, D.D. dau. of the late John Bathoe, esq. of Bath.

Lately. At Bognor, aged 85, Mr. Daniel Wonham, an extensive proprietor of lodging-houses, and a contemporary of Sir Rich. Hotham, founder of the place.

March 8. At St. Leonard's, aged 73, Anne Bowring, only surviving sister of Charles Bowring, esq. of Larkbeare.

March 13. At Brighton, aged 72, Richard Moore, esq. of Hampton-court Palace.

At Hastings, Lucy Susan, wife of John S. Gregory, esq. of Bedford square.

March 17. At Hastings, aged 28, Harriet Emily, wife of the Rev. George Cheere, M.A. eldest daughter of J. B. Rooper, esq. of Abbot's Ripton, Hunts.

At Ditchling, in her 35th year, Ann Martha, wife of Capt. Joseph Corfield, E. I. Company's Service, and dau. of the late Lt.-Col. Poole of the same service.

WARWICK.—*Dec. 28.* Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Kaye, of Wolston.

Feb. 16. Harriott Dorothy, wife of the Rev. T. R. Barker, Classical Tutor of Spring Hill College, Birmingham.

Feb. 17. At Leamington, aged 73, Catharine, wife of E. Brenton, esq. Judge of Newfoundland.

Feb. 22. At Leamington, Mary, relict of Thomas Parker, esq. of Alkincoates, and of Brcwsholme, Yorkshire, esq.

Lately. At Leamington, Sophia, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Terry, D.D. Rector of Wootton, near Northampton.

March 7. At Birchfield House, near

Birmingham, aged 23, George Joseph, eldest son of G. J. Green, esq.

March 14. At Leamington, aged 59, Mary, wife of A. Middleton, esq. M.D.

WILTS.—*Jan. 31.* Aged 78, R. Rickword, esq. of Longbridge Deverill, Wilts. This gentleman was born at Plumpton, in Sussex. He was the first to introduce the Southdown sheep into the county of Wilts, for which important service he obtained the encouragement of the late Marquis of Bath, and Sir R. Colt Hoare, under whose patronage the Southdown breed soon spread throughout the county, where it is, at the present time, rare indeed to find any other breed.

March 8. At Great Cheverell House, near Devizes, Hannah, wife of the Rev. Alex. Bassett.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* Mrs. Ann Kyrwood, of Droitwich, who has left 1000*l.* to the Worcester Infirmary; the like sum to the Hereford Infirmary; and 1000*l.* to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

YORK.—*Feb. 28.* At Benningholme Hall, aged 4 years, Robert, eldest son of Robert Harrison, esq.

March 4. Margaret, wife of John Dearden, esq. of The Hollins, near Halifax.

March 5. At Molescroft, near Beverley, at an advanced age, Miss Thompson, aunt to Col. T. P. Thompson, late M.P. for Hull.

At Meaux, near Beverley, aged 85, W. Richardson, esq.

March 13. Rosa Sarah, only dau. of the late Capt. Lea, R.N. wife of the Rev. Matthew Wilkinson, M.A. Principal of the Huddersfield Church of England School.

WALES.—*Feb. 7.* In his 70th year, Wm. Bowles, esq. of Milebrook Cottage, Radnorshire.

Lately. At Abercamlais, Brecon, Miss Williams, sister of the Rev. Canon Williams.

At Swansea, aged 80, G. Cox, esq. of Shaftesbury, formerly of Fifehead House.

March 4. At the Priory, Usk, Sarah, wife of John James, esq. elder daughter of the late David Evans, esq. of Bristol.

At Wrexham, William S. Simmons, esq. only son of the late William Simmons, esq. of Sydenham.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb. 26.* At the Barony Glebe, in the 96th year of his age, and the 70th of his ministry, the Rev. J. Burns, D.D.

Lately. Near Kingussie, in Badenoch, aged 103, John Macpherson, a poor man, but honest and industrious. The only luxury in which he indulged was tobacco, and it is well known that he sometimes

had recourse to roots and other substitutes when his money and tobacco failed, rather than ask a penny to purchase another supply. This independent, proud-spirited old clansman had seen the gascrome, or crooked spade of the Highlanders, superseded by the plough—sheep farming introduced—roads and bridges constructed in place of the old fords and bridle-tracks—the mail-coach driving through scenes that in his youth only echoed to the hunter and the wild deer—and even steamboats sailing where grew broom and heather, in the Great Glen of Albyn, now the line of the Caledonian Canal.

IRELAND.—*Feb. 17.* In Mercer's Hospital, Dublin, where he had been for three weeks previously, Graham Stuart, commonly called the Wandering Piper, having previously made his will, and thereby bequeathed all his property for the uses and purposes of the hospital.

At the family seat, near Cashel, the wife of Sir John J. Fitzgerald, Bart. She was the daughter of G. Pennefather, esq. of Cashel, was first married to a gentleman named Moore, and secondly to Sir J. J. Fitzgerald, in 1816.

March 6. At Black Rock, Dublin, aged 50, A. L. Benmohel, esq.

ISLE OF MAN.—*Feb. 24.* At Ramsey, Susannah Mylrea, relict of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Sodor and Man.

GUERNSEY.—*March 1.* By the sinking of a boat, passing from the Island of Sark to Guernsey, P. Le Pelley, esq. Seigneur of the Island of Sark, and two Sarkmen of the name of De Carteret.

EAST INDIES.—*Nov. 9.* At Calcutta, Joseph-Warton, sixth son of the late Robert Newton Lee, esq. of Coldrey, Hampshire, and brother of R. N. Lee, esq. of Taunton.

Nov. 30. At Cawnpore, Adam Maxwell, esq.

Nov. At Kyuk Phoo, Arracan, Ellen, wife of Lieut. Robert Price, 67th N. Inf.

WEST INDIES.—*Dec.* In Jamaica, Hubert Lill, youngest son of the late James Godfrey De Burgh, esq. West Drayton, Middlesex, and Gaulstown, Westmeath.

Jan. 4. At Jamaica, W. B. Newman, esq. surgeon, late of Corsham. He leaves a widow and a large family.

Jan. 5. At Jamaica, Thomas Powell, esq. late of Henly Grove, near Bristol, senior Magistrate, and Colonel of Militia, Manchester.

Jan. 21. At Demerara, Capt. Charles Aug. Dean, 67th regt. eldest son of R. B. Dean, esq. Chairman of the Board of Customs.

ABROAD.—*Jan. 19.* At Luxemburgh,

aged 68, Louis William Frederick, reigning Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, General of Infantry, and Commander of the 16th regiment of the line in the service of Prussia; and Governor of Luxemburg for the Germanic Confederation. He succeeded his brother (the husband of the Princess Elizabeth of England) on the 2d April, 1829. Having had no issue by his wife, a princess of Nassau-Usingen, from whom he was separated in 1805, he is succeeded in the Landgravate by his next brother, Philip-Augustus, a Field-Marshal in the service of Austria, and Governor of Gratz.

Feb. 1. At Pesth, aged 97, Baron Appel de Kapocsany, a distinguished

agriculturist. It was he who first introduced the potato into Hungary; and the late Emperor Francis I. wishing to reward his agricultural labours, created him a noble, with the title of Baron, and made that useful plant, the potato, figure in his coat of arms.

Feb. 4. At Venice, John Bottomley, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Bottomley, of Scarborough.

Feb. 7. At Tours, aged 18, Henrietta Elizabeth, the fourth daughter of Henry Fynes Clinton, esq. of Welwyn.

Feb. 27. At Lucerne, Switzerland, Henrietta, wife of T. B. Maynard, esq.

Lately. At Paris, aged 11, Constance, dau. of Sir John and Lady Kingsmill.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 26 to Mar. 19, 1839.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	124	50 and 60	109	
Males	649	Males	629		5 and 10	55	60 and 70	112	
Females	710	Females	612		10 and 20	58	70 and 80	101	
Whereof have died under two years old...285					20 and 30	99	80 and 90	36	
					30 and 40	116	90 and 100	4	
					40 and 50	143			

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Mar. 25.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
76	6	41	4	27	4	49	3	40	9	41	9

PRICE OF HOPS, Mar. 25.

Farnham Pockets, 7*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*—Kent Bags, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 7*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Mar. 25.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Mar. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Mar. 25.	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3,443
Veal.....	5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	to 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Calves	77
Pork.....	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep	19,170
			Pigs	380

COAL MARKET, Mar. 25.

Walls Ends, from 19*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 18*s.* 0*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 49*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 48*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 9*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 10*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 220.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81½.—Grand Junction, 190.—Kennet and Avon, 29¾.—Leeds and Liverpool, 745.—Regent's, 15½.—Rochdale, 109.—London Dock Stock, 68½.—St. Katharine's, 111½.—West India, 115½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 200.—Grand Junction Water-Works, 69½.—West Middlesex, 103.—Globe Insurance, 145½.—Guardian, 39.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas, 54.—Imperial Gas, 50.—Phoenix Gas, 29½.—Independent Gas, 48.—General United Gas, 38.—Canada Land Company, 28.—Reversionary Interest, 133½.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26 to March 25, 1839, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	35	43	36	30, 00	fair	12	36	42	38	30, 08	cloudy
27	41	49	36	29, 84	rain, hail, fa.	13	42	51	44	, 05	rain, cloudy
28	40	50	45	30, 17	fair	14	47	52	46	, 05	cloudy, fair
M. 1	45	46	43	30, 00	cloudy	15	46	51	48	29, 54	rain
2	45	54	44	29, 86	do.	16	47	51	46	, 30	do. fair
3	48	52	47	30, 06	do. fair	17	42	44	36	, 54	cloudy, rain
4	44	42	36	, 06	cloudy, fair	18	34	38	35	, 87	do.
5	34	36	32	, 10	do.	19	37	45	37	30, 00	do.
6	32	32	26	29, 80	do. snow	20	41	48	44	29, 87	do. rain
7	30	34	30	, 50	do. do.	21	47	51	48	, 64	rain, fair
8	31	35	26	, 80	do. do.	22	46	49	45	, 68	cloudy
9	30	35	27	, 94	do.	23	52	56	48	, 68	do. fair, rain
10	32	37	37	30, 18	do.	24	51	55	45	, 68	do. do.
11	41	44	35	, 18	fair	25	47	50	44	, 60	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 26, to March 27, 1839, both inclusive.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
26	205½	93½	92½		101½	100½	15½			257½	65 pm.	65 64 pm.
27	205½	93½	93		101	100	15	91½		256½	65 pm.	66 64 pm.
28	206	93½	93		101	100	15½			257¼	66 pm.	65 67 pm.
1	206	93½	93½		101½	100½					67 65 pm.	68 66 pm.
2			93½		101½	100½	15½				67 pm.	65 67 pm.
4			93½		101½	100½				257	65 67 pm.	66 64 pm.
5			93½	101½	101½	100½				257	65 64 pm.	65 63 pm.
6			92½			100½					64 66 pm.	65 63 pm.
7			92½			100					64 pm.	63 65 pm.
8			92½			100					66 pm.	66 64 pm.
9			93½			100½					66 pm.	64 66 pm.
11			93			100½						65 63 pm.
12			93½			100½					65 67 pm.	63 65 pm.
13			93			100½						65 pm.
14			93½			101					67 pm.	63 65 pm.
15			93½			100½					65 pm.	63 60 pm.
16			93½			100½					66 pm.	62 pm.
18			93½			101					65 pm.	60 62 pm.
19			93			100½						62 60 pm.
20			92½			100½						62 60 pm.
21			93			100½					66 pm.	62 59 pm.
22			92½			100½						58 55 pm.
23			92½			100½					62 58 pm.	57 56 pm.
25			92½			100½					59 pm.	57 55 pm.
26			92½			100½						53 55 pm.
27			92½			100½					58 pm.	54 42 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1839.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a Plan of the ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE AT DORCHESTER and a View
of the OLD CHELSEA BUN-HOUSE.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

JUVENCUS remarks :—" In the review (Jan. p. 64,) of the publication of the Surtees Society, on the records of the Priory of Finchale, some remarks are extracted relative to the old mimic performance of '*Killing the Calf*,' in which, according to an anecdote of Aubrey, Shakspeare excelled when a boy. I am not, however, aware that any one has hitherto pointed out any allusion to this exhibition in the *Plays* of Shakspeare ; but does not such an allusion lie concealed in the following passage ?

" *Polonius*. I did enact Julius Cæsar ; I was kill'd i' the Capitol. Brutus kill'd me.

" *Hamlet*. It was a *brute* part of him to kill so capital a calf there.' "

AN IDLER remarks :—" In the 86th number of Johnson's *Idler* are these words, ' I had the misfortune next day of seeing the door thronged with painted coaches, and chairs with coronets, and was obliged to receive all my husband's relations on a second floor.' Neither Johnson's nor any other Dictionary that I have looked into, explains what is meant by *painted* coaches : I have asked several persons both old and young, if they understood the expression, and all have replied in the negative :—it may therefore be worth while to record that in the early part of the last century those were called *painted* coaches, on which the arms of the proprietors were emblazoned, and thus Peggy Heartless means to shew that her husband's relations did not visit her in hackney coaches. In a few years more some other *Idler* may think it expedient to explain what is meant by ' chairs with coronets,' but as some few are still seen in the streets upon court days, this seems unnecessary at present."

To RUSTICUS.—The religious houses were perpetually rendering themselves subject to the penalties of a *præmunire*, in various ways, but especially in two : 1, by acquiring land, in defiance of the Statutes of Mortmain, and 2, by intercourse with Rome, in breach of the Statutes of Provisors. To secure themselves against the possible enforcement of these penalties, they lost no opportunity of procuring *General Pardons*, which it was customary to issue under the great seal at Coronations, and upon other occasions which were thought to call for a special exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

G. K. inquires where this often-quoted line is to be found—

" *Vox et preterea nihil.*"

The letter of C. dated near Norwich, 7th April instant, has been received, and he is assured that no such practices as alluded to have had any sanction by the person addressed.—April 10, 1839.

Forgeries of Ancient Coins.—I. Y. informs us, that a fellow is going the round of the provincial towns, and has lately paid a visit to London, where he has disposed of false coins to the unwary. He has a stock of forgeries of the rarest Anglo-Saxon pennies, and of several very uncommon Greek coins, among them some of Heliodorus. We trust that he will ere long overreach himself, and be brought within the pale of the law.

J. G. N. remarks :—" The inscription on the seal mentioned in p. 338, is doubtless a rhyming couplet, and should be divided thus ALEZ · OST · REVENEZ · TOST . In English,

"At once proceed,
Return with speed."

ANLLYTHRENOG remarks, " In the review of the *Essay on the Neo-Druidic Heresy* (p. 395), this statement is quoted : ' If either the Coelbren or Peithinen be any where used in connexion with the art of writing, such passages remain yet to be produced ;' and the reviewer informs us, ' the Bardic letters were furnished by Edward Williams.' We have no Coelbren y Beirdd passages truly ; but we certainly have a very common traditional belief in such an alphabet : so common, that I think it must have existed, and I beg to refer the essayist to the earliest English publication I can remember just now, ' *Randle Holme's Academy of Armory*, 1681,' for an account and engraving of the Bardic Letters."

S. J. wishes to be informed whether there has been any portrait published of Bishop Nicolson,—the author of the *Historical Libraries* ; or of Dr. Hugh Todd, prebendary of Carlisle, (1685 to 1720,) the author of several publications, and a great benefactor (in MSS.) to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

Mr. Soames, in his *History of the Anglo-Saxon Church*, p. 134, says of St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, that his name " is yet familiar to English tongues, from its proverbial association with rainy summers." It would have been more correct to have said his festival. In p. 286, Mr. Soames says, that Saint Edmund, " like another Sebastian, was transfixed with *spears*." Should he not, with reference to both martyrs, have written arrows ?

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

CHINA OPENED; OR, A DISPLAY OF THE HISTORY, &c. OF THE
CHINESE EMPIRE. BY THE REV. C. GUTZLAFF, &c. 2 vols. 1838.

IT may be considered as a temporary relief to the mind—wearied and disturbed with the rapid changes, the personal animosities, the civil broils, the political commotions, and the stormy and tumultuous revolutions of the Western World—to turn for awhile to the other side of the planet, and cast a reflecting eye on the permanent stability, the calm, orderly, and unmoved tranquillity of the greatest, the most venerable, and the most singular of all the Asiatic Nations.* China offers to the view of the political inquirer the remarkable spectacle of a durable and unshaken despotism existing in full force at the present day—having existed in the same manner as far as history extends, and the commencement of which it is impossible to surmise. The same people who, in the present day, under the euphonous appellation of Hoppo and Hong merchants, are trading with us, probably under the same kind of government traded with the Pharaohs of old;—sent their silks, and gems, and perfumes, to Sabaco and Sesostris,† and filled the warehouses of ancient Thebes with their chintzes and calicoes, as they now do those of modern London. Bottles of Chinese porcelain have been found in the most ancient and previously unopened tombs in Egypt. Their political civilisation and commercial enterprise commenced at the earliest æra that can reasonably be supposed. It is true, that some of the luxuries to which “the flowery natives of the celestial empire,”—“the empire of great intelligence and purity,”—the land of “the imperial dragon,” are at present addicted, may be of less remote origin;—green tea and birds’ nests, sea-slugs and soy, bears’ paws and buffalo hides, the glory of a Chinese epicure’s table, may have been discovered by the greater ingenuity, the keener instinct, and the *sacra fames* of modern gourmands. The Chinese who corresponded with Amenophis, and sent a bill of lading to the younger Menes, may not perchance have beaten gongs, or used rattles; may not have walked with bamboos and lanthorns, and umbrellas; may not have worn their hair in long tails, admired fox-skin jackets, or decorated their caps with peacock’s feathers; but the radical features, the genius, and habits of the people were probably the same. They probably then, as now, eschewed milk and butter, held beef and mutton in abhorrence, were much addicted to the savory diet of what Lycophron calls the *πόρκον μονήρη*,‡ wore no shirts or body linen, shot with bows and

* “Weighing all the good and bad qualities of the respective natives in an impartial scale, we do not hesitate to award to the Chinese the palm of superiority over all other Asiatics.”—Vol. i. p. 8.

† “The civilisation of China was coeval with that of Egypt, the cultivation of literature there with the cultivation of literature in Greece, and the extension of the empire with the extension of that of Persia.”—Vol. i. p. 312.

‡ Callimachus calls the pig *πελώρον θήριον*: it is also called *μόνιος ἄγριος*, singularis ferus, and by Apollinaris *ἀτιμαγέλης*, a grege abhorrens;—and thus the French *sanglier*, and Italian *cinghiale*, from the Latin “singularis.” See Bochart, Hieroz. P. i. lib. 3, c. 19.

arrows, “docti sagittas tendere Sericas,” and rejoiced in the strength and procerity of their rattans. Now of this singularly durable and imperishable empire, the people of which from century to century persist in cultivating souchong, and manufacturing nankeens,—“Stamine quod molli tondent de stipite Seres,”—preserving their independence and their institutions in spite of Mantchoo and Mongol invasions,* and adhering to their old worn-out religion in the face and teeth of Jesuits and Missionaries; who, when Europe is convulsed with tempests, never feel the slightest pressure of the wave upon their shores; who troubled themselves no more about Napoleon in modern days than they did about Alexander in ancient; who nourish no more romantic ideas of rights and liberty, and jury-boxes and ballot, for the preservation of their political security, than they do of Ecclesiastical Courts for the reparation of their impaired conjugal honour; and who, as long as the Emperor only vents his imperial bile by banishing a mandarin or two to the deserts of Mongolia or knocking their heads on the floor, and lets the people cultivate their own fields at home, and cheat the Barbarians their customers abroad, care nothing for forms of government,—are more jealous of their luxuries than of their liberties,—consider eating, drinking, and making money the proper objects of all reasonable life,—and unite in an extraordinary degree the carefulness and industry of Europe, to the political ignorance, apathy, and slavish subservience of Asia; of this mighty and monosyllabic people, so jealously secluded within the pale of their own institutions, and consequently so little known except by a few straggling specimens near the quays and custom-houses of Canton and Macao;†—of Cheng-foo, the hitherto inaccessible; of Poo-Choo, the inapproachable; and of Ching-pung, the invisible;—the present volumes give us more copious and apparently more accurate information than we have received before: the leading points in the policy of the Chinese, their institutions, their religion, their arts, their habits, are detailed; and very copious information is afforded in a lucid and agreeable narrative. The subject itself is most extensive:—the country of tea-cups and flower-pots, of mangos and mandarins, is the largest and most populous in the globe; and all that we can therefore effect, is to extract a few particulars under different heads from the general narrative regarding this venerable colossus of antiquity, which we shall give, as may best suit us, in our own or our author’s words, leaving more recondite inquiries to the great *Sinalogues* of the Oriental World.

When we compare China with the other countries of Asia, it is, perhaps, the most fertile of them all: it has neither the deserts nor the sterile tracts of Hindostan, nor the high exposed steppes of Central Asia. The islands of the Indian Archipelago, which are clothed with perpetual verdure, (for “hic ver assiduum, atque alienis mensibus æstas,”) would scarcely, in the highest state of cultivation, yield more than the central provinces of China. Japan alone can be compared to it. In Central Asia we meet with needy and ambitious conquerors, who fought for rapine and power, and laid the

* “China, more exposed than Europe to their inroads, (the tribes of Central and Northern Asia,) has bent like a willow in the storm. She has been conquered, but always preserved her existence and nationality.”—Vol. i. p. 309.

† “Barbarians are not allowed to stay at Canton during winter, *gaining a knowledge of the price of goods to obtain profit*.—No Barbarian women are allowed to approach Canton.—To row about in boats for mere pleasure, as well as riding in sedan chairs, is interdicted, as nourishing the pride and profligacy of Barbarians.”

foundation of large empires. In China we have to look for industrious agriculturists, void, apparently, of all ambition but that of making money and living at their ease ; they are certainly superior to all other Asiatics.

The extent of China comprehends the *tenth* part of the habitable globe ; and its population includes the *third* part of the whole human race, or about 360,000,000. Its breadth is about 3,460 miles, and its length 2,000 ; its surface may therefore be fairly computed at 7,000,000 of square miles, an extent of empire which places it next in rank to that of Russia. The Chinese empire is divided into China Proper and its dependencies. The colonial possessions are superior in extent to China itself, but far inferior in population and wealth. The wandering and barbarous hordes who inhabit them, often display a refractory and disobedient spirit towards the Celestial Empire, and sometimes throw off the yoke of the "flowery natives" entirely. In such case the Chinese diplomatic body does not declare war, but issues very eloquent and fulminating edicts ; considering, like our Colonial Office, paper and ink, and some well-turned sentences, cheaper and better than powder and shot. If these classical productions, on which the mandarins and ministers pride themselves exceedingly, do not answer, an army is appointed to march, with their proper accoutrements of bows and arrows and lanthorns ; a real or imaginary battle is got up for the occasion, the leaders of the rebels are bribed, some heads of prisoners are forwarded to Peking, which the emperor himself cuts piece-meal, and the insult to the majesty of the celestial kingdom is repaired. The Mongol princes form marriage alliances with the imperial family, and the Lamas of Thibet advocate the Chinese interests among their countrymen, because the imperial family favours their religion, and pays the same veneration to the Grand Lama, as Buonaparte did to the Pope, ordering him occasionally to shew his august presence at Peking. The natural boundaries of China are well defined by mountains, rivers, and deserts, and the Chinese added to the fastnesses and ramparts of nature by erecting their great wall. The kingdom is naturally divided into two nearly equal parts by the great river the Yang-tze-keang, the length of which is computed at two thousand two hundred and twenty miles. The Chinese have nothing to fear from abroad : neither the fleets of England nor the armies of Russia can conquer them, and their empire will continue to exist till it is probably at last destroyed by internal convulsion or decay.

The geography of China has been so accurately described that it amounts altogether to about 3,000 volumes. Some are circumstantial and dry, others indulge in speculations and theories ; but the orthodox tenet is that the earth is a square ; a gorgeous picture of China fills up the centre, while Africa, Russia, and England are stuck in the north-west corner, as little bits of islands, separated by narrow straits.* A Chinese admiral lately favoured the world with a directory for the navigation of the coast, and he gave charts for the whole ; but being accidentally unacquainted with degrees of longitude and latitude, he placed the islands and leading places at least 300 miles out of their proper position. As the Emperor's geographical and philosophical knowledge however is not more extensive than that of his servant, the admiral still retains his rank and fame.

* The Chinese not only reckon Corea and the Loo-Choo islands among their *dependencies* ; but include likewise Great Britain and Holland and other kingdoms ; so that with them a small part only of the globe can be considered free.

The climate is of the general Asiatic character. Neither the monsoons of the tropics, nor the dreadful tornadoes called typhoons, extend far beyond Canton. The winds blow generally along the coast. North-easterly and north-westerly prevail; in the interior they are regulated by chains of mountains and other causes. The climate is salubrious, without the rigour of northern, or the enervating softness and influence of the southern, regions. We have said that the population of this extensive empire amounts to above 360,000,000 of inhabitants, which gives about 280 to the square mile; while England and Holland, the most populous countries in Europe, have 225 and 275 each. The Chinese marry early; celibacy is unknown, and few families are childless. It must also be kept in mind that little ground is wasted, as in Europe, in parks, pleasure-grounds, meadows, or even gardens; every inch is cultivated, and even the desert is made to blossom. There are no flocks of sheep, no herds of oxen, no horses, which consume, as in Europe, the food of man; only as much cattle as the most urgent necessity demands, is kept. The Chinese, like the Italians, turn every vegetable substance into food: they would thrive upon a diet upon which an European would starve. Since the Tatar conquest, they have enjoyed a profound peace; there has been no extraordinary instance of a plague or great mortality among them: and thus, in spite of their common and flagitious crime of *infanticide*, they have gone on increasing till they literally swarm over the land. Nothing is more wonderful than the identity that may be traced among them, in person, habits, dress, and knowledge; they seem, as it were, one person multiplied; no diversity in the colour of their hair, no variety of hue, no prominent features, no local changes, no family peculiarities. The men have all *one* long perpendicular tail, the women *one* diminutive amorphous foot. What is beautiful in Shang-tun is the same in Kwang-se, and a conservative dwelling in Fo-kein would never be shocked by democratical principles when conversing with his countrymen of Kwei-choo. They consider themselves and their institutions the *ne-plus-ultra* of human wisdom; and small angular eyes, flat noses, and fat bodies, as the perfection of human beauty. Thus have they remained for above 2,000 years immovable and contented, and passed the whole interval from the battle of Pharsalia to that of Waterloo, in shooting with bows and arrows, eating with chopsticks, and dressing in petticoats of yellow silk.

With regard to their history, our author says, that previous to Yaou (2337 B. C.) it may be considered as fabulous; from thence to Confucius (550 B. C.) as uncertain; from Confucius to the Sung dynasty, (A. D. 960), it may be deemed as correct as that of Greece; and since that period, it is fully authenticated. The greatest genius who ever sate on the throne, which his valour gained, appears to be Kublai Khan of the Sung family, and known in Europe by his "Pleasure Domes of Ice" in Mr. Coleridge's verses, and by his patronage of Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian traveller. Kublai was proclaimed Emperor in 1279. He ruled over an immense territory, from the Siberian fields of snow to the sunny islands of the Archipelago; and he died, like modern conquerors, in the midst of his unfinished schemes of ever-growing ambition. The present Emperor's name is Taou kwang, or Reason's glory. He ascended the throne in 1821. He is now about fifty-six years of age; tall and thin, and of a dark complexion. Of his private life little is known. He does

not personally engage in business ; but the young Empress, who a short time ago was raised to the throne, is a very *spirited young woman*, and instead of favourites and prime ministers, has taken the reins of government into her own hands. On the decease of the Emperor, a regency is expected. Occasionally this great ruler, the lord of ten thousand years, condescends to give an account of his conduct to his people ; but his paternal proclamation is chosen from the best models of his predecessors, just as one might make a poem out of the *Gradus ad Parnassum*, or as Lord John Russell might modernise and modify a despatch of Lord Burleigh's or Lord Bolingbroke's. The greatest points attended to are, that it should be exceedingly *classical* in expression, and written in a very elegant hand. It is then put into the *Pekin Gazette* and distributed over the Empire. The late Emperor issued one just before his death. Having caught cold out hunting, he informs his subjects, "having whipped my horse across the mountains of Kwan-jin, I felt the phlegm rise to suffocation, and apprehended I should not recover." He then orders that all the great officers should cut off their tails, and the ladies of the harem and the Empress shave their heads, and that all public documents should be written for a twelvemonth in blue ink. There are four prime ministers, with two assistants ; most of them have grown grey in the service of their country, and experienced many reverses, having served in various capacities, from a scullion in the imperial kitchen to a viceroy of a province. But their ministry is not confined alone to the economy of the kitchen or the state—they are also lords spiritual ; and when the Emperor goes to the temple, they attend him in their sacerdotal capacity. They possess considerable patronage, but the tenure of their office is very uncertain. Sung-ta-jin, the friend of Lord Macartney, rose to the highest stations of the Empire ; but being accused of having attributed the drought then prevailing to the monarch's wish to visit Slung-Ming, "To utter such language," said the Emperor, "before the thing spoken of takes place, and thereby to agitate the minds of all, is indeed a great breach in the duties of a prime minister : " he was therefore degraded and sent into Mongolia. One of the councillors declared that Sung was the delight of the court and country : his Majesty, in a rescript, tells this minister, that he talks nonsense and scandal, and orders him to be punished for his presumption. The star now in its zenith, the Melbourne of the Cabinet, is Heen-gaw, who has risen into favour, after being degraded for advising the Emperor to shave neither head nor beard for the space of a hundred days after the death of the Empress. He seems a bold, intriguing person : he once broke into the imperial harem, and delivered his daughter from it ; at another time, abruptly forced his way into the presence of the Emperor, to talk about some mourning suits ; he is now *father-in-law to the Monarch*, and the most powerful man in the empire. "The great endeavour (says our author) is for a prime minister to have a staunch friend amongst the females of the harem ; most of the prime ministers have either a daughter or niece in the Interior Palace ; thus, though they may fall, they may also rise again."

The vices which incapacitate all mandarins from holding office, are avarice, cruelty, *remissness*, *idleness*, disrespectfulness, incurable disease, levity, and incapacity ; they suffer either by fine or bastinado. The moral and political code of instruction to the people comes directly

from the Monarch. Kang-he sent a man about with a *rattle* to call the people together, to receive the words of wisdom and instruction from him; a few of his royal aphorisms are as follow; for, like our James the First, he aspired to instruct as well as govern, and mixed the schoolmaster with the King.

1. Respect kindred, in order to display the excellence of harmony.

2. Magnify academical learning, in order to direct the scholar's progress.

3. Put down heresies, in order to raise the true doctrines.

4. Illustrate the principles of a yielding and polite behaviour, in order to improve manners.

5. Warn people against harbouring Dissenters, lest they be involved in their dereliction.

6. Urge the payment of taxes, that you may avoid demanding them with impurity.

7. Extirpate theft and robbery, by promoting the united efforts of the civil constables, &c.

The constitution of the Chinese empire is patriarchal. The fundamental principle of the administration is to preserve the peace of the empire at all events. Its constitution is less the work of political wisdom than the production of time and circumstances. Revolutions have occurred: the institutions of the country have been subverted, strangers have sat upon the throne, and ruled with an iron hand: but the empire has always returned to its former state, and the nation has become what it was before the change.

"The fundamental principle here, as in other despotic states, is to sacrifice individual happiness to the welfare of the whole, and to dispose of this according to the pleasure of the autocrat. In China, these proceedings are subject to invariable rule. Long experience has taught the governors to follow the same line of conduct, certain of success; whilst the people have been accustomed to submit without murmuring. China is the beau-ideal of despotism, under the endearing name of a paternal government. The great spring by which the institution is to be kept in motion is filial piety, changed towards inferiors into affectionate kindness, and towards superiors to veneration and obedience. To strengthen the hands of government, a strong line of demarcation has been drawn between its officers and the people: from the highest minister to the meanest soldier, all are by their situation interested in upholding the throne and defending the Prince. Being entirely dependent on the Emperor, having all to hope for and to fear from him, and nothing to expect from the nation, the attachment of those employed by the government to the existing order of things is lasting. As they are, moreover, the richest and most intelligent order, and the sovereign lords of the country, they naturally present a very formidable front to every aggressor. Scholars can look only to the court for honours and emoluments: the nation does not remunerate their studies nor labours. There are no Longmans nor Murrays in Pekin;

there are no rich landholders or merchants who could prove a check upon these united powers. Any man who has amassed considerable property, and wishes to enjoy it with security, buys a nominal rank, and thus virtually enlists himself on the side of government. Meanwhile, the higher orders and great officers of the state are under a perpetual state of surveillance; a sword is for ever suspended over their heads, each man is endeavouring to rise upon the ruin of his rival. Bribery, lies, misrepresentations, mutual accusations, and every species of craft and cunning, are the order of the day among the mandarins; but they are thus kept in check, and the Emperor gains a perfect knowledge of each man's character and proceedings. There are six boards, called Lich Poo, at Pekin, to which all matters of importance are referred; but they do not appear very successful in their transactions. The great task of the board of public works is to keep the Yellow River from inundation, which they never have been able to do; while the board of foreign affairs confines its attention to keeping the Mongols in proper order, and to preserve the frontiers against inroads; but they are not more fortunate. Yet, founded on dispute and ignorance, and supported by craft and cunning, without a virtue to exalt, without patriotism to secure, without religion to ennoble and purify, this immense empire not only preserves itself in outward security and inward tranquillity, but flourishes and extends. It was never before so large as it is now."

China seems indeed to be at the zenith of its glory ; for neither to the east or west, the north or south, can any increase of territory be made. It has most to apprehend from the wild and lawless nomades of the north ; yet the threatening position which Russia has taken in the north, and England in the south, will doubtless check the depredatory habits of these tribes ; and, though unintentionally, these two powers are the strongest bulwarks of the Chinese empire. The Chinese possess great advantage over other ancient nations in not considering labour degrading, of whatever description it might be, and in *avoiding the division into castes*. Every one is at liberty to choose for himself the occupation best suited to his constitution and habits, and no one is degraded because he belongs to a certain class of society. Generally, the Chinese may be considered as an agricultural people, whose density of population exceeds the means of their subsistence : hence many individuals are without provision. Industry becomes a necessary and constant habit, whilst the least intermission of it leads to misery. Thus ground down to the earth by the most urgent bodily wants, every thought is absorbed, and there is no time nor inclination for mental or spiritual improvement. Hence the vast number of beggars, vagabonds, and the thousands who are constantly perishing for want of sustenance. The food, clothing, dwelling, and whole mode of life amply bespeak the stern necessity by which they are controlled. Those classes who are above want are too deeply dyed with the national spirit not to show themselves as Chinese by their grovelling desires. Sensual inclinations operate instead of want ; their habits degenerate into sloth, because they consider it beneath their dignity to engage in labour, and the *length of their nails* is used to indicate their exception from menial occupation.

“ Another great and powerful agent (says our author) in moulding the Chinese character is Religion. Without taking a partial view of this subject, it must be confessed that the Confucian doctrines neither engage the affections, nor purify the heart. *Taouism*, a mere theoretical and mystical system, is ill suited to a people who are obliged to study practical usefulness in everything. The Chinese have too much common sense to believe the monstrous fables of Buddhism and embrace its idolatries to its full extent. Still the outward ceremonies are faithfully observed, while the great mass of the people shew perfect indifference about the tenets, or turn every thing religious into ridicule.* Whoever wishes duly to observe the aberrations of the human mind, *the uncontrolled sway of the passions, and the total absence of conscientious scruples, has only to live among the Chinese*. They consider that alone to be a crime which is punishable by law. Moral obligations do not exist ; the most sordid self-interest directs all their ac-

tions ; and public opinion, which exercises a most powerful sway among Christian nations, is a thing entirely unknown in China. There is no fear of God in their hearts, and therefore no adequate restraint upon their innate vices. *Money* with the Chinese is the very idol which all, without distinction, worship. Their thoughts, conversation, and constant pursuits centre in acquiring the ‘mammon of unrighteousness.’ It is the national spirit, the public sentiment, and the chief good of high and low. Political questions agitate them no more than religious ones. Patient, nay slavish, in their pursuit of this phantom of happiness, they are loyal and quiet citizens as long as Government does not mar their plans. They will endure the greatest indignities, and submit to the loss of their whole property, if they are afterwards only allowed to amass a new fortune. Not satisfied with hankering after money during this life, they have established a rate of exchange beyond the grave, and by burning paper laid over with very thin tin plates,

* “ They have invented a praying machine, into which the prayers to be recited are thrown, written on a slip of paper : as these structures are in the shape of windmills, the wind, of course, puts them in motion, and every rustling of the paper is a prayer ; so that the number of ejaculations may be multiplied to millions, without any exertion on the part of the devotee.”—i. 220.

they confidently hope that the asker will take the value of dollars in the next world. Wealth, long life, and male children are with those people the summits of human happiness; for in the possession of these objects, they hope to find perfect contentment. The Government, also, has imprinted its stamp upon the Chinese character. In every despotic country the minds of the people become cringing and adulatory, and being borne down by main force, they are obliged, while defending themselves from oppression, to have recourse to deceit, and sundry disingenuous practices. Whether they are to remain peaceful, is no longer a question. They worship the rod that strikes them: the very nerve of noble enterprise is cut by their masters. They are a tame,

a pusillanimous nation, filled with trembling and cunning, and formidable to their rulers only by dint of their numbers. The constitution of the Government, so convenient to those who rule, and so irksome to those who obey, prompts parents to practise tyranny in their domestic circles. Thus despotism is the order of the day. Lest, however, the nation should become altogether indifferent about the constitutions of the country, the government has wisely assigned to the people a share in the administration, by raising talent without respect to nobility. This gives a strong impulse to the acquisition of knowledge: all strive for it; and the number of readers in China is far greater than in any other country in Asia, Japan excepted."

The Chinese live under one of the finest climates of the world; exposed neither to the extremes of heat nor cold. In the fertile districts from two to four crops are annually gained from the soil; and it requires the utmost exertion to save the lands from exhaustion. In the numerous sterile tracts, only the most intense labour can procure a subsistence: everything stimulates industry. The inhabitants are hardy, and inured to great fatigue. They are less subject to diseases than Europeans; bear them with greater fortitude, and recover sooner from their attacks. How much the *Confucian* system influences the people, our author has more than once remarked. They are a nation moulded in a certain form, who move in one path, and tread in no other. Faithful to their ancient customs, they abhor all change, even when it is for the better, and would bastinado or decapitate every patriot whose soul so burned within him as to propose a Reform Bill. Their etiquette is proverbial; and their affected politeness is subject to the strictest rules. Individuals of the higher classes are naturally more under this influence, presenting, on occasions of ceremony, living automatons. But let us now descend from these remoter speculations to some observations on lesser points of national habits and customs. As regards dress, the glory of a Chinaman is his Tail; the longer the tail, the more glory is attached to it: young persons tie it with red string, old ones with black: the Tatars introduced it into China, in honour of their horses' tails, and the Chinese did not receive it till after a bloody struggle, in which they were vanquished. To have a tail cut off, is the greatest dishonour a subject of the Celestial Empire can undergo. Every nation has its own idea of beauty. In England, large women with fair skins and red cheeks carry the day; in Paris, having beauty nowhere else, the grisettes are very proud of their feet and ankles; Germany doats on round faces and thick legs; while Spain can truly say, that, with a better complexion, the witchery of its black-eyed daughters would be all-powerful. In China, long ears (for there is no disputing about taste) and fat bodies, and feet three inches long, with the toes laid back and the upper surface convex, are what every man looks for in his bride. To allow her feet to grow, stamps a woman as a loose character in the eyes of all respectable persons. We are sorry to have it to observe (but our love of truth obliges us to declare) that the ladies wear no shifts; but, in lieu of them, are never seen without a fan. They paint their eyebrows, cheeks, and lips. Cleanliness is a virtue seldom met with in China.

“ The under garments (here we shelter ourselves under our author's own words) are not changed during the winter, and nobody is ashamed of vermin or cutaneous diseases.” Each priest might be addressed as “ *Frater Reverende de Pediculis*.” The great staff of life is rice, to which may be added millet and the sweet potato. They do not understand how to bake bread. Wheaten flour is principally used for vermicelli. Beans and peas are favourite dishes. Their chief fruits are oranges, mangos, loquats (medlars), and lungyen. Their favourite meat is pork. Very little beef is consumed ; but dogs, cats, and horseflesh are not refused : when a friend of our author's was once asked out to dinner, the first dish on table was—*an ass's head*!! The tiger's flesh is much esteemed among military officers ; its gall and bone being mixed with their food, in order to inspire their souls with irresistible courage and tiger strength. There are gourmands in Pekin as well as in Paris and London : and Choo-fø or Tsing-ping would prefer a bird's nest, or a bicho de mer (a sea slug), to all the turtle soup and venison of my Lord Mayor's dinners. The best kind of birds' nests is very dear ; and a gourmand can with the greatest ease devour at one breakfast the value of as much as might support at least four people throughout the year. Shark's fins, fish maws, cows' sinews, and the antlers of deer, are in great requisition for their gelatinous qualities. Buffalo hides are also boiled down for their jelly. The favourite beverage, of course, is tea ; this is drunk out of vessels which are seldom washed, lest the flavour should be diminished. No wine is extracted from the grape ; but rum is distilled from the sugar cane. Beer, cyder, &c. are quite unknown. Their great entertainments last several hours, whilst tea and liquors are served up in the intervals of the repast. If the party is *classical* and consists of learned men, they amuse themselves with riddles, poems, and satires. They are a cheerful people, and at their meals all is joviality and amusement. They are extremely sumptuous in their parties, and the ceremony of inviting the guest—first by cards, then by importunate messages, and afterwards, when he is come, to sit down to table, is absurd and extravagant to a degree. When all are collected, and the host desires them to be seated, a regular scuffle ensues who shall be first at the *lowest* seat : an affectation of humility carried to a length truly preposterous. Very distinguished persons have music during the entertainment, and the time is generally spent in witnessing the tricks of jugglers and the performances of comedians. Their houses are for the most part built of brick, which are made in great perfection, and are joined so as to form triangles, squares, circles, and figures of flowers, which give to the exterior a very finished appearance. At the entrance of a rich man's house, one observes various flower-pots, and artificial rocks, mountains, and gardens. The principal hall is the most ornamental part of the house. The walls are adorned with inscriptions drawn upon a lacquered plank with golden letters. Most houses are only one story high ; if two, the uppermost is inhabited by the women. The windows are small, and admit but little light, glass being scarce, and paper and shells being substituted. Terraces, as in other eastern countries, are often built on the roofs, where they ascend to enjoy the cool of the evening. The law does not permit a person to deviate from established rules in the architecture of his house. If he ventured to build an elegant or commodious habitation from his own design, his property would be confiscated and his house pulled down, under the plea of an useless waste of money. The interiors of their rooms possess very little furniture beyond what is just necessary.

The upper classes, and especially the inhabitants of the maritime pro-

vinces, are dreadfully addicted to opium-smoking. The fumes of this pernicious drug are drawn through a peculiarly-constructed pipe, whilst the wretched victim lies down. He very soon falls asleep, and on awaking, takes a cup of tea, and then again repeats the process. When it has become a habit, it cannot be left off, without the wretched being falling into a premature grave: it, of course, soon destroys the strength of the body and the faculties of the mind. All his powers are consumed in procuring means to attain this delicious poison; and thus he frequently becomes a gambler, thief, and robber. The government has *apparently* endeavoured to check this vice, by the prohibition of the importation of opium, and it has severely punished a few habitual smokers; but it has in fact increased the consumption, for the mandarins are greedy after the fees of smuggling, and even the inmates of the palace do not abstain from the use of it. Nothing but a resolution on the part of the East India Company and of foreign merchants not to supply the drug, will effectually counteract its fatal influence.

With regard to marriages and their treatment of the tender sex confided to their care, the Chinese vary but little from the other Asiatic nations:—

“The birth of a daughter is an object of sorrow; and many female children are destroyed—drowned in warm water, and at the moment of birth consigned to the grave. The government connives at this monstrous and most unnatural crime, because it acknowledges the sovereign authority of the parent over the life of its offspring, and considers female infanticide as the most effectual check upon the too rapid increase of population. The murder of female infants is prevalent throughout the empire, and perpetrated with shameless atrocity.”

“The parents, instead of giving a dowry with their daughter, receive a price, varying from six dollars to five thousand, according to the beauty or rank of the lady. When she leaves the paternal roof, the bride is seated in a sedan, in which she is locked up, accompanied with musicians and people bearing flags. The key of the

sedan is carried by the bride's mother, who, on arriving at the bridegroom's, presents him with it. The bride is then released, and if not approved (for that is the first time she is seen by her future spouse), she may be sent back; but if her appearance is agreeable, she is introduced with many bows and ceremonious gallantries, and ducks and nods, into the great hall. They then burn incense and bow before the idol, and the whole is concluded with a repast. Forced marriages often produce tragical results: sometimes the female has recourse to poison; sometimes she is contented with the gentler but not less decisive means of liberty, by shaving her head. The grandees and rich men keep regular harems. Beautiful and accomplished females, for which the country about Nang-choo and Soo-choo is as celebrated as Circassia, are extensively bought and sold.”

The duties of married ladies appear to be better understood in the east than in our western countries. The ladies of Peking and Nanking attend no public concerts, operas, horticultural fetes, nor philosophical lectures. “The duty of a wife,” says a Chinese lady, “consists in preparing food and clothing, and superintending domestic concerns: she has no business out of doors.”

“The reverence paid to old age, (our author says,) and the injunctions to practise filial piety, has greatly contributed to raise the tone of Chinese society. It is the clear limpid under-current which preserves the expansive sheet of water from corruption. The sovereign himself has occasionally invited the old to a repast, and the princesses have gloried in providing them with clothes and food. No crime is more abhorred than the violation of the laws of filial piety, and no virtue more conscientiously revered. Widows without support are allowed to retain their only son, even if urgent neces-

sity might call him to serve the state. Children who have separated from their parents, and do not sacrifice to their tombs, are detested as outlaws, who disregard the first dictate of nature. If these things had not existed, we might safely affirm, that the whole Confucian system would have fallen to ruins within a very short time, and that the Chinese could never have become so numerous a nation. These duties are the pillars of the state, and the sources of whatever is excellent in the Chinese character.”

Into the long and curious inquiry concerning the language of China, which our author, like others, describes as a stupendous monument of human ingenuity, it will be impossible for us to enter. It is at once poor and rich, simple and complicated, according to the manner in which we view it. As a medium of communication, it is not only defective, but inadequate to express a number of ideas distinctly ; but when transferred to paper, it presents a greater variety than any other language upon earth : it speaks to the eye and not to the ear.

“ The number of characters is given by different writers as varying from 10,000 to 80,000 : the fact, however, is, that there never has been a man who was acquainted with them all ; nor does there exist a Dictionary, either native or foreign, in which they are all contained. Probably there are 24,235. The first part of Morison's Dictionary contains more ; still there is a multitude of common characters not to be found in it. Whilst there is a great number which nowhere occur except in the Dictionary, there is a much larger one of common symbols which are written in various modes. It is true that in the common business of

life, 2,000 may serve all purposes : but for the acquisition of general literary knowledge, at least 12,000 will be required. A man ambitious of authorship must have an immense store at his command, or he will never be able to write in a style at once copious and expressive. When a whole life has been spent in the study of the characters, and the industrious reader takes up a new book, he is again puzzled by a new symbol. Many have accelerated their death by pushing their researches to an extreme, and died with regret that they could not arrive at perfect knowledge.”

Literary pursuits are considered the most dignified employments. The successful scholar is sure of honours and emoluments, and an able writer seldom fails of attracting applause. When such rewards are attainable, many will be found to devote themselves to literature. We may boast of the number of our authors, of all ranks and orders, from the peer to the peasant, from the poet to the Penny-Cyclopedist ; but what are they to the multitudes whose well-cut reeds and Indian ink are in constant operation in the Celestial Empire ? Amongst the 360,000,000 of Chinamen, there are at least 2,000,000 of literati ! They, however, excel (as our own also do,) rather in new-fashioning, interpreting, recording, or adopting the thoughts of others, than in inventions of their own. Writing, though not prohibited, is more difficult than compiling from ancient authors : and as the former may awkwardly implicate a man, he prefers the latter as less dangerous. Another cause is the general belief that whatever may be known has already been discovered, and that additional knowledge is either dangerous or erroneous. Thus the greatest wisdom consists in continuing in the beaten track, and copying what well-approved writers have already communicated. The library collected by Keen-Lung, which contains all the most important works extant at the time, consists of 168,000 volumes, the greater part of which treat of politics, as understood by the Chinese, and of the history of the country. Some works are in the concise form of 3,000 volumes : an Encyclopedia, in 450 volumes, is an abridgment of a former one in 6,000 ! There is a work on the manufacture of salt in 20 volumes, and one in 15 containing a description of a *small barren island* ! Kwan-tze, or Kwhan-Chang, was a great writer on military and political subjects ; and though inferior to Malthus and Ricardo in the refined ingenuity of his philosophical speculations, his reviewers will acknowledge the practical good sense of his aphorisms, and the soundness of his conclusions.

“ The art of providing for the people consists in paying due regard to the four seasons, and keeping the granaries well stored. If the empire is rich, those from afar will flock to it, it will become populous, and the natives will remain at home.

When the granaries are full, *the people will have time to study propriety*. Having sufficient to clothe themselves, they will be sensible of honor and dishonor. When decorum, justice, purity, and a sense of shame are general, the commands

of the prince will be executed. In order to make the people conform to their proper station, they ought to be taught to distinguish the ranks of demons and

spirits, and to reverence mountains and rivers, to pay homage to the temple of the Manes, and to respect the laws of our ancestors."

If Kwan-chung were Secretary for Home Affairs, we should soon have tranquillity and good order restored.

"The secret (he says) of always keeping the country in good order is to have *ready money at hand*, for which at all times soldiers must be raised to put all malcontents down. An empty treasury is the greatest evil that can befall a prince. A prince is to the country what the heart

is to the body, and his ministers like the nine orifices—mouth, ears, nose, &c. If a prince gives himself up to licentiousness, the eye does not see, the ear does not hear: thus everything depends on the prince."

There is also a celebrated female author, Pan-hway-pan, the paragon of her sex: her philosophy consists of simple advice to ladies.

"Since (she says) they stand in the *lowest* rank of the human species, they ought to be exceedingly humble, submissive slaves to their parents, implicitly obedient to their husbands, without a will or wish of their own, entirely their

tools; and always conscious of being disposable property. A woman ought to live in peace with all, please all, obey all, on account of her abject state in society, and thus fulfil the great object for which she was created."

So writes the Hannah More of the Eastern world in her *Advice to the Great*; and her work is the classic which the little micropeds of the Whang-ho and the Yellow Sea are taught to put into practice.

Of the state of Science we cannot speak so favourably: the astronomical board, called Kin-teen-keen, was under the direction of some Jesuit missionaries, who, however, when they wanted to reform the Calendar, were clapt into prison through the cabals of those interested to preserve errors; but Kang-he the young Emperor released them, and was at length prevailed on, though much against the clamour of the multitude, to create Vanbeist President of the Board. In making up a new Calendar he was obliged to cut off a whole intercalary month, very much to the horror of the mandarins. "Take heed what you do, they said; you are going to render us contemptible among neighbouring nations, who respect the Chinese Calendar, by letting them know that we have been grossly mistaken. *Qualify this matter*, and find out *some expedient to save our reputation*."

Though most of our readers twice a day put a tea-cup to their mouths, very few of them, saving a certain number of old ladies at Richmond, and dealers in old china, know anything relating to the famous manufactory of porcelain. How few know that in the district of Faou-choo-foo exists the celebrated city of King-te-chin, in which all that beautiful ware, so celebrated over Europe, is manufactured. Five hundred ovens are constantly burning, and emit during the night a light which makes the surrounding region look like a lake of fire. The materials of which porcelain is made are of two kinds of stone, the Pe-tun-ze and the Kaou-lin; one white, the other of a greenish cast. They are pulverised, refined, made into a paste, kneaded, rolled, and wrought into a solid substance. The greatest art consists in the baking the porcelain vessels, for, if the oven is not well tempered, they will be either vitrified or unfit for service. Many different oils and mineral varnishes are used in the process. The wood consumed in the manufacture is brought from a distance of more than 300 miles.*

* The Paou-gan-ze, or Porcelain Tower at Nanking, is nine stories high, and about 200 feet in height. It was commenced in 1413, is built of glazed earthenware, and still looks beautiful. See description in vol. i. pp. 77-9.

The great Wall of China has always attracted the notice of foreigners, and was, as we recollect, a great object of Dr. Johnson's admiration ; the learned doctor talking of his wish to see this, as his friend Goldsmith did of visiting the written mountains of Arabia. If, however, any human structure deserves notice for being *long*, it is certainly this wall. It reaches the extent of 1240 miles, running from the gulf of Pe-che-le along the northern confines of three large provinces. The Chinese had from time immemorial been great builders of walls,—a people fond of circumvallation. At length the gigantic genius of Ta-che-hwangte conceived the plan of shutting out the whole nation of Tatars and Mongolians, and keeping them on the *shady* side of this mighty boundary. This took place between 215 and 220 before our era. His successors finished what he commenced ; but as the present generation, slumbering in security, fear no enemy, it is left to decay, and will very soon fall into ruins. The best part of it is built with brick, cemented with excellent mortar, and resting on a basis of square stones six or seven feet high ; the whole rising from 18 to 20 geometrical feet, whilst the towers measure above 40 feet, and have a basis of 12 or 13 feet. It has numerous gates, towers, and battlements, but it also has more numerous breaches, made by the unruly inhabitants of the northern deserts. In some places it is only a mud wall ; that of Shan-se is only 15 feet high, and has so many breaches that it is almost lost to the eye of the traveller.

There are gold mines in China, but no European can point out the place where they are to be found. It is also more than probable that there are silver mines, though the Jesuits could not discover them. Iron and lead are also found, but not in sufficiently large quantities for the national demand. Copper is imported from Japan. Mercury is common. There are coal-mines in different districts. The beautiful lapis lazuli is met with in the western provinces. Arsenic, cobalt, and orpiment are among the mineral productions. Yun-nan furnishes the crystal, ruby, topaz, amethyst, and sapphire. There seem to be no diamond mines, nor is that precious stone much valued. In some provinces are marble, porphyry, and jasper. There are stones resembling basalt, which, when struck, emit a sound, and have therefore been used since the most ancient times in music. They are very rare, and highly valued by the Chinese. Alum is found in immense quantities, as is also rock salt. The fruits of China have received undue praise ; with the exception of the orange, they are inferior to those of Europe : there are no orchards, and pears and apples are but indifferent. The Tse-tse is the most luscious fruit of which China can boast. The mulberry grows in high perfection, and in the northern provinces the vine thrives. The grapes are excellent, but the Chinese never attempt to make wine ; as raisins, they form an article for exportation. In Chinese landscapes, and on our dinner plates, we often see what are meant for beautiful flower-gardens, but in nature they are seldom to be found : what is useful and nutritious excites the attention of the Chinese ; but mere objects of pleasure are but little regarded. They confine *taste* to but one of the senses : a few flower-pots with dwarf willows or little stunted oaks, or gaudy chrysanthemums, constitute the whole floral treasure of a rich man's house. Sir William Chambers talked largely of their gardens, which existed only in his own imagination ; and which formed a fine vehicle of ingenious satire for the sour whiggism of Mason's declining days. They have a beautiful and fragrant lily called the Leen-hwa ; but as the root is good to eat, they put it into gruel. Rice and the sweet potato, as before observed, are the chief food of the poor.

Of the tea plants it would be in vain to speak, unless, like the Chinese botanists, we had an unlimited number of volumes to command, in which the two hundred different species might be described.

“It is called ‘Cha’* by the natives: it grows on the most sterile ground, on the sunny ridges of hills, principally between 25° and 30° of latitude, in the provinces of Fo-kein, Chě-keang, and Keang-soo. The quality of the leaves depends much on the soil; the tender leaf plucked in spring has a superior flavour to the old leaves. The shrub is carefully pruned; the leaves gathered when it is about three years old; but shrubs beyond seven or eight years old are good for nothing. There are *three* gatherings of the leaves, the first early in spring, the second at the end, the third at the commencement of summer; from the first, the imperial tea is made. New tea is seldom used, on account of its narcotic qualities; it gains in flavour and value by transportation. To render it more fragrant, the Chinese mix occasionally the blossoms of other fragrant flowers as well as its own. To the Tatars the Chinese sell the coarsest leaves, which are beaten into cakes, and go under the name of Kaul-cha, or *brick tea*; the trade in this latter commodity extends all over Central Asia. The tea sent to Birmah is formed of the quintessence made into lozenges, pulverised, and thrown into hot water. The poorer people either use the larger leaves or substitute other herbs. The extent of the soil that produces the best bohea tea is not more than forty le, or about twelve miles in circumference. The Dutch have introduced the plant into Java, where it thrives luxuriantly; it succeeds also in Brazil. The Bengal government have planted the shrub on the Himalayan range, since it was discovered to grow wild on the western parts of Assam. Tea grows luxuriantly in Japan, but, not being exported, it is not known among foreigners.

The teas growing in Cochin-China differ materially from the Chinese. Of the different varieties of tea in China, we appear to be acquainted with but few kinds in England; the qualities of the plant are less owing to the soil than to the time of plucking, the preparation, and assortment. It is stated, not without probability, that the Chinese use Prussian blue in order to increase the colour and render the article saleable; much depends on taste. Some teas, which among the Chinese fetch a high price and are much valued, are found by foreigners utterly tasteless; whilst other kinds, rejected by the natives, are most sought for by strangers. The adulterations are manifold: the Chinese being extremely cunning and ingenious in making them.

“Before reaching the port of Canton, the black tea has to make a circuitous route of at least 730 miles, and the green tea 1000 miles: the mere transport duties amount to 150,000*l*. The government strictly forbids the exportation of teas by sea, excepting those destined for Formosa. It is not unusual for one per cent. to be spoiled during the voyage to England, either from wet or other goods being stowed close to them and destroying the flavour. The use of tea among the Chinese is very ancient. In 1600 Teixeira, a Spaniard, saw dried tea leaves at Malacca: a proof that tea had been introduced into southern Asia by the Chinese long before the arrival of the Europeans in those seas. Straskaw, the Russian ambassador at the court of the Mongol (Khan) Show Attgu, partook of tea, and at his departure was offered a parcel for the Czar, *which he refused, not knowing of what use it would be in Russia.*”

The first authentic notice of tea in England is an act of Parliament in 1660, by which a duty of eightpence a gallon was laid on all tea made and sold in coffee-houses. In 1666 Lords Arlington and Ossory brought a quantity of tea from Holland: its price in England was then sixty shillings a pound! In 1668 the Court of Directors ordered their factory at Bantam in Java to send home a hundred pounds weight of the best tea they could get, and the first invoice received amounted to *two canisters of 143lbs*. Such was the commencement of the trade which, by judicious

* ‘Cha’ is pronounced T’a by the Japan people, from which our word tea has been derived; formerly Tea was pronounced Ta. *v.* Pope’s Rape of the Lock.

“And thou, great Anna, whom three realms obey,
Do’st sometimes counsel take—and sometimes *Tea*.”

management and public patronage, has risen to 30,000,000lbs. annually, and is still increasing. Since the commencement of the *present* century, there has been paid into the British Exchequer, as duty, without any cost or trouble in collecting, the enormous sum of 104,856,858*l.* sterling. So much do national tastes vary, that the estimated consumption of tea in France amounts annually only to the trifling quantity of 230,000lbs. Russia is a great consumer, but she receives her teas over-land by way of Maimatchin and Kiatcha ;* and it is acknowledged by all our travellers at Petersburg, that the delicacy of the perfume is less injured by land-carriage than by our method of transportation.

There are several other subjects of great interest discussed in these volumes, throwing a light on the national character and attainments ; and the arts and sciences cultivated by the Chinese are noticed with fulness and accuracy. The account of the state of medical knowledge is highly entertaining ; but for this, and on the very curious and important subject of the introduction of a pure religion amongst this benighted people, we must refer to the able view of the subject given in our author's pages.

“ The Chinese are all idolaters ; and the religion of the state is a pantheism, which has no influence on the minds of the people. A man who would shew himself sincere, would be regarded as an idiot ; they consider it sufficient to respect the government, pay the taxes, and honour their parents, and profess religion only so far as it is subservient to these points : of course the most perfect toleration exists, and every man and sect chooses its own idol. The Taouists are the recluse and contemplative, resembling the Essenes and Pythagoreans of old. The religious code of Budha is, however, the

prevailing one ; yet, with all its influence, it is despised ; its temples are used as theatres, and its priests looked on as impostors. The number of native Christians was never greater than now : their peace has not been disturbed during the whole reign of the present Emperor till lately. A furious edict has lately been issued, commanding all native Christians, on pain of death, to renounce their faith, and allowing them six months for repentance. No measures, however, for putting the edict into execution, have yet been taken.

And now we will not close our extracts from these important and interesting volumes, without expressing our cordial assent to the wishes there expressed for spreading, with increased energy, the bright doctrines of Christian truth over this benighted empire.

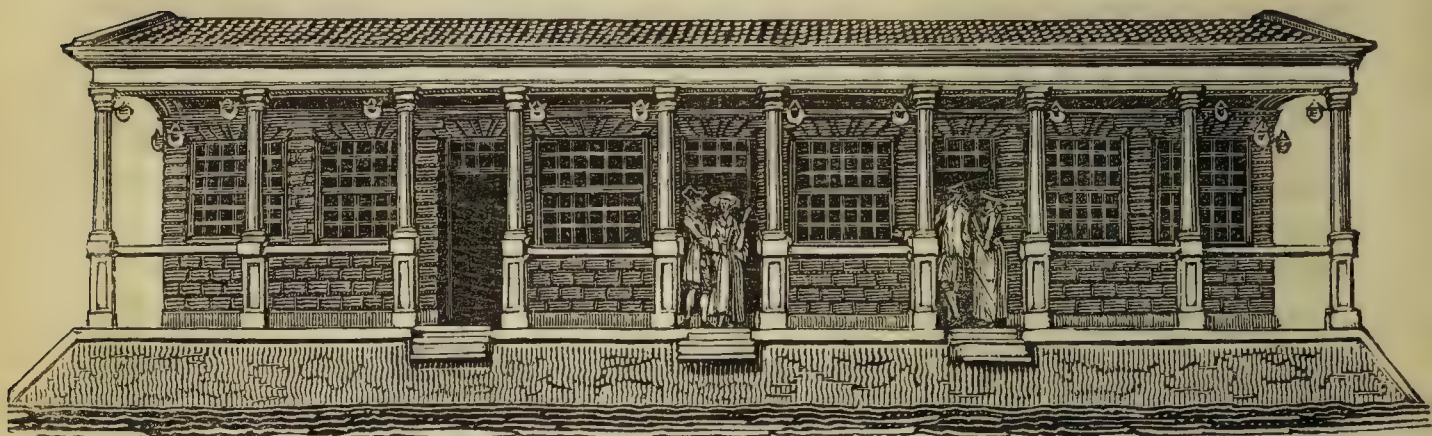
“ As God has conferred upon the inhabitants of Europe and North America such very great benefits, both religious and mental, it is anxiously hoped that they will no longer treat this country with neglect. To teach the Chinese better things, and raise them from a state of moral and mental degradation, would be an achievement more glorious than the conquest of Hindostan. If one hundredth part of the treasure spent in war and bloodshed, had been employed in the improvement of the human race, China, with all its myriads, would not rank so low as it does. The spirit of the Chinese is too much borne down to lead them

to expect, from their own efforts, an impulse for a renovation. They must, therefore, look to the nations who are enlightened with the rays of the glorious Gospel, and have a heart to feel for the wants of their fellow men. Oh ! that they might not look in vain for help, and again pass centuries in their ignorance and pride, without a ray of celestial light. If it were practicable to organize societies, both in America and Europe, for the express purpose of communicating every useful art and science to China, one great step towards the improvement of the country would be made. This measure we should urge most

* The Russians exchange *furs* for tea : there is said to be a balance of 4,000,000 of roubles now against them. The caravan is *three summers* on its route, but a railroad is projected from Moscow to Kiakta !

earnestly; and if our request were disregarded, we should address the Christian public engaged in the propagation of the Gospel to send missionaries for promoting the glorious work. Their minds must be first subjected to Christ, and then the road

to improvement will be open. It behoves us to shew the benefits of the Gospel in all their bearings, and to prove that whilst it makes wise unto salvation, it also entirely renovates the whole constitution of society."



CHELSEA BUNHOUSE.

CHELSEA has very long been famous for its Buns. There was more than one shop in which they were made, but the "Old Chelsea Bunhouse," the special original, has just fallen a sacrifice to improvement. It was situate on the high road from Pimlico to Chelsea, near the spot where once stood the more celebrated temple of fashion "Ranelagh." The Bunhouse, however, was antecedent to Ranelagh, which was not established until about 1730. In 1711 Dean Swift, then resident at Chelsea, thus notices the buns: "Pray, are not the fine buns sold here in our town? was it not *R-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-r-rare Chelsea buns?* I bought one to-day in my walk; it cost me a penny; it was stale, and I did not like it, as the man said, [*R-r-r-r-rare*] &c."*

It is not to be wondered at, that the witty Dean did not relish his *stale* bun; for, to be good, it should be made with a good deal of butter, be very light, and eat *hot*. Chelsea Buns formed a frequent cry in the streets of London during the last century, and were as popular as the Bath Buns of the present time. The cry (or rather song) was "*Chelsea Buns, hot Chelsea Buns, rare Chelsea Buns!*" Good Friday was the day in all the year when they were most in request; and the crowds that frequented the Bunhouse on that day, is almost past belief.

The building was fifty-two feet long, by twenty-one feet wide. The colonnade extended over the foot pavement into the street, and afforded a tempting shelter and resting-place to the passenger to stop and refresh himself. Latterly the floor of the colonnade was level with the road, which has probably been considerably raised; as in the old print it is represented as a platform with steps at the three doors for company to alight from their carriages.

The premises requiring to be rebuilt, the opportunity will be taken to set them back, and render the street suitable to the more extended improvements contemplated in this neighbourhood. The property was long in the possession of the Hand family. King George the Second and his Queen are said to have frequented the Bunhouse; as well as George the Third and Queen Charlotte, when their children were young. The latter Queen presented Mrs. Hand with a large silver mug, with five guineas in it, as a mark of her approval of the attentions shewn to her, which mug was long preserved by the family. After the death of Mrs. Hand the business was carried on by her son, an eccentric character, who dealt also largely in butter, which he carried round to his customers in a basket on his head. Upon his death his elder brother came into possession; he had been an officer in the Stafford Militia, was one of the Poor Knights

* Journal to Stella. May 2, 1711.

of Windsor, and not much less eccentric than his brother. It is not known that he left any relations, and his property it is said reverted to the Crown.

The inside of the Bunhouse was fitted up as a museum. It might have contained some very curious articles, but the most valuable had long since disappeared.

The materials of the building, with the relics of the museum, were sold by auction April 18, 1839, and the whole was immediately cleared away. The following were the most curious lots: Two leaden figures of Grenadiers, about three feet high, in the dress of 1745, presenting arms, 4*l.* 10*s.* An equestrian plaster figure of William Duke of Cumberland, with other plaster casts, 2*l.* 2*s.* A whole length painting said to represent "Aurangzebe Emperor of Persia," 4*l.* 4*s.* A large old painting, an interior, with the King and Queen seated, and perhaps the baker, &c. in attendance, but torn and almost wholly obscured by dirt, 2*l.* 10*s.* A model of the Bunhouse, with painted masquerade figures on two circles, turned round by a bird whilst on its perch in a cage at the back of the model, 19*s.* A large model in cut paper, called St. Mary Ratcliff Church, but scarcely resembling that structure, except perhaps in its general proportions, was sold with its glazed case for 2*l.* 2*s.* Most of the other articles were of a trumpery description, and only interesting whilst forming part of the ornaments of a room which had remained exactly in the same state far beyond the memory of

any person living. A framed picture⁹ worked by a string, recalled the exploits of the famous Bottle Conjuror.

Good representations both of the exterior and interior of the Bunhouse, in their recent state, have been given lately in the Mirror, with an account by the Historian of Chelsea. The woodcut here given is copied from a folio print engraved in the reign of George II.; under it, "A perspective view of David Loudon's* Bunn House at Chelsea, who has the honour to serve the Royal Family. 52 by 21 ft." Over the print, in the centre, is the Royal Arms. On each side stands a grenadier, in the costume before spoken of. Also three figures of freemasons, with masonic emblems; and on the left hand is a coat of arms—

Quarterly: 1. Sa. a chevron between three leopard's heads Ar. (Wentworth?) 2. and 3. Ar. on a chevron Az. three escallops, and on a chief of the second a lion passant. 4. Ar. on a chief Gu. three halberds. Impaling, Or, on a fess between three crosses patée Gu. three Bezants. Crest, a lion rampant Sable.

These arms are reversed, as if copied on the copper immediately from a piece of silver plate. Below them is a motto (not reversed), "*For God, my King, and Country.*" It is not impossible that these were the arms of some respectable family, whose servant David Loudon had been; though it is to be remarked that they appear more recently engraved than the rest of the plate.

* The owner of the Bun-house, probably before Hand.

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.†

MR. CORNEY begins his objections to the received accounts of the antiquity of the Bayeux Tapestry at the fountain head, and cites the first record of its existence in 1476, which occurs in an inventory of the jewels, ornaments, cloths, books, and other goods belonging at that period to the church of our Lady at Bayeux, and which is silent in ascribing the "tente

du conquest d'Angleterre" to the needle of the Conqueror's queen Matilda, "dear as the memory of those illustrious personages must have been to the church and people of Normandy." On the other hand, it must be allowed that this is little more than a negative auxiliary to Mr. Corney's doubts, however particular the inventory may be in describing the articles to which it

† Researches and Conjectures on the Bayeux Tapestry, by Bolton Corney, Esq. F.S.A. 12mo. 1838.

refers. He next proceeds to show that the first mention of the Bayeux Tapestry in modern times is by Montfaucon about the year 1730, who states that the current opinion at Bayeux was that Matilda, the wife of William the Conqueror, had caused it to be made, and adds that this opinion, which passes for a tradition in the country, has nothing but *probability* for its support. Mr. Lancelot, a contemporary antiquary, says that the tradition which had given to this monument the appellation of the Conqueror's *toilette*,* "*toilette du Duc Guillaume*," will also have it that Matilda or Maud of Flanders, Queen of England, and Duchess of Normandy, wife of that prince, had worked it herself with her ladies. A story never loses in its transmission. Sir Joseph Ayloffe, in 1770, consolidates the above accounts, and gives them the air of authentic history. The conquest of England by William the Norman was by command of Queen Matilda represented in painting and afterwards by her own hands, and the assistance of the ladies of her court, worked in arras, and presented to the Cathedral at Bayeux, where it is still preserved. Mr. Corney, we allow, has fully succeeded in shewing that on tradition alone rests the appropriation of the embroidery of the Tapestry to Queen Matilda and her ladies; indeed the coarse and grotesque character of some of the subjects which adorn the border of the work have always made us doubtful of the literal truth of the assertion; but, although the personal operation of Queen Matilda and her court ladies in embroidering this important relic be given up, we can by no means hastily follow Mr. Corney to the conclusion that it might not be her *gift* to the church, and above all that it is not of the age contemporary with William the Conqueror. Mr. Corney thus proceeds:—

"The rejection of the tradition is no de-

* This appellation must be taken in the sense of a diminutive of *toile*, a cloth or hanging, *toilette*, a little cloth, &c. the Bayeux Tapestry being a very narrow strip of drapery; its length is 227 feet, but its breadth only 20 inches. See it described in Mrs. Bray's *Tour in Normandy, Brittany, &c.* p. 122.

nial of the antiquity of the Tapestry, and we may therefore advert to the question of its internal evidence. Mr. Lancelot pronounced it to be coeval with the conquest, before he was aware of the tradition: 'Habits, armes, caractères de lettres, ornemens, gout dans les figures représentées, tout,' says that experienced antiquary, 'sent le siècle de Guillaume le Conquerant ou celui de ses enfans.'

"Mr. Hudson Gurney, Mr. Stothard, and M. Delauney, have expressed similar opinions. This point requires consideration; *propriety of costume is not always decisive of the coeval execution of a monument.*"

We pause at this axiom of Mr. Corney's, nor suffer ourselves to be influenced by the comprehensive and decisive terms in which it is expressed, because we cannot but be conscious of the fact, that the sculptors, painters, illuminators, embroiderers, enchasers, and all other artists of the chivalric age, adopted throughout their works the habits of the times in which they themselves flourished; following, in short, the practice of our players at a much later date, who dressed Cato in a full bottomed wig and flowered gown, and placed him in a large arm chair; Macbeth wore a cocked hat, scarlet coat, waistcoat and bag wig; and King John figured in a full court suit of green velvet and gold. Just so with the old illuminators: had they to represent Alexander overcoming Darius, David playing on his harp, or the shepherds keeping watch on the eve of the Nativity; the characters all assumed the costume in common use at the time the delineations were executed. The same rule applies to all the adjuncts of such representations, as architecture, furniture, weapons, armour, decorative ornaments, &c. and these data are so certainly indicative of the period of any particular work of art in the middle age, that we think we safely challenge Mr. Corney to produce a single exception to the contrary. Singular indeed would it be if that exception should be found in a monument so early as the Bayeux Tapestry. Now let any one examine the conical helmets with nasal pieces,—the half Roman costume of the figures,—the *lingettes* or bandages

with which their legs are swathed,—the kite-shaped shields,—the castles on high raised mounts,—the antique, nay almost Roman form of the galleys which convey the troops,—the mode of cookery in the camp-kitchen, &c. and other striking minutiae apparent in that remarkable pictorial record—and he will not, if he have the eye of a practical antiquary, hesitate one moment to pronounce it to be of a period closely connected with the event which it portrays. Mr. Corney lays some stress on the alleged circumstance that the *letters* of the inscription on the Bayeux Tapestry are unlike those in the seals of our Kings of the Norman line; but which perfectly, he says, resemble those on the various Norman seals of the 13th century. Now this assertion should in our opinion be transposed, for not only do the letters on the Tapestry resemble those on the seals of the early Norman period of our monarchy, but they conform in a still more remarkable manner with those of the inscription on the tomb of Queen Matilda herself, the reputed donor of the Tapestry, still extant at Caen in Normandy.*

Mr. Corney finds an objection in the circumstance that the Normans are called *Franci* in the embroidered relic; but we suggest that *Nova Franca* was a very early appellation of Neustria or Normandy, and that the term *Franci* was the general appellation of the inhabitants of the Gallic territory after the reign of Charlemagne. Moreover, how has the fact escaped the observation of Mr. Corney, that the Conqueror addressed his Charters relating to English affairs, “*tam Francis quam Anglis.*”

We cannot refrain from pointing out to our author’s attentive consideration the remarks of the late Mr. C. Stothard, with us of great authority, on the antiquity of the Bayeux Tapestry; he says in the paper on that subject communicated to the late Samuel Lysons, esq. and printed in the 19th volume of the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries:—

“In the commencement of the Tapestry, it is necessary to observe that the Saxons appear with long mustachios extending on each side the upper lip; which continues with some exceptions (the result perhaps rather of neglect than intention), throughout the whole work; but in no instance but one, I believe, is this distinction to be found on the side of the Normans. This exception occurs in the face of one of the cooks preparing the dinner for the Norman army after their landing in England. It may be also remarked in various places that the beard is another peculiarity common to the Saxons; it may be seen in the person of Edward the Confessor, and several times represented amongst the Saxon warriors. It is rarely to be observed among the Normans, and is then chiefly confined to the lower orders. It does not appear probable that the above noticed distinctions existed after the conquest among the Saxons. On coming to that part of the Tapestry where Harold is prisoner in the hands of Guy Earl of Ponthieu, a most singular custom first presents itself in the persons of Duke William, Guy, and their people: not only are their upper lips shaven, but the whole of their heads, excepting a portion of hair left in front. It is from the striking contrasts which these figures form with the messenger who is crouching before William that it is evident he is *a Saxon*, and probably dispatched from Harold. It is a curious circumstance in favour of the great antiquity of the Tapestry, that time has, I believe, handed down to us no other representation of this most singular fashion; and it appears to throw a new light on a fact, which has perhaps been misunderstood: the report made by Harold’s spies that the Normans were an army of priests is well known. I should conjecture from what appears in the Tapestry that their resemblance to priests did not so much arise from the upper lip being shaven, as from the circumstance of the complete tonsure of the back part of the head.

“The following passage seems to confirm this conjecture, and at the same time to prove the truth of the Tapestry.

‘Un des Engles qui ôt veus
Tos les Normans res et tondus,
Cuida que tot provoivre feussent,
Et que messes canter peussent.’
Roman de Rou, f. 233.”

* See it engraved in the Introduction to Stothard’s *Monumental Effigies*.

How are we to reconcile these facts with a conjecture that the Tapestry might

have been executed in the time of Henry I. when we are well assured that during the reign of that King the hair was worn so long that it excited the anathemas of the church. There are many examples on the Continent which exhibit the extravagant fashions of that time. The men are represented with long hair falling below their shoulders, the women with two locks plaited or bound with ribands, and falling over each shoulder in front, frequently reaching below their knees. The only examples, I believe, of this kind that can be cited in England are the figures of Henry I. and his Queen on a portal of Rochester cathedral.* It may be asked at what period these fashions arose. From the violent censures which teemed throughout England and France in reprobation of them at the beginning of the 12th century, it is not probable they had been then long established with the people. A passage in William of Malmsbury indicates that these fashions sprung up with some others during the reign of William Rufus. ‘*Tunc fluxus crinium, tunc luxus vestium, tunc usus calceorum, cum arcuatis aculeis inventus. Mollitie corporis certare cum foeminis, gressum frangere gestu soluto et latere nudo incedere adolescentium specimen erat.*’”†

There are besides numerous little incidents alluded to in the Bayeux Tapestry which have found no place in the page of history, and which seem to have been derived from the current relation of persons present in Duke William’s army, on which Mr. Stothard acutely observes :—

“That whoever designed this historical record was intimately acquainted with what was passing on the Norman side is evidently proved by that minute attention to familiar and local circumstances evinced in introducing solely in the Nor-

man party, characters certainly not essential to the great events connected with the story of the work, a circumstance we do not find on the *Saxon side*, but with the Normans we are informed *Turolde*, an individual of no historical note, held the horses of William’s messengers by the bare mention of his name. And again, the words ‘*Here is Wadard,*’ are simply written without more explanation. Who Wadard might have been history does not record; we must therefore conclude he was a character too well known to those persons acquainted with what was passing in the army of William to need any amplification to point out his rank, but not of sufficient importance to be recorded in history. The same application may be made in regard to Vital, whom William interrogates concerning the army of Harold.”

To which we add that Wadard was no fictitious character, is shewn by Domesday book, as he shared in the spoils of the Norman expedition, and had half a plough-land assigned to him by Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, at Farningham, in Kent, the manor of Maplescamp, &c.‡ So Wadard was probably well known to the Bajocasians, and his share in the exploit would be remembered when on high festival days the canons of Bayeux displayed the long extended *toilette* round the choir of their church. The same identity may be also claimed for all other minor actors in this military drama; but surely such minute traits had been entirely lost if the Tapestry had been executed “*after the union of Normandy with France in 1204, at the expense of the chapter of Bayeux.*”§ These names do not indeed escape the notice of Mr. Corney,

* These curious figures are engraved in *Gent. Mag.* for April 1838, from C. Stothard’s original drawings, and are accompanied by an interesting dissertation by J. G. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. on the introduction of figures as columns by the architects of the twelfth century.

† They were probably Eastern customs introduced by the crusaders. The naked side is still we know a Persian peculiarity.

‡ Vide Domesday book, in *Chenth*, p. 6.

§ Mr. Amyot has very pertinently observed, *Archæologia*, vol. XIX. p. 204, that “a tenant named Vitalis, probably the person described under the appellation of Vital, in the Tapestry, appears in Domesday to have held lands under Odo, in Kent, and the son of a person named Turolde, is found among the under tenants of that prelate in Essex. If these explanations be admitted, Wadard, Vital, and Turolde, three obscure personages, whose appearance in the tapestry is otherwise accounted for, appear to have owed that distinction to their being followers of Odo, and thus the connexion of the Tapestry with Odo ascertains its age.”

although he does not through them arrive at the same obvious conclusion. *Elfgiva* represented in the Tapestry is considered by Mr. Corney as Adeliza, the daughter of the Conqueror, whom he promised in marriage to Harold, Elfgiva being merely a titular adjunct to her name. But what is the import of “*unus clericus cum Ælfgyva*,” which occurs in the inscription in the Tapestry? Here appears to be record of another circumstance lost to general history. Does the *clericus* or priest attend to receive the plighted troth between Harold and Adeliza Elfgyva, so to term her? At the time the Tapestry was formed doubtless this obscure allusion needed no commentary.*

It would occupy too much space, and is unnecessary for us to take into consideration the statements of the ancient writers, whose names in goodly array are drawn up to make demonstration of support in the margin of Mr. Corney's tract. The slight discrepancies which may be found in the

Tapestry, with any of these authorities, serve rather to confirm its pretensions, and to shew that it was at once a coeval and original record. The few *Saxonisms* which the Tapestry contains, present in our view no difficulty. When the *Franci*, or French and Norman followers of the Conqueror, for his army was composed of both, obtained by large grants so much local interest in the Anglo-Saxon soil, it appears to us nothing wonderful that Hastings should be denoted in the Tapestry by its Saxon appellation *Hastinga Ceastre*. Nor is it extraordinary that the Princess betrothed to Harold should have acquired at the time of that transaction the honourable appellation of Ælfgyva. Mr. Corney, to account for these circumstances, asserts that the Saxon language prevailed at Bayeux, *where traces of it are still discoverable*; this we take to be a real “curiosity of literature,” greater than any D'Israeli has culled, or our author tracking the

* It may be convenient to such of our readers as may turn their attention to Mr. Corney's remarks, as a matter of historical reference, to set down the whole of the running inscriptions as they stand in Roman characters over the subjects represented in the Bayeux Tapestry. “Edward Rex—Hic Harold, Dux Anglorum, et sui milites equitantes ad Bosham—Ecclesia—Hic Harold mare navigavit et velis vento plenis venit in terrā Widonis Comitum—Hic apprehendit Wido Haroldum, et duxit eum ad Belrem et ibi eum tenuit—Ubi Harold et Wido parabant—Ubi nuntii Willelmi Ducis venerunt ad Widonem—nuntii Willelmi—Turolde—Hic venit Nuntius ad Wilgelmum Ducem—Hic Wido adduxit Haroldum ad Wilgelmum Normannorum Ducem—Hic Dux Wilgelm cum Haroldo venit ad palatium suum.—Ubi unus clericus et Ælfgyva.—Hic Willelm Dux et exercitus ejus venerunt ad montem Michaelis—Et hic transierunt flumen Cosnonis—et Conan fugā vertit. Hic Harold Dux trahebat eos de arena—Et venerunt ad Dol Rednes.—Hic milites Willelmi Ducis pugnant contra Dinantes, et Conan claves porrexit.—Hic Willelm dedit Haroldo arma.—Hic Willelm venit Bagias—Ubi Harold sacramentum fecit Willelmo Duci—Hic Harold Dux reversus est ad Anglicam terram et venit ad Edwardum Regem—Hic portatur corpus Edwardi Regis ad ecclesiam Sancti Petri Apostoli—Hic Edwardus Rex in lecto alloquitur fideles et hic defunctus est.—Hic dederunt Haroldo coronam regis—Hic residet Harold Rex Anglorum—Stigant Archiepiscopus—Isti mirant stellā.—Harold.—Hic navis Anglica venit in terram Willelmi Ducis—Hic Willelm Dux jussit naves edificare—Hic trahunt naves ad mare—Isti portant arma ad naves—et hic trahunt carrum cum vino et armis—Hic Willelm Dux in magno navigio mare transivit et venit ad Pevensey—Hic exeunt caballi et navibus et hic milites festinaverunt Hastingā ut cibum raperentur—Hic est Wadard.—Hic coquitur caro, et hic ministraverunt ministri—Hic fecerunt prandium et hic Episcopus cibum et potum benedixit. Odo Ep's Willelm. Robert. Iste jussit ut foderetur castellum at Hestenga-ceastre—Hic nuntiatum est Willelm de Harold. Hic domus incenditur—Hic milites exierunt de Hestenga et venerunt ad prelium contra Haroldum Regem—Hic Willelm Dux interrogat Vital si vidisset exercitum Haroldi—Isti nuntiant ad Haroldum Regem de exercitu Willelmi Ducis—Hic Willelm Dux alloquitur suis militibus ut prepararent se viriliter et sapienter ad prelium contra Anglorum exercitū. Hic ceciderunt Lewine et Gyrth fratres Haroldi Regis—Hic ceciderunt simul Angli et Franci in prelio—Hic Odo Episcopus baculum tenens confortat pueros—Hic est Dux Willelm—Eustatius—Hic Franci pugnant et ceciderunt qui erant cum Haroldo. Hic Harold Rex interfectus est et fuga verteruntur Angli.”

compiler through his authorities, illustrated by his critical castigations. The Anglo-Saxon emigrants to Bayeux turned the tables upon the invaders of their soil, if the above assertion be correct, for the latter partly succeeded in substituting the Norman French for the vernacular language of the Saxon realm. The Saxons imposed their tongue on an important city of the country of their victors.”*

On the whole consideration of the matter, we cannot but express our firm conviction that the Bayeux Tapestry is of a period contemporaneous with the Norman Conqueror; it is the most extraordinary historical monument which the casualties of time have suffered to descend, with so little injury, to our present day; and it redounds greatly to the honour of the Society of Antiquaries of London that they should have procured it to be delineated by the accurate pencil of C. Stothard, and thus secured for it further permanence and extended publicity. In thus recording our dissent from Mr. Corney’s opinion we would by no means undervalue the talent and research he has displayed in the essay before us. It is by inquiry, conducted in this way, that important truths are often elicited, errors corrected, or historical relations irrefragably confirmed.

We ourselves are much disposed to think, that Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, (whom our author, with two nice attention to French euphony, constantly styles Odon) superintended the work of the Tapestry, as a glorious record to decorate his Cathedral Church, of that expedition in which he bore a prominent part, and in the spoils of which he largely shared. He might employ some Saxon scribe and illuminator, the professions were usually associated, to design the Tapestry, and arrange under his

direction the subjects and inscriptions; a circumstance which would readily account for the Saxonisms to which we have alluded. Matilda, the Queen, might have especially aided and patronised the costly undertaking.

It is no evidence, as Mr. Corney thinks it may be, against the antiquity of the Tapestry, that there are, in its ornamental border, some allusions to the Fables of Esop, but on the contrary another confirmation of its age. A capital of the earliest portion of Westminster Hall, constructed in the eleventh century, was discovered during the late repairs, adorned with a subject from one of Esop’s Tales.†

Mr. Corney has as much gratified us in the progress of his arguments as a skilful advocate in a doubtful cause might in marshalling his witnesses and summing up their evidence with ingenious deductions; but we cannot for a moment listen to that gentleman’s “*new conjecture*,” that the Tapestry was executed after the union of Normandy with France, at the commencement of the thirteenth century, because the internal testimony of the relic itself, at every point, rebuts the proposition. Indeed he recommends the whole of this momentous query to be referred to a jury of antiquaries composed of Messrs. Amyot, Kempe, Sir H. Ellis, Sir F. Madden, Sir S. R. Meyrick, with M. Floquet of Rouen, as “*correspondent pour l’ancienne province de Normandie*.” For the opinion of one individual of this panel we think we can vouch that it will be agreeable to our present decision, and we close our remarks with the converse of the proposition to which we have before alluded, not hesitating to affirm “that propriety of costume is always (in works of the middle age) decisive of the coeval execution of a monument.”

* The sole authority for Mr. Corney’s assertion is we believe a writer of the twelfth century, who states that a knowledge of the Danish language, which the Normans had originally spoken, was preserved at Bayeux, and scarcely any where else in Normandy in the *eleventh* century, now the well-known affinity which the northern dialects have for the Anglo-Saxon, might have led, we think, to a much sounder deduction.

† This capital has been engraved by the Society of Antiquaries in a recent volume of the *Archæologia*, and is one more proof of the expediency of collecting *tangible relics* in illustration of history. Where drawings of these are accurately made, they become of the highest importance. Loose and imperfect sketches either convey no information, or tend to mislead.



Transverse Section on A.B. 340 feet

E F G H I K

30 feet

AMPHITHEATRE
AT
Dorchester, co. Dorset.

C

Longitudinal Section on C.D. 345 feet

L

D

THE ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE AT DORCHESTER.

(With a Plan.)

MR. URBAN, *Dorchester, April 6.*

I SEND you a plan and sections of the Amphitheatre at Dorchester. This monument of antiquity, which is in a better state of preservation than any other of the kind in England, is situated in a very large open arable field, called *Fordington Field*, about 500 yards from the town of Dorchester, and close by the Weymouth road, which runs on one of the Roman roads to Ridgway Hill, three miles and a quarter from the town, and is, so far, perfectly straight.

It was first observed as an Amphitheatre by Sir Christopher Wren, in going to Portland for stone, while building St. Paul's Cathedral; and was afterwards examined by Dr. Stukeley, who read an account of it to a Society of Freemasons, at the Fountain in the Strand, in 1723; in which year he also printed that account, with a geometrical plan of the Amphitheatre; and subsequently described it, and gave several views of it, in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, Iter vi. pp. 155—168; and Hutchins, who surveyed it for his *History of Dorset*, gave a description and plate of it in that work.

Before the time of Sir C. Wren it was always called, as the common people call it now, *Mambury* or *Mamebury Ring*. *Mamebury* being derived, in the opinion of some writers, from *Malm* (or *Mame* as it is called in the Dorset dialects), a kind of earthy chalk of which it consists, and *Bury*, taken in its common sense of an earthwork, as in Poundbury (near us), Woodbury, and Cadbury.*

Others again—and among them the acute author of the *History of Dorchester*, from whom I am sorry to differ—think its name is properly *Maenbury*, from the British *maen* a stone, and *barri* to divide, as it consists of two opposite parts; though I do not see, after allowing that its name should be British rather than Saxon

or English, why it should have it from stone, as there is no stone on it or about it.

Stukeley in his geometrical plan makes it a rather eccentric ellipse; but, from the dimensions given by my chain (and they very nearly coincide with those found by Hutchins), and from the circular curve which I got by ordinates drawn to its base from a tangent, I think it was originally almost or quite a circle, on a diameter of about 350 feet; though, from the unequal inroads of the plough at different parts, its long external diameter is now about 345 feet, and its shorter one about 5 feet less. Stukeley says it is computed to consist of about an acre of ground; which is neither the area his own diameters would give, nor its true one; as the external circumference comprehends about 2 acres.

The part marked E in the section (see transverse section and plan) is the outward slope of the mound; F a terrace about 12 feet broad, still backed at some places, as between A and D, and on the opposite side of the Amphitheatre, by a parapet; G the upper inward slope, originally occupied by seats reaching down to H, which is a walk about 8 feet broad, called by Stukeley the *iter circulare*, and rising from the ends, affording to the spectators access to the seats at the slopes G and I, and also to the terrace on the top by the steps in the middle opposite A and B, an ascent, of which the place is still marked by inequalities of the ground; the lower slope for seats. Under L, from which there is a gentle descent into the arena, was the cavea for the animals, and at C was the great entrance.

Stukeley computed that the Amphitheatre would contain more than 12,000 spectators; which is not unlikely, as there were supposed to be 10,000 people within its external circumference at the execution of a Mrs.

* Ingram, in his general rules for the investigation of the names of places, appended to the *Saxon Chronicle*, defines the Saxon words from which we derive *Bury*, as a place of *retreat*; and thence *Bury* in the names of many places originated from an earthwork, or a monastery, which were both places of retreat.

Mary Channing, the wife of a grocer of Dorchester, who was first strangled and then burnt in the arena for poisoning her husband, the 21st of March 1705. A spectator standing on the terrace has within sight the great earthwork Maiden Castle, the site of

the capital of the *Durotriges*; *Poundbury*, which the author of the History of Dorchester considers to have been a British Field of Council; and innumerable barrows on the summits of hills to the south and south-west.

Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

ORIGIN OF THE TESTAMENTARY JURISDICTION OF OUR ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

(Concluded from p. 363.)

MR. URBAN,

WE now begin to fall into the beaten track of quotation, and arrive at the celebrated 13 Edw. I. c. 19, (1285), the contents of which,* though so well known, I shall make no scruple of reciting, in order that I may be the better enabled to point out what I consider its meaning and relation.—“Cum post mortem alicujus decedentis intestati, et obligati aliquibus in debito, bona deveniant ad ordinarios disponenda, obligetur de cetero ordinarius ad respondendum de debitis quatenus bona defuncti sufficiunt, eodem modo quo Executores hujusmodi respondere tenerentur si testamentum fecisset.” *i. e.* When after the death of any man dying intestate, and bound unto some persons in debt, the goods come to the ordinary to be disposed of, the ordinary shall from henceforth be bound to answer for the debt so far as the goods of the deceased suffice, in the same manner as executors of the same party would have been obliged to answer if he had made a will.

But to form a just opinion of the

bearing of this statute, it will be necessary to premise a few words respecting the ancient mode in which the disposition of personalty was regulated. By a principle of law, which the nations of Europe appear to have borrowed from the Roman Empire, every person was limited in the disposal of his property whenever he died leaving wife and children, or either of them singly; but he was left at liberty, if unmarried and childless, to give away the whole of his estate. This custom appears to have prevailed in England at a period before the Norman Conquest, as it is found amongst the incidents of tenure in Gavelkind, which is universally considered to be a relic of the general system of Saxon Law.* The portion which a testator might dispose of by his will was denominated the “*portio defuncti*,” or dead man’s part, and at the time the act 13 Edw. I. was passed, and long after, that portion and the corresponding inalienable estate were regulated in the following manner:—

If the testator left behind him a

* Vide the custumal of Kent at the end of Robinson’s “Common Law of Kent, or the customs of Gavelkind.” “Ensement soient les chateaux de Gavelkind partis en tres, apres les exequies et les dettes rendues, si il y eit issue mulier en vye; issique le mort eyt la une partie, et les fitz et les filles muliers lautre partie, et la femme la tierce partie. Et si nul issue mulier en vye ne soit, eit le mort la meite et le femme en vye lautre meytie.”

The Civil Law forbade the disinherittance not only of the children of the testator, but even extended its prohibition to the ascendants, as parents, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, and, among collaterals, brothers and sisters had also the same civil charge upon his estate. The widow, however, had no claim of this kind. This right was denominated “*legitima*,” or *legitima pars*, and its omission by a testator whether partial or entire was supplied by an action in the one case *in repletionem legitimæ* and in the other *de inofficioso testamento*, by the latter of which the will would be partly annulled. Just. lib. 2, tit. 18. This principal of law became obsolete in England so late as the period of the Commonwealth, and was never after revived. (Blackstone, Comment, book 2, c. 32). Swinburne in his time speaks of it as a custom,

widow and children, he was allowed to bequeath only one third of his property; if he left only a widow, or only children, he might then dispose of a moiety. In either case the remaining portion of his estate devolved as a matter of right to the wife or children under the designation of their reasonable parts (*partes rationabiles*), for which they had their action at common law.

The same division prevailed where the subject was the estate of a person dying intestate; for, as in the former case it was held that a man could only dispose of a section of his property even if he made a will, so he was considered capable of dying intestate only so far as regarded the same portion.* The clear residuum after the payment of the debts and reasonable parts †, before the jurisdiction was vested in the ecclesiastical ordinary, was claimed as his due by the king, or feudal lord whose tenant the intestate had been while alive; but on the foundation of the ecclesiastical authority, the *portio defuncti* devolved to the ordinary for his distribution and disposal.

An ancient gloss ‡ informs us, that the ordinary distributed that portion of property in such pious and charitable uses as he might conjecture would have been preferred by the intestate, if he had been enabled to have effected his testamentary arrangements. What these pious uses were, will appear in the course of this paper.

This division of an intestate's estate may still be traced in the peculiar customs of London and York, by which the estate of an intestate are divisible in the following

manner, if he leave a widow and children; viz. one third to the widow, another third to the children, and the remaining third between the widow and children, agreeably to the proportions laid down by the statute of distribution as the general law of the realm.

But to return:—It appears from the terms of the 13th Edward I. that before its enactment the distributive portion of the ordinary, in the above cases, was a third of the gross amount of the intestate's personalty, without making any deduction for his debts. The origin of this practice may be explained in the following manner:—the ordinary required the intended administrator to swear to the gross amount of property without deduction of any kind, and having this estimate before him, calculated the share devolving to him for distribution at a third of the actual estate, not making a proportionate drawback for the intestate's debts.

Against this inconvenient proceeding on his part, the act under consideration was intended to constitute a remedy. Its provisions went to charge the ordinary's third with the payment of the whole of the debts of the intestate. But this, if it had been enforced, would have had the effect of absolutely nullifying in most cases the charitable use to which that portion was in part destined, as it may be supposed that in general the debts due by the deceased would either considerably diminish it, or else wholly swallow it up, and thus leave unsatisfied the right which the Church had long possessed, as it were in trust for the soul of the deceased.

The English church began accord-

“not only throughout the province of York, but in many other places besides, within this realm of England.” Though, even then, he relates it was maintained by some lawyers “that the division was made not by force of the common law of the realm, but only by force of custom.” (3rd part, s. 16, p. 104, Edit. Lond. 1590.) There is no doubt, however, that it was once the general law. Fleta makes the present law the exception, and lays down the former as the general law: “Nisi sit consuetudo quæ se habeat in contrarium sicut in civitatibus, burgis et villis.” (Lib. 2, c. 57). And Magna Charta, 9 Hen. 3, c. 18: “Omnia catalla cedant defuncto salvis uxori ejus et pueris ipsius rationabilibus partibus suis.”

* Du Cange. Intestatus.

† The writ de rationabili parte bonorum. Cowel, edit. Oxon, 1664.

‡ John of Athon in his note on the Constitution of Othobon, at the words, “contra provisionem prædictam,” adds “sc. parlamentatum, immo residuo sibi nullatenus imburse sed potius juxta defuncti propositum conjecturatum in pios usus distribuendo.”

ingly to take such remedial measures as lay in her power in order to rescue this portion from the hands of the law. In 1287 (two years after the date of the statute) a synod was held at Exeter, and the following (c. 50) appears amongst the enactments. "Si qui vero laicorum decesserint intestati de bonis eorum, per locorum ordinarios taliter precipimus ordinari ut pro anima defuncti in pios usus totaliter erogentur," i.e. If any layman die intestate, we command it to be enjoined in such manner by the ordinaries of the places, that their goods be wholly laid out in pious uses, for the soul of the deceased.

This constitution did not achieve the effect apparently proposed, or perhaps it was meant merely as a bold experiment on the part of the clerical body from which they did not contemplate an entirely successful result, and we may imagine that they would be well satisfied if they succeeded in obtaining a modification or partial relaxation of the invidious statute. At all events the speedy if not immediate consequence was the proportioning the distributive portion of the ordinary by the net value of the estate; the debts becoming a rateable charge upon all its parts.

The act declares that in all cases of intestacy the ordinary should thenceforth be answerable for the debts of the intestate. It did not however impose a responsibility for the first time; it only gave a more extended application to a pre-existing liability. Previously to the passing of the act we have seen that the debts were in practice charged upon the *partes rationabiles*, as upon a portion independent of the ordinary's control; and the creditors were left to recover against the widow and children, or either of them, without troubling the ordinary at all. But when there were no deductions to be made for these reasonable parts, the whole of the estate became distributable under the ordinary's directions, and was then of course generally obnoxious to the legal charges upon it. This latter state of things imposed a corresponding liability upon the ordinary himself personally, when he, as if *executor legitimus*, administered such an estate. And in the event of an undue

waste on the part of his delegate the administrator, the secular power would lend its aid in legally enforcing the claims of the unsatisfied creditors as effectually as it was now empowered by the Act 13 Edw. I. to afford it in all cases of intestacy. The liability of the ordinary was therefore, except in the case before-mentioned, coeval with his power. From this liability originated his practice of taking bond of the intended administrator, or rather not suffering the appointment to be considered complete until such bond had been given. The following remarks will explain this more clearly.

In the early periods of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction the ordinary himself was the party sueable for a *devastavit* committed by his deputy, and was left to his own remedy against the latter. Even at the present day, in case of letters of administration *ad colligendum bona defuncti*, the action lies against the ordinary and not against the administrator, though the usual bond is given previously to the grant.*

This responsibility of the ordinary extended at first even beyond cases of intestacy. He was, under certain circumstances, liable for waste in merely confirming an executorship by the authority of his probate. It was in consequence of this that Archbishop Peecham enacted a constitution† inhibiting a religious person from acting as the executor of a will until his superior had given bond on his behalf to render a faithful account of his administration, and to answer for all damages that might through him accrue to the ordinary.

The archbishop in the same manner prohibited religious persons from accepting the appointment of *distributor bonorum* or *legatorum*, an office hardly distinguishable from that of testamentary executor.

* Terms of the law, Tottel's edition, *sub voce* Admin.

† Lynd. lib. 3, tit. 13. The Archbishop held a synod at Reading in 1279, and another at Lambeth in 1281. It does not appear from Lyndewode to which epoch the date of this constitution is referable. This constitution is an extension of a former one of Archbishop Boniface. For Distributor, see Ducange *sub voce*.

These instances of the ordinary finding it incumbent upon him to take security, where he only confirmed a title already conferred by the testator, clearly evince what was his practice in cases where, in the exercise of his own authority, he actually created a title in another, for whose acts he became responsible at law.

In commenting upon the portion distributable by the ordinary, and the supposed effect which the statute had in controlling his disposition, Sir Samuel Toller, who has copied the opinions of the older lawyers in nearly their own language, says: that in the previous age,

“He (i. e. the ordinary) converted to his own use under the name of church and poor, the whole of such (i. e. an intestate's) property without even paying the deceased's debts. To redress such palpable injustice, the statute of Westminster 2, or the 13 Edw. I. c. 19, was passed, by which it was enacted that the ordinary is bound to pay the debts of the intestate so far as his goods will extend, &c.” He then adds, “Although the ordinary were now become liable to the debts of the intestate, yet the residue, after payment of debts, continued in his hands to be applied to whatever purposes his conscience might approve.”

A very learned and celebrated modern civilian has the following notice on the same subject.*

“In the early periods of our history the ordinary had, by common law, the absolute disposal of the personal property of all intestates; and, under the pretext of applying their goods to religious purposes, possessed himself of them, not only in cases where the deceased left a widow and children or other near relations, but in defiance also of the just claims of the creditors. On this footing the law continued under the Norman kings and the first sovereigns of the line of Plantagenet; but when the free spirit of our constitution, which had been long labouring under the pressure of the feudal institutions and the shackles of papal superstition, commenced those struggles which ultimately led to its emancipation, the abuses practised by the ordinary in the administration of intestates' estates became in their turn subjected to correction and control. * * * The 13 Edw. I. c. 19, (commonly called the statute of Westminster) made the estates of intes-

tates liable to the payment of their just debts.”

These two quotations embody the opinions commonly held upon the subject of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction; and, if they were true, would exhibit it by no means in a favourable light. They represent it as taking its rise from an infraction of the constitutional right of the kingdom, and as rapidly acquiring strength from a shameless system of plunder exercised against private property in a manner unexampled even in those times of secular outrage and extortion. The scene of all this is laid in England, and the English clergy are paraded as the actors. But there is no historical narrative to justify those authors in laying so heavy a charge against the English church; and neither the letter nor the spirit of the statute affords ground for such a supposition, nor hints the least suspicion that it had ever been the fact, or that the design and view of the statute were directed to its future suppression.

The assertion which both these authors agree in, viz. that the church, at an early period of English history, was accustomed to seize *the whole* effects of every intestate, does not require refutation; the origin of the mistake has been already sufficiently shewn. The only question that remains is, in what manner the *portio defuncti* or distributable portion was directed to be applied by the ordinary, which will at the same time explain the precise meaning of the disposition of property *in pios usus*. We have already seen that the *portio defuncti* varied with the difference of circumstances, and was sometimes a third or a moiety, and at others comprised the entirety of the intestate's personal estate. The judicial method of disposing of it was as follows: if necessary, the *partes rationabiles* were deducted, and then recourse was had to the ordinary for the purpose of obtaining his directions respecting the manner and proportions in which the balance should be disposed of. The ordinary accordingly allotted portions of this balance amongst the wife and children, if the deceased left any such, but if not, amongst his nearest of kin, and finally directed the administrator to bestow a small and inconsiderable

* Dr. Phillimore's Rep. vol. i, p. 124.

sum in purely charitable and religious purposes, for the benefit of the deceased's soul.* The *portio defuncti* therefore in one case was a section of the effects distributable amongst the same parties who were entitled to reasonable shares, and in the other extended to the whole of the intestate's property. This disposition and the payment of debts were numbered amongst the pious uses to which the ordinary applied the estate which came under his control; and it was in order to effectuate such distribution, as well as to indemnify himself against the claims of unsatisfied creditors, that the ordinary took bond of the intended administrator.†

The ordinary's power of directing and compelling a distribution became, in the course of the period succeeding the Reformation, almost entirely extinct through the enmity of the judges at Westminster, who refused to enforce ecclesiastical bonds against the administrator for a distribution, thus leaving the remaining next of kin entirely at his mercy. This evil was the more alarming inasmuch as the ancient division of the intestate's property into the *partes rationabiles* and *portio defuncti* was no longer the general law of England, but existed only as the particular custom of certain districts. By these means the next of kin who was expeditious or fortunate enough to obtain letters of administration, be-

came possessed of the whole of the deceased's property, and, though nominally bound to the ordinary to distribute the effects as he should direct, could not be compelled to part with a single shilling, except in the payment of debts, although there were numbers of kinsmen in the same degree of consanguinity as himself. It was the proceeding on the part of the common law judges which occasioned the enactment of the celebrated statute of distribution.‡

Where the old division of property remained, as in the province of York, the administrator till a later period applied the "dead man's portion," or *portio defuncti*, to his own personal use.§

The distribution of a certain portion of property to pious uses in the more precise and restricted sense of charity and alms deeds became obsolete about the same time.||

The next remark of our author that the ordinary became obliged to pay the debts of the deceased owes its origin to the same mistake as the former assertion, from which it is in fact deducible. The act itself says nothing about the ordinary paying debts as if he himself interfered in the actual administration of the intestate's estate; it only says that the ordinary should be thenceforth responsible for the debts of the deceased—a liability in the eye of the law to which he is

* The constitution of Boniface affords a clear understanding on this point (vide supra). "Nec in usus uxorum suarum, liberorum suorum, vel parentum, vel aliter per dispositionem ordinariorum," &c. These words enumerate the three cases where a man left a wife and children, other relatives only, or died without any. For the word *aliter* refers to the last. Ducange, in reciting this constitution, has omitted the whole of the above clause, and upon this omission (at best careless) he grounded a *tirade* against the church, viz. about their paying the intestate's debts, and keeping all the rest of the effects to compensate them for their trouble. See also the *articuli* and the *gravamina* for the same expressions.

† The concluding words of the bond, which is still used in its ancient form in all cases to which the statutory caution does not apply, are as follows: "And lastly, do at all times hereafter clearly acquit, discharge, and save harmless, the within named Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the said judge and all other officers of the said court against all persons having, or pretending to have, any right, title, or interest unto the said goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased. Then this obligation," &c.

‡ Stat. 22 and 23 Car. 2, c. 10. Blackstone's Comment. book ii. c. 32.

§ It was the exaction of what the next of kin considered too great a share of the third that is meant by the complaint of Fleta that the ordinaries "*nullam vel saltem indebitam distributionem faciunt.*" (lib. 2, c. 57, p. 124.)

|| In Elizabeth's days Swinburne says, "Of this distribution of the residue (*in pios usus*) there is but small use in these days, as well for that the residue is commonly left to the executors, as also for that the executors are afraid that some unknown debts due by the testator should afterwards arise, and so the executor be compelled to pay same out of his own purse." (sixth part, s. 20, p. 235, edit. Lond. 1590.)

exposed even at the present day; and to meet which the ordinary, formerly, (as now) provided himself with security from the administrator.

I shall pass over the historical dicta of Dr. Phillimore without remark, and continue my view of the progress of this branch of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. At a period of nearly a century from the date of Magna Charta the lords of manors were still disinclined to yield their old claim up as lost. So late as 1342 Archbishop Stratford was compelled, in consequence of their strenuous opposition to his ordinaries, to pronounce that all persons so offending had, *ipso facto*, incurred the awful sentence of the greater excommunication. His words stating the abuse are as follows, viz. "Quidam etiam domini temporales et eorum ballivi bona decedentium ab intestato in suis districtibus ad ipsos dominos pretendentes fore quamvis erroneo devoluta, ne per ordinarios bona hujusmodi pro debitorum solutione sic decedentium ac in alios pios usus pro ipsorum animarum salute convertantur utiliter, prout consensu regio et magnatum regni Angliæ tanquam pro jure ecclesiasticoque libertate ab olim extitit ordinatum, impediunt in derogationem ecclesiasticæ libertatis jurisque et jurisdictionis ecclesiasticæ impedimentum et læsionem enormem.* i. e. Even some temporal lords and their bailiffs, pretending that the goods of persons dying intestate in their districts (i. e. manors or sokes) have devolved to the lords, although erroneously, prevent the goods under these circumstances of persons so dying from being usefully applied towards the payment of their debts, and in other pious uses, for their soul's health, as was of old ordained by the consent of the king, and of the barons and great men of the kingdom of England, as for a right and liberty of the Church, to the impairing of such the right and liberty of the Church, and to the great hindrance and damage of the jurisdiction of the same.

But the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction was soon to be fixed on a solid basis, superior to all future attacks. About

sixteen years after the last mentioned constitution was passed at Westminster the celebrated 31 Edw. III. (1357) a statute which has been commonly, though incorrectly, reputed to be the origin of executors-dative or administrators, as they now exist. The words of the Act (c. 11), are "Item acorde est et assentu qe en cas ou homme devie intestat, les ordinairs facent deputer de plus proscheins et plus loialx amis du mort intestat, pur administrer ses biens, les queux deputez eient accion a demander et recoverer come executours les dettes dues au dit mort intestat en la Court le Roi pur administrer, et despendre pur l'alme du mort et respoignent auxint en la Court le Roi, as autres as queux le dit mort estoit tenuz et obligez en mesme la maniere come executours respondrent et soient accountables as ordinairs si avant come executours sont en cas de testament, si bien de temps passe come de temps a venir:" i. e. It is accorded and assented that in case where a man dieth intestate, the ordinaries shall cause to be deputed certain of the next and most lawful (or honest) friends of the intestate deceased to administer his goods, which deputies shall have an action in the King's Court, to demand and recover as executors the debts due to the said intestate deceased, to administer and dispend for the soul of the deceased, and shall answer likewise in the King's Court to others to whom the deceased was holden and bound in the same manner as executors shall answer. And they shall be accountable to the ordinaries as executors are in case of testament, as well for the time passed as the time to come.

The supposition that executors-dative were not in existence before the passing of this Act, or that the ordinary acted by any other administrator than the next of kin, is abundantly disproved by the clause in Magna Charter before quoted, where the expressions used are to the effect that the intestate's property shall be distributed, "per manus propinquorum suorum et amicorum suorum per vi-

* Lynd. lib. 3. tit. 28. This allusion of the Archbishop to the great charter is understood by Blackstone to refer to the charter of Henry I. Comment. vol. iii. book 3, c. 7.

sum ecclesiæ." It appears by this, that the ordinary was from the beginning directed to clothe with the character and power of *executor dative* one of the intestate's nearest relatives; who was under that authority to distribute the effects amongst the other members of the family in such manner and proportion as the church, following the system of the civil law, should regulate and direct.*

It is equally improbable that the ordinary could have acted in the administration of an intestate's estate by an official administrator, or one of his own dependents, as, besides the temptation this supposed practice would have afforded to the officers of his registry for the grossest embezzlement, in a manner totally insupportable through so many generations, the simple machinery and resources possessed by the chancellor of a bishop's consistory would have been in every respect insufficient to effect the execution of trusts as great and numerous perhaps as those under which the modern courts of equity now groan. No authority can be adduced in favour of the position. It rests solely on the probability of facts, which are not only improbable, but, from all that is known of the general history of the times, entirely unprecedented throughout the whole continent of Europe, and as far as we may judge from the experience of latter ages too absurd to have ever existed.

The intention of the Act was directed to the following purposes. Previously to its passing, an action in the goods of an intestate was capable of being brought only in the name of, or against, the ordinary himself. From this burthen the Act was proposed to relieve him, by giving to the executor-

dative *a persona standi* in the King's Court, and the power of instituting, or answering in his own name and character, all actions respecting the intestate's estate. In order, however, that the terms of the enactment, by thus rendering him more independent of his constituents, might not be construed to extend to the abolition of the ordinary's right of calling upon his delegate to render an account of his administration, a special clause was inserted, as has been seen, providing that, as well for the time past as for the future, the ordinary's deputies should be accountable to him in the accustomed manner.

The present sketch will conclude with this Act of Parliament. The helping hand of the law having thus at length fixed the power of the ordinary on a firm foundation, it never again became the subject of dispute; but, from the epoch of that statute, the ordinary was enabled to extend and perfect his system through ages of undisturbed tranquillity. The secular authorities no longer contended with the church for the possession of this privilege, and the primacies of Islip and Langham, of Sudbury and Arundell,† passed quietly over without any one of those prelates finding himself compelled to resort to the enactment of a new constitution or canon in his defence, or to denounce the censures of the church against a profane aggressor.

This Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, of which we have been treating, though, it has since the Reformation become uncongenial to the prejudices of the people, and, from the circumscribed powers of the courts in which it is exercised, has been in many instances found to be insufficient,‡ either for the

* So in the general letter, issued in 1250, by the English bishops, after receipt of Pope Innocent's brief in favour of the Crusade, under Richard, Earl of Cornwall. "De bonis vero cruce signatorum qui decedunt sine testamento, quantum ad portionem eos contingentem ordinetur per amicos defunctorum et fratres deputatos ibidem ad prædicandum ut deputetur in subsidium Terræ Sanctæ quantum poterit sine scandalo." Matth. Paris, Additament. p. 1141.

† Viz. from 1362 to 1415, the date of Henry Chycheley's translation. With his constitutions the provinciale of Lyndewode terminates.

‡ It is a curious fact that whilst the nation has always exclaimed against the Ecclesiastical Courts on account of their being unable to enforce their own decrees, except with the assistance of the Court of Chancery; yet the Legislature, which provides a remedy for all other grievances, has always strenuously resisted the measures which have been at times proposed for the purpose of remedying that evil, and thereby securing the speedy relief of suitors in these courts.

complete or speedy fulfilment of the ends of justice, remains in existence at this day, affording amongst others a remarkable instance of the stability of the institutions of this country, while

a corresponding establishment in France* could only maintain itself for a period less than two centuries.

I am, &c. H. C. C.

ON THE EARLY POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

MR. URBAN, March 18.

I MENTIONED in my letter of January a few points on which I did not feel quite satisfied respecting the conclusions arrived at by Sir William Betham in his work on the "Gael and the Cymbri." On one of these I have to apologize to Sir William for having construed his words too literally by a hasty reference to his work; I allude to the circumstance of the Welsh being the descendants of the Picts. Still, I should be sorry if I had nothing beyond a mere apology to offer in return for my seeming inadvertency. In page 412 of Sir William's work, I read the following passage:—"The Picts disappear from history altogether, with the Roman province, and are apparently as much lost as the ten tribes of Israel. What became of them? and who are the Welsh? They disappeared at the very moment the Welsh seem to have obtained possession of Wales. The Welsh say they came from Scotland, &c." Now I am convinced that Sir William himself will admit that I could draw no other inference from the above passage than *that the Picts who disappeared in Scotland obtained possession of Wales at the same time.* I have since, however, perused the whole chapter on the Cimbri, and I find that "detachments of the Picts," had conquered the west of South Britain previous to their final expulsion from Scotland.

There still remains a very serious obstacle to be removed. What are we to do with those Britons whom the Saxons displaced from the eastern and more fertile districts of what is now called England? We must, in the nature of things, suppose them to

have been far more numerous than the primitive Pictish colony of Wales, and that when expelled from their own lands they would naturally encroach upon their weaker neighbours. Sir William, in your March number, p. 268, seems to speak of them as a "Roman colony," but it appears to me that Britain was all along governed by the Romans much the same as we govern India; that is, the natives were allowed the peaceful possession of their lands on paying an annual tribute, or a certain proportion of revenue, and were merely overawed, and I may add protected, by the garrisons of Roman soldiers stationed throughout the country. In fact, under Caracalla, the Britons were admitted to all the rights and privileges of Roman citizens; and the security which they thus enjoyed must have contributed to increase their number far beyond that of the more northern tribes who prided themselves on their freedom from the yoke of Rome. During the four centuries that Britain was under the Romans we have no authority that the natives were deprived of their lands, and the country colonized by the conquerors. Hence it does not follow that the language of the people at large was greatly affected by the presence of the Roman troops, whose tongues were various and not necessarily Latin, as they were collected from many distinct and remote provinces of the then extensive empire. The Latin tongue, I admit, would be known to all the higher classes of the natives, and generally among those who held or expected situations, civil and military, under the Roman government.

Under these circumstances it seems

* The date of the testamentary jurisdiction being vested in the clergy of France, is no doubt about the time at which the same privilege was granted to that body in Normandy. On the 18th Jan. 1358, 18th November and Dec. 1372, 14th Nov. 1376, and 15 Dec. 1377, it was decided in the French Parliament, that the King by right and usage had cognizance of the last wills of all persons dying in his kingdom. (Ducange sub voce Curia Christianitatis.)

to me that on the withdrawal of the Roman troops, there remained in South Britain a vast population, strong in point of numbers, but weak from want of union, and from long subjection, speaking with slight alteration the same language as they had done in Cæsar's time. These were assailed from the north by the Scots and Picts, and they had recourse to the Saxons for assistance; and the latter, as is well known, soon took possession of the land altogether. Now comes the question, What became of these same Britons? I cannot suppose that they intermingled with the Saxon usurpers, whose ideas of *foreign policy* were not so enlightened as those of the Romans. Nor can I believe that they were utterly exterminated; nor that they retreated to Scotland where they had no prospect of a friendly reception; nor, lastly, that they crossed the channel to Brittany or Armorica, their number being too great to permit such a supposition. I can only suppose then, that they withdrew to the western coast of England, and that from these are descended the Welsh of the present day, whose lands once extended along the whole coast from Cornwall to Carlisle, or even to the Firth of Clyde. Thus I have candidly stated those difficulties which I must see removed ere I can entirely agree with Sir William in his views respecting the Picts. To me it seems more probable that the Picts were originally a detachment of the South Britons who fled from the Roman yoke. In the course of ages they became a powerful nation so as to have disputed the possession of North Britain with the Gael or Aborigines. At last fortune favoured their opponents; and the few who escaped the edge of the sword fled for shelter to the very people from whom they had originally sprung. I need not assure Sir William that I am perfectly open to conviction on reasonable grounds; "*quis enim rem tam veterem pro certo affirmet?*"

Sir William says, "I am surprised that your correspondent FIOR GHÆL should still adhere to the notion that Ireland was peopled from Britain, and both from Gaul, in the teeth of all evidence, even of Scottish writers.

The peopling of Ireland and Britain from Gaul rests merely on its probability," &c. In defence of my opinions on this subject, I shall endeavour to state my reasons as briefly as I can. Sir William's theory, in common with most Irish writers, is that Ireland was peopled from Phœnicia; but the *evidence* adduced is the very thing which makes me a complete sceptic on the whole affair. This evidence, as it is called, I take to be threefold: 1st. The identity of the Irish and Punic languages; 2nd. Etymological inferences from names of mountains, rivers, &c.; and 3dly. the authority of manuscripts supposed to be founded on traditions, or compiled from other manuscripts no longer extant.

1. With regard to the supposed resemblance between the Irish and the Punic, I have only to say, that about three years ago I carefully examined Gen. Vallancey's Essay, at the request of a friend not conversant with Celtic; and it is my sincere conviction that there is not the least affinity between the languages in question. The process employed by the General, or rather by O'Neachtan, for manufacturing the Punic into Irish, is inadmissible to common sense; and will apply with equal success to convert the Punic into Dutch or Welsh, or any language under Heaven. I stated this, among other things, in a letter to the editor of this Magazine, in April or May 1837, from which, by the way, arose all this controversy. In 1837 was published Dr. Gesenius's work on the Phœnician and Punic languages, which are clearly proved to have been Semitic; and I believe Sir William himself will allow that the Gaelic has not the least affinity to any one of the Semitic dialects. Hence it follows that all evidence respecting the colonizing of Ireland by the Phœnicians, founded on a similarity of languages, is worse than useless.

2. As to etymological inferences from names of mountains, rivers, &c. in Spain, Gaul, and Britain, granting them to be all correct, or at least plausible, they prove nothing more than that the Celts once inhabited those places. In the absence of his-

torical testimony, however, I am inclined to think that Gaul must have been peopled by land several centuries before the Tyrians or any other nation ventured so far from home in their ships. The British isles we naturally conclude to have been peopled from Gaul, as a process most conformable to the circumstances of early ages. Sir William says, that this supposition "rests merely on its *probability*;" true, but it seems to me difficult to prove that the peopling of Ireland from Phœnicia rests on so much as a bare *possibility*.

3. I will not absolutely deny the *authenticity* of the MSS. from which the Irish historians, such as O'Connor and others, drew their materials, because I have not had the opportunity of consulting them. Mr. O'Connor states in his preface, "Should any captious person be inclined to entertain suspicion of the antiquity of these manuscripts, I beg leave to observe that I do not presume to affirm that the very skins, whether of sheep or of goats, are of a date so old as the events recorded; but this I will assert, that they must be faithful transcripts from the most ancient records." Again he states, "the objectors may rely upon it that satisfactory answers shall be given to all doubts and suspicions." Now, with due deference to this writer, it seems to me that a man may, without incurring the charge of being *captious*, entertain a few reasonable doubts respecting the "skins of sheep and of goats" aforesaid. I do so for one; and while I am aware that it would be unphilosophic in me to deny the existence of ancient MSS. which *I have not seen*, it is fair that I should state my reasons for not fully admitting the same as satisfactory evidence.

In the last chapter of Sir William's work on the Irish History, p. 427, the "Irish narrative respecting the Firbolgs" opens with a startling minuteness of date, about 1718 years *before* the Christian æra, or (errors excepted) 3557 years ago. Well, at this remote period we are told that "Nemidius, with four sons and a fleet of thirty ships, each containing thirty persons, arrived in Ireland from the Euxine sea."

Now I should say that the Euxine sea, above all others, is an unlucky

point to start from, as the surrounding nations were rather notorious for their barbarity; at least such seems to have been the case in the more *modern* æra of *ancient Greece*. I would humbly suggest that probably the *Irish original* may have it merely the *black* or *dark-blue sea* (*an cuan dughorm*, a favourite expression in Gaelic) without reference to any particular sea, and that the translator inadvertently took it for a proper name, and made it Euxine as more euphonic than our modern appellation of the Black Sea. But without dwelling on critical emendations, I have some doubts as to the possibility of handing down, for so long a period, the records of a nation which the Greek and Roman geographers describe as no more civilized than their neighbours of Great Britain. In good sooth, without being particular to a shade, I should like this chronicle all the better if it took up the subject some two or three thousand years later. I believe all the rational historians of what we call modern Europe are ready to admit that there are few authentic records of such events as occurred among us before the tenth or eighth centuries of our æra.

These, Mr. Urban, are my reasons for still adhering to the supposition that Britain and Ireland were peopled directly from Gaul. You will perceive that there is no historical proof to the contrary, which I can at all admit without violation to my own judgment. In the absence of any historical evidence, I have recourse to that supposition or inference which seems to me most probable. Respecting "the evidence even of Scotch historians," I am afraid Sir William gives me credit for more nationality than I possess. I trust I may sign myself a *Fior Ghael* without exactly "loving Scotland more than truth," agreeably to the maxim of that great Behemoth of his day, Dr. Samuel Johnson. I am inclined to agree with the Historian of Scotland, who says, that the annals of that nation, previous to the reign of Kenneth II., ought to be totally neglected, or abandoned to the industry and credulity of antiquaries." I need not add then, that whatever events are recorded by Irish or Scotch historians as having occurred two or three thousand years *before* that pe-

riod; these I am compelled to place in "the region of pure fable and conjecture."

There is one thing however which I am ready to admit, I believe in common with every impartial scholar, viz. that the Irish as a nation may fairly boast of a higher antiquity than any now existing in Europe. Their language has probably altered little since their first settlement in the island, from three to four thousand years ago. The haughty Romans themselves never gained a footing in Ireland; and, this being kept in view, we ought not altogether to receive as implicit truth the accounts of the Roman geographical writers respecting that island. By these we are told that the inhabitants were more savage than those of Britain; that they were anthropophagi and whatnot. Granting that these accounts are a little exaggerated both through prejudice and ignorance, still it will be difficult to shew that the inhabitants of Ireland were from two to three or four thousand years ago more civilised than other Celtic nations in Gaul and Britain. It will be difficult to prove, for instance, that they had such good notions of geography as to have been acquainted with the "Euxine sea," probably about a thousand years before it was known by that appellation. Above all, I would ask the literati of Ireland for the "satisfactory answers" promised by O'Connor, respecting the transmission of their national annals for so many centuries.

Series longissima rerum,

Per tot ducta viros, antiqua ab origine gentis.

Yours, &c. FIOR GHAEAL.

MR. URBAN,

IN answering the allegations of FIOR GHAEAL, I was not aware that I could possibly identify myself with those "valorous insects which pass over a man's sound parts, and fix on his sores;" but since FIOR GHAEAL has admitted that he is not altogether prepared for the combat without a *salvo* shield, I pledge myself that in future every indulgence will be given wherever he displays his protective ægis.

With regard to the five Armoric words, I have not much to add; but, as FIOR GHAEAL asks whether there is a principle applicable to the conversion of the letter *s* in the Gaelic root into *w* in the Welsh in the second word. I will first make some remarks on that point. The roots of verbs in Welsh always terminate in a vowel, but the *s* is retained in *brwision*, which emanates from the same root. The third word in Armoric is *koun*, not *cuin* or *cun*: the same word in Welsh is *corn*. The principle on which they agree is the change of *v* into a vowel, in unison with the Armoric dialect. The word *cevn*, back, is changed by the same rule into *kein*; but Le Gonidec says, "dans les livres et ecrits anciens *kefn* ou *kevn*,"—an incontestible proof of the purity of the Welsh language.

The fourth word *dala*, in Gaelic *dail*, has an active signification as given in Owen's Dictionary; but it is not less true that it is employed in a neuter sense, as I gave an example on a former occasion; besides, there are the words *dâl* and *attal*, which serve collaterally to corroborate my testimony on the above subject.

The fifth word turns out to be *delt* and *delta* in Armoric, not *dalta* as spelt by FIOR GHAEAL in his former letter. *Delt* is from *dlith*, a corruption of *gwlith*, dew; *glitho*, pronounced *dlitho* in South Wales, to moisten, &c. This most probably is the correct derivation of the word; but I will not hazard a decisive opinion, when I am not quite *certain* of the fact.

I shall now proceed to examine the five other words which FIOR GHAEAL has found in the production of M. Le Brigant.

The first Armoric word is *laras*, from *lavar*, he spoke; in Welsh, *llavaru* and *lhavar*. There is just as much difference between *llavarodd* and *dywedodd*, as there is in English between *spoke* and *said*; the one is used as often as the other, most especially in theological works.

2. Arm. *plusk*, Welsh, *plisg*, husks. The word is precisely the same in both languages. *Cibau* is seldom used except in Scripture.

3. Arm. *pokas*, Welsh, *pok*, a kiss. The word is in Owen's Dictionary, but

the translators of the Welsh Bible have with great propriety substituted *cusanodd* for *pocodd*.

4. Arm. *chetu*, Welsh, *yhati*, behold, or see thou. 2nd person singular of the imperative *yha*.

5. Arm. *evel*, Welsh, *evel* or *vel*, as. This word occurs in conversation in Welsh as often as *as* in English. It is also found in the following places of Scripture:—Matt. x. 7; xix. 19; Romans, xiii. 9; Galat. iv. 12. I could, if necessary, produce fifty more quotations.

The word *lhavar* occurs in Taliesin's Ode of Llath voesen, which is supposed to have been written about the year 520. I was informed by Comte Hersart de la Villemarque, that the following lines of Taliesin are written in the Armorican dialect.

“Johannes Dewin
Am gelwis i Merdin
Bellach pob brenin
Am geilw Taliesin.”

FIOR GHAEI'S Armorican words having been proved to be pure Welsh, it would be needless to argue the point any longer; but, as he asks the question why words of Gaelic origin are found in the Bas Breton, I answer, because the words are no more Gaelic than Welsh, but of common origin, as I trust I have sufficiently demonstrated to every unprejudiced reader. The Bible was translated into

Welsh A.D. 1571, in the North Wales dialect, which differs materially from that of the South, the latter having a greater similarity to the Bas Breton. So much for FIOR GHAEI'S efforts to create “*facts*.”

The adjectives in Welsh must agree with their nouns in the masculine or feminine gender, as there is no neuter. *Papur* is of foreign extraction; but, spelt as in Welsh, it is no more English than Greek or Coptic. In order to make it agree with the structure of the language, the following changes take place, *papur*, *bapur*, *mhapur*, *phapur*. Without this modification, I am afraid it would be doomed to remain in FIOR GHAEI'S state of “single blessedness,” without the adjunct of white, black, or even a blue.

Welshmen conversant with their language do not detect words appertaining to their tongue by *instinct*, as absurdly imagined by FIOR GHAEI; but by the aid of COELBREN Y BEIRDD, the Bardic scale of literal mutation. No one unacquainted with “Coelbren y Beirdd” should presume to form a decisive opinion on the Celtic dialects. In order to shew the importance of this principle, I shall now proceed to compare the Welsh and Gaelic, which do not differ so materially from each other as we are apt to anticipate at first sight.

COMPOUNDS OF THE PRIVATIVE PARTICLE

Gaelic. roots.	Welsh. roots.		AN, not.	
Trocair,	trugar,	merciful.	antrocair,	annrhugar, unmerciful.
Trocaireach (adj.),	trugarog (adj.),	merciful.	antrocaireach,	annrhugarog (adj.)
Trocaireachd (n. f.),	trugaredd (n. f.),		antrocaireachd,	annrhugaredd

The *c* is changed into *g* in *trocair*, and the *t* in the compounds into *nh*, according to the bardic scale of literal mutation.

Creid,	credu,	believe.	—	anghred,	unbelief.
Creideach,	credawg,	believer.	anacreideach,	anghredog,	unbelieving.
Cuimhne,	cov, or covn,	memory.	anacuihne,	anghov,	forgetfulness.
Cuimhneach,	covnog,	mindful.	anacuihneac,	anghovnog,	unmindful.
Cuimhneachail,	covnogawl,	keeping in mind.			
Cuimhneachan,	coven, or covyn,	memorial.			
Aimsir,	amser,	time.	anaimsir,	anamser,	unseasonable.
Aimsireil,	amserol,	temporal.	anaimsireil,	anamserol,	unseasonableness.
Eifeachd,	effeith,	effect.	aneifeachd,	aneffeith,	inefficacy.
Eifeachdach,	effeithog,	effectual.	aneifeachdach,	aneffeithog,	ineffectual.
Criosd,	Crist,	Christ.	anacriosd,	anghrisr,	antichrist.
Criosdail,	cristiol,	christian	anacriosdail,	anghrisiol,	unchristian.
Criosdalachd,	crisliolaedd,	a christian behaviour.	anacriosdochd,	anghrisiaeth,	paganism.

		COMPOUNDS OF THE PRIVATIVE PARTICLE			
Gaelic. roots.	Welsh. roots.	AN, not.			
		Gaelic.	Welsh.		
Blas,	blâs,	<i>taste.</i>	anablas,	avlas or divlas,	<i>insipid.</i>
Blasad,	blasiad,	<i>taste.</i>	anablasdachd,	anvlasdawd,	} <i>insipid.</i>
Aoibhin,	hoen,	<i>gladness.</i>	anaoibhinn,	divlasdawd,	
Aoibneas,	hoenus,	<i>joy.</i>	anaoibhneas,	anhoen,	<i>joyless.</i>
				anhoenus,	<i>sorrow.</i>

The above comparison is limited to words beginning with the privative *an* in the Gaelic Dictionary.

Gaelic.	Welsh.	
Aon, (pronounced ùn),	un,	<i>one.</i>
Aonachd.	unad, uned,	<i>unity.</i>
Aonbhith,	unbeth, unvodd,	<i>co-essentiality.</i>
Aonchasach,	ungoesog, from un, and coes, stem,	<i>having a single stalk.</i>
Aonchridheach,	ungredawg,	<i>having like sentiments.</i>
Aonfhilte,	unwyllt, ynvyd,	<i>foolish.</i>
Aonghin,	ungên, ungenid,	<i>an only child.</i>
Aonghneitheach,	ungnawdod, unnawd, from un and cnawd,	<i>of one nature, homogeneous.</i>
Aonghneithachd,	ungnawdiaeth,	<i>homogeneousness.</i>
Aon-mhaide,	unwaith,	<i>a simultaneous pull in rowing.</i>
Aosda,	oesawd,	<i>antient.</i>
Aosdachd,	oesawg,	<i>agedness.</i>
Aosdnhoireachd,	mawroesog,	<i>great age.</i>
Aosmhor,	oesvawr,	<i>old, aged.</i>

It would not be a difficult task to go through the Gaelic Dictionary, and reduce every primitive word to its original form (*pure Welsh*), in spite of the barbarous orthography which never was founded on a true principle of analytical deduction; but I think I have done enough to convince every sane person, that the Welsh is of Celtic extraction; nay, further, I will maintain, let him refute it who can, that the Welsh is the ancient Celtic, and that the Gaelic of the present day is only a *patois* of the original language.

In my last letter, I stated that the Gaelic, in common with the Welsh and Hebrew, had but two tenses; of course meaning thereby, that the PRESENT tense was wanting in the three languages. FIOR GHAEAL says, "it unfortunately happens that GOMER is incorrect with regard to all three, even the Welsh!!"

Let us hear what Mr. McAlpine, author of a Gaelic Grammar and Dictionary has to say respecting the Scottish Gwyddelaeg, FIOR GHAEAL's own lingo. In the said Grammar, page 25, is the following sentence.

"There are in Gaelic only, in common with the Hebrew and other Oriental lan-

guages, two voices, the PAST and the FUTURE; however, by a stroke of Gaelic generalship unknown in modern tactics, our Gaelic grammarians have discovered a present tense, but very wisely kept it a secret in their own bosoms."

The present tense is formed by means of adjectives and nouns and the verb *to be*. 2ndly. By means of participles, and the verb *to be*.

With regard to the Welsh, Dr. Davies, author of a Welsh and Latin Grammar and Dictionary, and one of the translators of the Bible, has given at page 91 of his Grammar the following rule:

"Nullum fere habemus tempus præsens verborum, ut nec Hebræi, sed illud circumloquimur per verbum substantivum et infinitivum veniens loco participii præsentis, ut *wyv yn carû*, sum amans; vel adverbium, sum in amare, vel amando; sic Heb. *אני אהב*, ego amans, pro Lat. ego amo."

Carwyv, as mentioned by FIOR GHAEAL, is a compound word of *car* and *wyv*, and it only serves to confirm the above rule.

FIOR GHAEAL has also discovered a present tense in the Hebrew, a *fact* unknown from the creation of the world to the present time. But let us examine what the Rev. S. Lyon, a gen-

tleman of the Hebrew nation, has to say respecting his own language. In page 72 of his Grammar, he tells us,

“The Hebrew has two tenses only, the PRETER signifying the time past, and the FUTURE signifying the time to come; and instead of the present tense is used the participle called *Bienoonee*, signifying between, *i. e.* between the past and future.

“Both the preter and future tense are often used to express the time present, especially in the parts of prophecy where the preter is used instead of the future.”

The agreement between the Welsh and Hebrew is much more intimate than that of the tenses. But as this subject has taken up quite enough space already, I must leave it till another time. FIOR GHAEAL likewise says, that the English much more resembles the Hebrew than either the Gaelic or Welsh, for the English has only two tenses, the *present* and *past*. Verily, Mr. Urban, I have no doubt that the languages would very well agree on the score of mutual accommodation, for then the Hebrew might borrow its present tense from the English, whilst the English could be supplied with a future from the Hebrew—*ex uno disce omnes*. In conclusion, I beg to state, that FIOR GHAEAL will find all the words mentioned in my last letter, the substantives p. 14, and the adjectives p. 20, of McAlpine's Rudiments of Gaelic Grammar.

Y gmir yn erbyd y byd.

GOMER.

THE GAELIC A VERY CORRUPT
LANGUAGE.

MR. URBAN,

MY assertion that no authority can be shown for applying to the *Gaelic* language the designation of Celtic, has produced a reply from FIOR GHAEAL, in which he maintains that such authority can be shown; but instead of authority he adduces nothing but inference and probability, the value of which I beg to leave to yourself and the public to estimate: a court fully competent to deal with such testimony. In support of my argument I also asserted that the present word *Gael* is a modern corruption of the ancient *Gaoidhel*, and this FIOR GHAEAL also denies; and as he does in this instance

profess to produce authority, it is incumbent upon me either to invalidate that authority, or to acknowledge my error; and with your permission I will attempt the former.

In the first place, then, FIOR GHAEAL says, “he could prove that the word *Gael* was sounded as at present at least *a thousand years ago*.” This, should he make it good, would, I must confess, very materially alter my position, and would at least place me under the necessity of retracting the expression *recent*, if not demand more ample concessions. *A thousand years ago* will bring us to the year 839, a period of no inconsiderable antiquity in Gaelic history. But with these resources at his command, what authority does FIOR GHAEAL adduce?—BUCHANAN! And that, too, only respecting the name of *Argyle*. “*Argathelia, seu potius Ergathelia*.” And upon this evidence he pronounces that Buchanan “uses the word *Gael* exactly as it is done this day.” Now I must beg to say that to me the fact appears absolutely the reverse, as the aspirate [*h*] in the middle of the word, makes it evident that, to Buchanan's ear at least, it was not sounded exactly as at the present day. In short, it appears that the word was at this time in a state of transition from *Gathel* to *Gael*, still retaining enough of its original structure to mark its dissyllabic character. Otherwise, why should Buchanan introduce the aspirate, and why the undecided “*seu potius*,” if there was a positive error to be corrected? FIOR GHAEAL refers me to the oldest form of the name of *Argyle*. I have attended to his suggestion as far as my opportunities admit, and I believe its oldest form to be *Ardgathel*. But I have not met with the word at all, except in compositions very modern compared with a thousand years ago. And by the time FIOR GHAEAL has occupied himself a little in making researches for it in the form he maintains at that period, I doubt not he will begin to think that he has been making a precipitate assertion.

But, however this may be, I am disposed to believe that the name of *Gael* in any form was not that of the Irish race, as a general and national appellation, in early ages. The Roman writers never mention it at all when

speaking of Ireland or the Irish ; and in the succeeding ages the people of this race are called *Scots*, and Ireland *Scotia*. And from the absence of the name of *Gael* as a general designation, I am justified in assuming that it was originally that of a particular tribe, which afterwards became so influential as to impart it to the race in general. If it should be asked how a whole people came to adopt the name of a single tribe, I can only reply by another question. How did the *Lowlanders* come to call themselves *Scots*? and how did the *Saxons* call themselves *English*? The adoption of national appellations was independent of distinction of race. It does not appear that what we call generic names were always preserved by barbarous nations ; perhaps the name of *Galli* would not have been recognised by any of the three nations of Gaul in the time of Cæsar, whatever it might have been by the followers of Brennus. And, probably, it was conferred upon these nations by the Romans before it was adopted by themselves.

But this is not the only point on which I must differ from FIOR GHÆL. He assumes for the Gaelic a very high degree of purity as an original language : an assumption against which I decidedly protest ; and am prepared to shew that it is, on the contrary, in an exceedingly corrupt state, and possesses no claim whatever to be made the criterion of originality, either Celtic or other ; and the following are amongst my reasons.

The Gaelic abounds with Latin words. And as the Romans never had any settlements in Ireland, these words are supposed to have belonged to some primitive language, from which, in very remote ages, both Gaels and Latins derived them, independently of each other. Many of these words are doubtless of such origin ; but it is very evident, from their form and application, that multitudes are of a much later date, being of ecclesiastical introduction. Ireland at one time abounded with ecclesiastical establishments, in which learning, i. e. the Latin language, was very assiduously cultivated ; the ancient writings of that country still evidence the fact in the mixture of Latin which they exhibit, even in Irish compositions. Here

then we have one cause of the corruption of the Gaelic language, and a slight examination of an Irish or Gaelic Dictionary will furnish abundant proofs of the correctness of this assertion.

In the next place, Ireland was for some centuries under the dominion of the Danes ; and the whole of the Northern Highlands of Scotland, together with the Western Isles, having been conquered by the Norwegians, were equally subject to the Scandinavian yoke ; and in the southern portion of that country the various names of foreign origin with which it abounds, from the *De Campo Bellos* of the western coast to the *De Gordouns* of the east, clearly indicate the influence which has been exercised there. To speak of any European nation having always continued unconquered, is doing violence to the clearest evidences of history ; and whether through force of arms or unresisting submission, few countries have been more decidedly under foreign dominion than the Highlands of Scotland. Where conquest has been preceded by a struggle for liberty, the fact is honourable to the conquered ; but where the submission is of a more yielding description, still the influence of the governing people must always be perceptible in the language and manners of the governed. Therefore, whether it is to the sword of Haco or of Cromwell that we look, or the more gentle dominion of the English crown in later days, each successive subjugation must have been attended by a corresponding effect upon the language. And accordingly if we inquire into the influence which these events have had on the Gaelic, we shall find it precisely what might have been anticipated—the language has undergone so great a change that its early specimens are now unintelligible even to the best Gaelic scholars. And this we are assured of by men fully competent to form a correct judgment, and whose well-known nationality must preclude every suspicion of unfavourable bias.

“ We yet perceive, in the instance of the Highlanders of Scotland, how much the dialect of the Irish spoken by that people has, from the want or disuse of a written standard, become, in the course of time, changed and cor-

rupted; and still more remarkably in the instance of Ireland itself, where, notwithstanding its acknowledged possession of the art of writing from the time of the mission of St. Patrick, so great a change has the language undergone during that interval, not only as spoken but written, that there are still extant several fragments of ancient laws and poems, whose obsolete idiom defies the skill of even the most practised Irish scholars to interpret them.* Moore's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 61.

* “Lingua enim Hibernica, qua incolæ Hiberniæ et Albanæ nunc vulgo utuntur, in pluribus diversa est ab antiqua; et cum id in Codicibus scriptis pateat, quis nisi fatuis studiis abreptus non percipit, diversitatem longe majorem necessario oriri debere in lingua non scripta.” Rer. Hibern. Script. Ep. Nunc.

“The learned Colgan, in speaking of some poems ascribed to Dallan, an Irish bishop of the sixth century, declares them to have been written in so ancient a style as to be wholly unintelligible, even to many who were versed in the ancient idiom of the country:—‘A multis aliis in veteri patrio idiomate versatis nequeunt penetrari.’” (Quoted by Dr. O'Connor, Prol. ii. lxxiv.)

And this is the language that FIOR GHAEIL holds up as a model of purity in itself, and as a criterion by which to determine the genuineness of others! And having taken this “*changed and corrupted*” dialect as his interpreter in studying the Welsh, he expresses his surprise and disappointment that it was of no service to him. Indeed it might have been a matter of surprise had he found it otherwise; for from the above extracts it is evident that the Welsh is by far the least corrupt of the two.

On a former occasion I adverted to the very corrupt state of the Gaelic as regards its pronunciation, and the great difference between the written and the spoken language, there being not only many letters, but even whole syllables mute. To give instances of this would require no more than a single passage out of any book whatever, for there is scarcely a word of any length that does not furnish a proof. But to avoid needless prolixity I will content myself with one example only, the word *claidheamh*, a sword. This word is pronounced *chy*: thus rejecting the whole of the last syllable,

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together with a good portion of the first. Now I believe it will not be denied that this word is the same with the Latin *gladius*, and we can trace a similar corruption in several other languages: the Welsh is *cleddyv*, and is pronounced *clethyv*, thus shewing a slight differing from the Latin. The French is *glaiue*, in which the difference is still more marked; and the Gaelic *chy* reduces the word to the last shade of resemblance, while the letters *claidheamh* still point out what was once the sound of the word. This is precisely the mode in which *Gaoidhel* and hundreds of other words have been changed. And this tendency to discard consonants is perceptible even in English words, and that amongst the Lowlanders as well as the Highlanders, as may be noticed in the words *ha'*, *ca'*, *wa'*, for *hall*, *call*, and *wall*, and multitudes besides. In fact all languages have been more or less subject to such corruptions, but none in so great a degree as the Gaelic.

I now persuade myself that I have to every unprejudiced reader established the following points:

That there is no authority for the Gaelic being exclusively termed Celtic;

That the word *Gael* is a modern corruption of *Gathel*;

That there is no authority that *Gael* or *Gathel* was originally a generic name of the Irish race and language;

That the present Gaelic language is so corrupt that its early specimens are unintelligible; and the modern pronunciation so different to the written language, that the latter can no longer be recognised in the sound of the words;

And lastly, that the whole language is so “*changed and corrupt*” as to preclude all claim to be received as a test of originality, either with regard to the Celtic dialects or any other whatever.

Yours, &c. A CYMRO.

MR. URBAN, *Brit. Mus. Feb. 15.*

IN a former communication respecting the *vexata questio* of Gaelic and Welsh affinities, I requested to be informed to what class of languages we ought to refer the (supposed) non-Celtic portion of the Welsh. This I conceived would be a considerable help

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towards settling the dispute. Every other* European tongue may be readily referred to its particular family; and it would obviate a great deal of controversy, if it could be shown that Welsh is closely allied in vocables and structure to Slavonic, Teutonic, or Latin. This, however, has not been done, nor do I expect that it ever will be.

That a connexion does really subsist between the Gaelic and the Cambro-British is allowed by several eminent Gaelic scholars. O'Brien, in the preface to his Irish Dictionary, p. 45, expresses himself as follows:

“The close and abundant affinity, or rather identity, in many instances, so remarkable between the Irish and Welsh dialects, prove to a demonstration that both people proceeded from the same country or the same nation, in times later by many ages than the epoch of the separation of the Gomerians and Magogians: and as we are assured by Tacitus that the language and manners of the Britons agreed with those of the Gauls in his time, it evidently follows from the close affinity or agreement between the Irish and Welsh dialects, joined to this testimony of Tacitus, that both people were inhabitants of Gaul immediately before they passed over to the British Isles.”

On the other hand, Schlözer, and Mr. Peter Roberts, to say nothing of Sir William Betham, maintain that there is no radical affinity between the two, and that the terms common to both have been borrowed, by the Cymro from the Gael, if I rightly understand their reasoning. It is clear that *both* parties cannot be in the right: my present object is to submit a few *facts*, to help indifferent persons to determine on which side the truth lies.

It is not meant to be asserted that Welsh is a *dialect* of *Gaelic*, in the same sense that Irish and Manx are; but only that it is *bonâ fide* a *Celtic* dialect. Nor is it denied that there are many and serious discrepancies between the two, in words as well as forms; but, in order to judge a question fairly, we must consider the points of resemblance as well as those

of difference. One of the first things to be settled in comparing two languages is, the agreement between their respective vocabularies. As going through the entire Welsh and Gaelic dictionaries is out of the question, I shall examine, in the first instance, the list of monosyllabic words in the introductory portion of Neilson's Irish Grammar, pp. 8—12, about 270 in all. A careful analysis of them presents the following results:

Words perfectly <i>identical</i> with corresponding Welsh terms in sense and origin	140
Clearly <i>cognate</i>	40
Derived from the Latin, Saxon, &c. repetitions, and compound terms	40
Remain peculiar to the Gaelic	50

With regard to the above specimen, I will briefly observe, that it is *fairly chosen*, the list having been compiled by one who did not even think of the present controversy. Moreover, the words, being *Irish*, cannot be suspected of being borrowed from the Welsh; and being simple familiar terms, branching out copiously, in most cases, into compounds and derivatives, there is as much reason to believe them vernacular in one language as the other. Again, of the fifty words admitted as peculiar to the Gaelic, nine or ten strongly resemble the Norse or German, as many more may *possibly* be connected with Welsh terms bearing an apparent though doubtful likeness, and nearly all have synonyms, clearly allied to Cambrian or Armorican equivalents.

The words above specified are chiefly substantives and adjectives; but, as those may be excepted against as likely to be borrowed, we will see how the case stands with other parts of speech. In the grammar prefixed to Armstrong's Gaelic Dictionary, there is a list of about two hundred verbs in common use. Seventy, or more than one third of the whole, are unequivocally cognate with Welsh or Armoric, and twenty more probably so. This proportion would be greatly increased, if all compound and exotic words were rejected from the list, as in fairness they ought to be.

Reserving my remarks on pronouns for another branch of the inquiry, I now proceed to consider the prepositions, confessedly the most important

* Unless we except the Basque; which, however, in the opinion of Rask has a strong family likeness to the Finnish and Tartarian.

of indeclinable words. In Stewart's Gaelic Grammar, we have a list of twenty-four simple prepositions (omitting mere varieties of form), and about forty improper or compound. Of the former, fourteen are Welsh, and three Cornish; and of the latter, eighteen, or nearly one half, radically Welsh. The amount of resemblance is hardly so great between Icelandic and German.

I could easily shew that a vast number of the terms descriptive of ordinary objects of sense are substantially the same in both languages; but I must confine myself to a few specimens. Popular names for *colours* are tenaciously preserved by all people, as long as they retain their national identity, for reasons too obvious to dwell upon. When it is ascertained that our appellations, *swart, white, blue, green, grey, brown, red*, are currently used by all classes in all parts of Germany, every one, competent to form an opinion, regards it as a strong indication of an original affinity of race, supposing him to know nothing of the language or early history of the Anglo-Saxons. The same conclusion holds good with respect to Gaelic and Welsh; in both of which we find, allowing for difference of form, the corresponding terms, *du* (or *dubh*), *fion*, *gorm*, *glas*, *liath*, *donn*, *ruadh*. It is very easy to assert that the above words have been *borrowed* by one of the two races; but he who attempts to *prove* it will soon find himself involved in inextricable difficulties.

Much stress is usually and justly laid upon the ancient local appellations of a country; it being obvious that those who imposed them would naturally employ words significant in their own language. In Beaufort's

Memoir of a Map of Ireland, pp. 146-7, there is a glossary of Irish words usually occurring in composition with the names of places. It comprises forty-three terms, of which at least *thirty* are certainly Welsh; and not merely used in proper names, but as separate words. Nor is this analogy confined to isolated terms; *e.gr.*—both *glen* and *strath* are common to the Gaelic and the Cambro-British; and of twenty-six synonyms for *hill*, in the English-Gaelic part of Armstrong's Dictionary, at least *twenty* are decidedly Welsh.

I trust I have now made it appear that there is *some* correspondence between the vocabularies of the two languages. The evidence from grammar and structure is, however, much stronger, and in my opinion quite decisive; but this I must reserve for a separate communication. I will only remark that I fear FIOR GHAEIL makes a very rash concession in offering to surrender “half, or even all,” the words common to Welsh and Gaelic. If they are *borrowed*, I ask, where did the *Irish* get them, or how could they do without them? The case of the Persian language, alleged by FIOR GHAEIL, is by no means analogous. Ferdoose's Shah-Nameh proves that the Arabic expressions introduced into Persian are *non-essential*; but if the Gael were to renounce every term vernacular to the Welsh, they could not make an intelligible translation of any one chapter in the New Testament, nor hold a ten minutes' conversation on ordinary topics. Indeed, I can assure FIOR GHAEIL that, like Monsieur Jourdain, he has all his life been speaking a great deal of Welsh without knowing it.

Yours, &c. R. G.

BIOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERS FROM THE LIFE OF MR. WILBERFORCE.

(Concluded from page 368.)

Fox.

“I HAVE been learning by snatches, while dressing, (the only time, observe, when I could read, or hear reading hitherto,) Fox's History, and I long to undertake a more deliberate perusal. I do not happen to have heard many

people speak of it. The few whose opinions have reached me were people strongly opposed to Fox in politics, and who did not at all know the man. They certainly gave me reason to expect something very different from what I have found. He seems to write under a strong party bias, yet

with perfect integrity: I mean with an earnest desire to make out and relate the truth. He has evidently digested the matter thoroughly, and there are several remarks, as I already see, which bear traces of Fox's superior vigour of intellect. How much one wishes such a man could have written a History of England from the times of Alfred! If anything frets me (*choque* is the French word), it is two or three not very good-natured allusions to the politics of his own times. But, in another view, even these please me, by showing how much he felt in earnest in them; and when that is the case, and there is no shabby view of a mercenary kind, I can forgive all the rest." [A more deliberate perusal led him to qualify this judgment.] "I own, as I have proceeded reading the work with more care than I had done when the observations on the preface were written, I see far more reason for censure than I formerly did; above all, I see far more party bias. I believe Fox meant to be perfectly impartial, though he certainly was, in fact, grievously otherwise. Meaning, however, to correct his partial representations, I should really like to do justice to what I believe to have been his feelings. But I have a notion with regard to him and other such men, whose understandings are vigorous and their feelings warm, that they are ardent in their emotions in behalf of truth, justice to those oppressed, &c. yet, take them in their cool moments, and they are not so deliberately and practically observant of the duties with which these several sets of emotions are connected, as many a simple honest man whose passions are far less susceptible. This observation, if true, generally illustrates Fox's character, and explains what might at first sight appear an inconsistency, that he was honest in his sympathies with the oppressed and injured, warm in his love of justice and truth, and yet by no means an accurate man (far less so than Pitt) in his assertions."

CANNING.

1808. "Secret Committee on the employment of spies, informers, &c. Canning very clever, and sometimes quite admirable, but too artificial. I came home near two with Canning; found him remembering Lord Milton's

support of him in the Portugal business, and therefore saying, though he would cope with his argument, he would always treat him personally with respect. This quite pleasing so qualified; but poor Canning sadly loose in his reasoning. I spoke to him more especially as we came home. Poor fellow! he had neither father nor mother to train him up. He was brought up partly, I believe, with Sheridan. I always wondered he was so pure."

1811, Jan. 3. "Manifest symptoms of Canning rather making overtures to opposition. His speeches excellent, but not like Pitt's: rather exciting admiration than calling forth sympathy."

1832. (On his death.) "Poor Canning! I knew him well, and he knew that I knew him. He felt that I knew him before he became well acquainted with Mr. Pitt. He had a mind susceptible of the forms of great ideas: *as for these men they have not minds up to anything of the sort, their minds would burst with the attempt.* I have often talked openly with Canning, and I cannot but hope some good may have come of it. When I was with him once he was in bed, or a sort of sofa bed, at Gloucester Lodge, and Southey was mentioned. 'I did not know that he was in town.' 'Yes, he is, and dines with me to-morrow; but I am afraid you will not come, because it is Sunday.' Canning was *not* a first-rate speaker. Oh! he was as different as possible from Pitt and from old Fox, too, though he was so rough; he had not that art—*celans artem*. If *effect* is the criterion of good speaking, Canning was nothing to them; for he never drew you to him in spite of yourself: you never lost sight of Canning. Even in that admirable speech of his about Sir John C. Hopesley, when your muscles were so exercised with laughing, it was the same thing; yet he was a more finished orator than Pitt."

Here we may appropriately introduce Mr. Wilberforce's comparison of the earlier and later statesmen with whom he was acquainted.

1821. "In truth, that attendance [in his place in the House of Commons] is become very distasteful. To those who remember my first years in Parliament, the difference cannot but appear

extreme in point of talent and eloquence. I hope — will become one of the first stars in our, alas! darkened hemisphere (all our old constellations extinct). To say nothing of the older names, Lord North, Dunning, Wedderburn, Barrè—these are no more—Fox, Pitt, Windham, Burke, and poor Whitbread, with all his coarseness, had an *Anglicism* about him that rendered him a valuable ingredient in a British House of Commons. Yet, to confess the truth, *more talent was commonly employed in defending measures than in devising them.*

Very superior powers are very seldom needed for the forming a right judgment in politics, and too often they are associated with qualities which operate unfavourably; but they enable a public man to congregate round him a number of followers, who feel themselves respectable from being the adherents of one who commands respect, and who, in the parliamentary contests, gives his friends the sense of superiority. Yet, on the whole, with one or two exceptions, our public men are better than those of the earlier part of my political existence.”

Vol. 5, p. 244. The debate on the Rom. Cath. Association, Feb. 3, 1825. “Never were there so many able speakers, though none so powerful as Pitt and Fox. Canning a more finished orator, but less impressive.”

PERCEVAL.

“Perceval had the sweetest of all possible tempers, and was one of the most conscientious men I ever knew. The most instinctively obedient to the dictates of conscience, the least disposed to give pain to others, the most charitable and truly kind and generous creature I ever knew. He offered me at once a thousand pounds to pay Pitt’s debts, though not originally brought forward by Pitt, and going out of office with a great family. * * * I believe, (he tells Mr. Babington, from whom he had heard an instance of Perceval’s sweetness melting down Whitbread’s rough churlishness, and extorting an eulogy for suavity and kindness,) that he is a man of undaunted spirit, but his modesty prevents his taking that high tone which at such a time as the present, rendered Pitt so equal to the emergency.”

WHITBREAD.

“Whitbread was a rough speaker :

he spoke as if he had a pot of porter at his lips, and all his words came through it. I remember his drawing tears from me upon the lottery question. After Canning’s speech on Lord Bexley’s resolution about a pound note and a shilling being of equal value with a guinea, he said to me, ‘Well ! I do envy him the power of making that speech !’ This was very curious to me, because I never could have guessed that it was at all the model to which he aspired.”

SHERIDAN.

“I remember Sheridan playing off on him [M. A. Taylor] one of his amusing tricks. He did not know where to go for a dinner; so, sitting down by M. A. Taylor, he said there is a law question likely to rise presently, on which, from your legal knowledge, you will be wanted to reply to Pitt; so I hope you will not think of leaving the House. Michael sate still with no little pleasure, while Sheridan slept out, walked over to Michael’s house, and ordered up dinner, saying to the servants, ‘Your master is not coming home this evening.’ He made an excellent dinner, came back to the House, and seeing Michael looking expectant, went to release him, saying, ‘I am sorry to have kept you, for, after all, I believe this matter will not come on to-night.’ Michael immediately walked home, and heard, to his no little consternation, when he rang for dinner, ‘Mr. Sheridan had it, sir, about two hours ago.’”

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(1833.) “A review in the Quarterly was read to him, which spoke of the Duke of Wellington’s ability in council. ‘Most true,’ he said, ‘I suppose you have never seen them, but when the Duke of Wellington commanded in Spain, and his brother, the Marquis Wellesley, was sent to conduct the negotiation, the papers containing the despatches of the two brothers were printed by Parliament, and I remember thinking that I had never seen anything at all equal to them in talent. I remember hearing, too, that of all the persons who gave evidence about Finance, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Harrowby knew most of the subject.’”

THORNTON.

“Heard this evening (1790), that on

Sunday morning, at Bath, died what was mortal of John Thornton. He was allied to me by relationship and family connexion. His character is so well known that it is scarcely necessary to attempt its delineation. It may be useful, however, to state, that it was by living with great simplicity of intention and conduct, in the practice of a Christian life, more than by any superiority of understanding or knowledge, that he rendered his name illustrious in the view of the more respectable part of his contemporaries. He had a counting-house in London, and a handsome villa at Clapham. He anticipated the dispositions and pursuits of the succeeding generations. He devoted large sums annually to charitable purposes, especially to the promotion of the cause of religion, both in his own and other countries. He assisted many clergymen, enabling them to live in comfort, and to practise an useful hospitality. His personal habits were remarkably simple. His dinner hour was two o'clock. He generally attended public worship at some church or episcopalian chapel several evenings in the week, and would often sit up at a late hour in his own study, at the top of the house, engaged in religious exercises. He died without a groan or struggle, and in the full view of his glory. 'Oh! may my last end be like his!'"

LORD HARRINGTON.

"Pitt awakened by Woolwich artillery riot (1797), and went out to Cabinet. Pitt met us next morning declaring Lord Harrington (a nobleman of the *vielle cour*, then commanding the forces in London,) is, after all, the greatest man in England. When I saw him in the hurry and alarm last night, he was just as slow, and made as many bows, as if he had been loitering at the levee."

JER. BENTHAM.

The failure of Mr. Bentham's Panopticon, or Penitentiary, had involved him in pecuniary losses. "I have seen the tears run down the cheeks of that strong-minded man, through vexation, at the pressing importunity of creditors and the insolence of official underlings, when day after day he was begging at the Treasury for

what was indeed a mere matter of right. How indignant did I often feel when I saw him thus treated by men infinitely his inferiors! I could have extinguished them. He was quite soured by it, and I have no doubt that many of his harsh opinions afterwards were the fruit of this ill-treatment. 'A fit site,' at last, wrote the weary man, 'obtainable for my purpose, without a single dissentient voice, is that of the Golden Tree and the Singing Water, and, after a three years' consideration, I beg to be excused searching for it.'" "Bentham's hard measure—cruelly used—J. Bentham, suo more," are Mr. W.'s docketings upon the letters which at this time frequently passed between them. Some of them are not a little singular. "Kind sir," he writes in one, "the next time you happen on the Attorney General in the House, or elsewhere, be pleased to take a spike, the sharper and longer the better, and apply it to him by way of memento, that the Penitentiary Contract Bill has, for I know not what length of time, been strictly in his hands, and you will much oblige your humble servant to command,

J. BENTHAM.

"N. B. A corking-pin was yesterday applied by Mr. Abbott."

LORD ELDON.

"Saw Lord Eldon, and had a long talk with him on the best mode of study and discipline for the young Grants to be lawyers. The Chancellor's reply was not encouraging. 'I know no rule to give them, but that they must make up their minds to live like a hermit and work like a horse.' Eldon had just received the Great Seal, and I expressed my fears that they were bringing the King into public too soon after his late indisposition. 'You shall judge for yourself,' he answered, 'from what passed between us when I kissed hands on my appointment. The King had been conversing with me, and when I was about to retire, he said, 'Give my remembrance to Lady Eldon.' I acknowledged his condescension, and intimated that I was ignorant of Lady Eldon's claim to such a notice. 'Yes, yes,' he answered, 'I know how much I owe to Lady Eldon. I know that you would have made yourself a country

curate, and that she has made you my Lord Chancellor.”

“I could not forget the friendly intercourse of former days, when Sir John Scott used to be a great deal at my house. I saw much of him then, and it is no more than his due to say, that when he was Solicitor and Attorney General under Pitt, he never fawned and flattered, as some did, but always assumed the tone and station of a man who was conscious that he must shew he respects himself, if he wished to be respected by others. Sir W. Scott’s speech moving for leave to bring in Clergy Non-residence Bill—*curiosa felicitas* of language.”

LORD MELVILLE.

(1805.) “I had perceived above a year before, that Lord Melville had not the power over Pitt’s mind which he had once possessed. Pitt was taking me to Lord Camden’s, and in our tête-à-tête he gave me an account of the negotiations which had been on foot to induce him to enter Addington’s administration. When they quitted office in 1801, Dundas proposed taking as his motto!—‘*Jam rude donatus.*’ Pitt suggested to him, that, always having been an active man, he would probably wish to come again into office, and that then his having taken such a motto would be made ground for ridicule. Dundas assented, and took another motto. Addington had not been long in office, before Pitt’s expectation was fulfilled, and Dundas undertook to bring Pitt into the plan, which was to appoint some third person as head, and bring in Pitt and Addington on equal terms under him. Dundas accordingly, confiding in his knowledge of all Pitt’s ways and feelings, set out for Walmer Castle, and after dinner and port wine, cautiously opened his proposals. But he saw it would not do and stopt abruptly. ‘Really,’ said Pitt, with a sly severity, and it was at least the only strange thing I ever heard him say of any friend, ‘I had not the curiosity to ask what I was to be.’”

“His connexion with Dundas was Pitt’s great misfortune. Dundas was a loose man, and had been rather a disciple of the Edinburgh school in his youth, though it was not much known. Yet he was a fine fellow in some things. People have thought

him a mean, intriguing creature; but he was in many respects a fine warm-hearted fellow. I was with him and Pitt when they looked through the Red Book, to see who was the properest person to send Governor-General to India; and it should be mentioned to Dundas’s honour, that, having the disposal of the most important office in the King’s gift, he did not make it a means of gaining favor with any great family, or of obliging any of his countrymen, but appointed the fittest person he could find. (Sir John Shore.) Three several times have I stated this fact in the House of Commons, and never once has it been mentioned in any of the papers!”

“We did not meet for a long time (after Lord Melville’s removal), and all connexions most violently abused me. About a year before he died, we met in the stone passage which leads from the Horse Guards to the Treasury. We came suddenly upon each other, just in the open part, when the light struck on our faces. We saw one another, and at first I thought he was passing on, but he stopped and called out—‘Ah, Wilberforce! how do you do?’ and gave me a hearty shake by the hand. I would have given a thousand pounds for that shake. I never saw him afterwards.”

SIR S. ROMILLY.

“One of the most remarkable things about Romilly was, that, though he had such an immense quantity of business, he always seemed an idle man. If you had not known who and what he was, you would have said, ‘He is a remarkably gentleman-like pleasant man; I suppose, poor fellow, he has no business!’ for he would stand at the bar of the House, and chat with you, and talk on the last novel, with which he was as well acquainted, as if he had nothing else to think about. Once, indeed, I remember coming to speak to him in court, and seeing him looked fagged, and with an immense pile of papers by him. This was at a time when Lord Eldon had been reproached for having left business undischarged, and had declared that he would get through all arrears by sitting on till the business was done. As I went up to Romilly, old Eldon saw me, and

beckoned to me with as much cheerfulness and gaiety as possible. When I was alone with Romilly, and asked him how he was, he answered,—‘I am worn to death. Here have we been sitting on in the vacation from 9 in the morning till 4, and when we leave this place, I have to read through all my papers to be ready for to-morrow morning; but the most extraordinary part of all is, that Eldon, who has not only mine, but all the other part of the business to get through, is just as cheerful and untired as ever.’”

LORD GRENVILLE.

“To Dropmore—where received very kindly. Walked with Grenville for an hour before and after dinner. It grieved me to see him so feeble:—said he had profited more from Aristotle's Rhetoric than from any other work. Spoke in favour of Reid and Stewart, as right against Locke.”

MR. A. KNOX.

“*Inter alios*, Mr. Knox of Ireland, of whom you must, I think, have heard me speak, and his friend the Rev. Mr. Jebb. The former is a man of great piety, uncommon reading (uncommon both in quantity and quality), and extraordinary liveliness of imagination and powers of conversation. He is really well worth your going over on purpose to talk with him. He was once, strange to say, Lord Castlereagh's private Secretary. He is the very last man I should have conceived to have gravitated to Lord Castlereagh.”

PARLIAMENTARY SCENES.

(Vol. v. p. 259.)

“When Lord Londonderry was in his ordinary mood, he was very tiresome; so slow and heavy; his sentences only half formed; his matter so confused,—like what is said of the French army in the Moscow retreat, when horse, foot, and carriages of all sorts were huddled together, helter-skelter. Yet when he was thoroughly warmed and excited, he was often very fine, very statesman-like, and seemed to rise quite into another man.”

“Our general impression of Sheridan was, that he came to the House with his flashes prepared and ready to let off. He avoided encountering Pitt in unforeseen debating; but,

when forced to it, usually came off well. Fox was often truly wonderful. He could begin at full tear, and roll on for hours together without either tiring himself, or us.”

“Pitt talked a great deal among his friends. Fox in general society was quiet and unassuming. Sheridan was a jolly companion, and told good stories; but has been over-rated as a wit by Moore. Fox was truly amiable in private life, and great allowance ought to be made for him. His father was a profligate politician, and allowed him as much money to gamble with as ever he wanted.”

“I asked him if he remembered the miser Elwes in the House of Commons. ‘Perfectly! and that question reminds me of a curious incident which one day befell that strange being. In my younger days, we often went to the House in full dress, on nights, for example, when we were any of us going to the opera. Bankes, on an occasion of this kind, was seated near Elwes, who was leaning his head forward just at the moment when Bankes rose hastily to leave his seat, and the hilt of his sword happening to come in contact with the miser's wig which he had probably picked off some scare-crow, it was unconsciously borne away by Bankes, who walked, in his stately way, down the House, followed by Elwes full of anxiety to regain his treasure. The House was in a roar of merriment, and for a moment Bankes looked about him, wondering exceedingly what had happened. The explanation was truly amusing, when he became conscious of the sword-hilt which he had acquired.’”

MR. URBAN,

April 6.

I HAVE in my possession a first edition of Edward Cocker's Arithmetic, and, as I never heard of another copy, send a short description of it to you, with a few other particulars about the author.

This little work passed through more than *seventy* editions, and, as a proof how little is known about its first appearance, it is stated in a late publication to have been printed about 1629, (Mirror, iii. 326.) It was licensed Sept. 3rd, 1677, and published in the following year; from Clavel's Catalogue it appears that it was sold for

eighteen-pence. My copy is in beautiful condition, with the same portrait, verses, &c. as in the later editions; it may be noticed, that there is an advertisement of his Decimal Arithmetic at the end, which would appear to take away the charge brought against it by the biographer of Cocker in the Penny Cyclopaedia.

John Bagford (MS. Sloane, 885, f. 34, v^o) says, that Cocker "was bred to graving at the cost of Edward Benlour, esq. who sent for a French graver to perfect him in the art, for which he returned him but small thanks, refusing to help him in his time of need." Pepys, in his Diary (May 10th 1664), speaks of his skill in very striking terms. A list of his copy-books may be found in the catalogue of the library of Sir Edward Knatchbull, which was sold by auction about 1690, and in Clavel's Catalogue.

He was born in 1632 as appears from a portrait prefixed to his *Penna Volens*, and died about 1677. Manning, in his History of Surrey (iii. 642), says that the tombstone of Cocker was then in St. George's Church, Southwark; but it has been destroyed in some recent alterations. Manning has given some verses which were on that of his friend Hawkins, close beside.

The rarity of even the later editions is astonishing. Except the first edition in my own library, the earliest I have heard of is one in the Inner Temple of the date of 1685. In another century, without the aid of antiquaries, a copy of Dr. Murray's "plainest of all books," may not be in existence, for there is not one in any public library to which I have ever had access.

Yours, &c. *Hull.*

MR. URBAN,

*Clement's Inn,
Jan. 2.*

AMONG the miscellaneous records of the QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER, now undergoing the operation of cleansing, repairing, and calendaring, at the Augmentation Office, I found, some time ago, a roll, containing matter so interesting to a London antiquary, that I immediately abstracted the same for your columns. It is an original ac-

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count of the Mayor and Sheriffs of London, as collectors of a Subsidy, granted in the 13th year of Henry IV. 1411,* the nature of which is fully stated in the heading, whereof the following is a translation:—

"LONDON. Parcels of the account of ROBERT CHICHELEY, late Mayor and Escheator, and of JOHN REYNEWELLE and WALTER COTTONE, Sheriffs of the City of London, collectors of a certain subsidy of 6s. 8d., out of the value of every entire 20l. of lands and rents over and above the charges and reprises *per annum*, of men and women, of what estate or condition soever they be, in the City of London, and suburbs of the same, granted unto the King by assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in his Parliament at Westminster, on the morrow of All Souls, in the 13th year, to be paid in the morrow of the Purification of the blessed Mary then next to be, to be disposed and ordered at the King's will thereupon, by the King's writ out of his Exchequer; dated on the 28th day of April, in the said 13th year, to the aforesaid Mayor and Sheriffs directed, and yielded up on this account; to wit, concerning such subsidy, as under."

I shall translate the first entry exactly as it stands, and afford you only the names and descriptions of the persons named in the others, with the yearly value of their lands, within the city and suburbs, as found by a jury.

ABSTRACT OF THE ROLL.

"From Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, having lands and rents in the same city, worth by the year 27l. over and above the reprises. Subsidy 6s. 8d.

Abbat of Tourhille, 128l.

———— Evesham, 21l. 3s. 7d.

Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, 99l. 19s. 7d.

———— Elsing spitelle, 114l. 4s. 8d.

———— Christ Church, Canterbury, 31l. 2s. 8d.

———— Hosp. of St. Bartholemew in Smythfeld, 110l. 12s.

Master of the Hospital of St. James by Westminster, 27l. 4s. 4d.

———— College of St. Michael in Croked-lane, 95l. 5s. 8d.

———— Poumfret, 58l. 6s. 8d.

———— St. Laurence, Pulteney, 61l. 10s. 8d.

———— House of St. Katerine by the Tower, 60l. 19s. 5½d.

* See the Rolls of Parliament, vol. i. pp. 647, 648-9.

Adam Fraunceys, knight, 162*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*
 Robert Denney, knight, 24*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*
 Master John Chatour, 26*l.*
 John Croucher, "vynter," 23*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
 John Crosseby, 31*l.* 12*d.*
 John Stapelford, 21*l.* 17*s.* 1½*d.*
 Parson of Honylane, and the executors of
 the will of Robert Turk, 38*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*
 John Frensch, goldsmith, 24*l.* 10*s.*
 William Tristour, 29*l.*
 Thomas Duke, "Pellipario," 53*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
 Countess of Salisbury, who was the wife
 of John Aubrey, 26*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
 Lady de Pielle, 23*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*
 Lady de Fastolf, 93*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*
 Lady Margaret Phelipot, 110*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*
 Elizabeth Melcheburne, 22*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*
 Elizabeth Fraunceys, 74*l.* 4*s.*
 Alicia Darcy, 40*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
 Wife of Joh'n Wakefelde, 29*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*
 Rosa Caundysche, 20*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
 Elizabeth, formerly wife of Thomas Wel-
 ford, 44*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*
 Relict of John Walcote, 42*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*
 Fraternity of the art of Goldsmiths, 46*l.*
 10*s.* 0½*d.*
 ——— Tailors, 44*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*
 Robert Wydytone, "grocer," 20*l.*
 Geoffrey Dallynor, "vynter," 27*l.*
 John Eynesham, 36*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*
 John Philipot, 38*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*
 John Atte Wode, 22*l.* 12*s.*
 John Wyssyngsete, 29*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*
 Lodowic Joh'n, 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
 James Gisores, 41*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*
 John Olney, "grocer," 20*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*
 Master Henry Foulere, 23*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*
 John Polhille, of the county of Kent, 25*l.*
 12*s.*
 Geoffrey Michell, 20*l.*
 William Vanner, 23*l.* 14*s.*
 Robert Chicheley, 42*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*
 Richard Whityngtone, 25*l.*
 Thomas Knolles, 37*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
 Drugo Barantyne, 55*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*
 John Shaddeworthe, 43*l.* 5*s.* 3½*d.*
 William Askham, 78*l.* 4*s.* 1¾*d.*
 Richard Merlawe, 35*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
 Thomas Polle, 23*l.* 17*s.* 9½*d.*
 Stephen Spelman, 46*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*
 John Warne, 44*l.* 2*s.* 6½*d.*
 Henry Bartone, 21*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*
 William Nortone, 63*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*
 John Lane, 24*l.* 5*s.* 9½*d.*
 Walter Cottone, 20*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*
 Simon Sewale, 24*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*
 John Atte Lee, "chaundeler," 31*l.* 16*s.*
 10*d.*
 The Mayor and Commonalty of the City
 of London, 150*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*
 The same Mayor and Commonalty, and
 the Masters of London Bridge, 148*l.*
 15*s.* 3*d.*

John Picard, esquire, 58*l.* 13*s.* 4½*d.*
 John Courteys, esquire, 47*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*
 John Pecche, esquire, 51*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*
 Richard Pavy, esquire, 40*l.* 2*s.*
 Henry Julian, "irmonger," 33*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*
 William Kelshulle, fishmonger, 22*l.* 10*s.*
 Robert Ramsey, esquire, 21*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*
 Robert Domenyk, 73*l.* 10*s.*
 John Wade, 23*l.* 13*s.*
 John Hende, 54*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*
 Executors of the will of William Baret,
 22*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*
 John Derham, esquire, 20*l.*
 William Bailly, "lyndraper," 31*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*
 John Cornewaleys, 40*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*
 John Cosyn "grocer," 36*l.* 10*s.*
 Thomas Grey, "grocer," 28*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*
 Robert Threske, clerk, 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
 John Southecote, esquire, 33*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*
 Alan Everard, "mercier," 36*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*
 Robert Fitz Roberd, 31*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*
 Nicholas Kymbelle, 34*l.*
 John Waldene, 36*l.* 4*s.*
 Thomas Rikhille, 21*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*
 Henry Reede, 23*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*
 Robert Cumbertone, 43*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*
 Thomas Cressy and John Etone, execu-
 tors of the will of William Parker, 23*l.*
 Thomas Horsham, 20*l.*
 John Westone, common serjeant at law
 within the City of London, 34*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*
 John Slory, 34*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
 Prior of the House of Carthusians, 83*l.*
 1*s.* 6*d.*
 ——— Hospital of St. Mary, outside
 Bisshopesgate, 242*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* *Not re-*
ceived, by virtue of a writ under the
*great seal, dated 7th July, anno 12.**
 Hospital of St. Giles, by the old Temple-
 bar, 29*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*
 Dean and Canons of the King's College
 [of St. Stephen], within the palace of
 Westminster, 45*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* *Not received,*
by virtue of a like writ, dated 3rd Oct.
anno 14.
 Abbess of Minoreesses, outside Algate, 96*l.*
 0*s.* 6*d.*
 Prioress of Clerkenwelle, 56*l.* 18*s.*
 ——— Haliwelle, 86*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*
 ——— S. Helen, 120*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*
 ——— Kilburne, 25*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*
 ——— Dertforde, 27*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* *Not*
received, by virtue of a like writ, dated
17th Oct. anno 14.
 ——— Stratforde - atte-Bowe, 21*l.*
 12*s.* 2*d.*
 William Stortford, 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
 John Leuer, "sadeler," 50*l.* 3*s.*

* In the grant of the subsidy, all lands
 and tenements were excepted, which had
 been in mortmain before the statute of
 20 Edw. I.

Sum total of entire twenty pounds-worth of lands and rents, 3,960*l*.

Subsidy therefrom, 66*l*.

This roll contains (as might be expected) the names of the most eminent persons in London at the beginning of the fifteenth century; among others, those of the founder of Crosby Hall, and the celebrated *Dick Whittington*. I shall give you the original words relative to the former of these persons, and reserve the latter, among my own materials, for an authentic memoir of him, which I have been several years collecting.

“De Johanne Crosseby, habente terras tenementa et redditus in civitate prædicta, quæ valent per annum, ultra reprisas, xxxj^{li}. xij^d. sicut continetur in transcripto* prædicto.”

The record ends by stating that there were none other persons, so far as by inquiry could be found, holding lands or rents that could be assessed for this subsidy. It affords, therefore, an important statement of the distribution of landed property in London four hundred years ago; a great portion of which was divided into small tenements, in the hands of private citizens, as is evident from their charters of feoffment, and wills relative to burgage tenements, recorded in the antient rolls of the Husting Court at Guildhall.

W. H. BLACK.

A LION TRAINED TO ROAST AN OX !

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Feb. 15.*

THE popularity of Mr. Van Amburgh and his Lions, and the degree of royal patronage which they have received, remind the antiquary that a taste for exhibitions of wild beasts is by no means of modern origin in this country. The larger animals of the feline race which were, for many centuries, nurtured in the Tower, were, in the first instance, a sort of practical state illustration of the armorial bearing of the English monarchy, three leopards or lions passant.

Matthew Paris tells us that in the year 1235 the Emperor of Germany presented King Henry III. with three

leopards, in allusion to the blazonry of the royal shield, with other rich exotic gifts. “Misit ergo Imperator Regi Anglorum tres leopardos in signum Regalis clypei, in quo tres leopardi transeuntes figurantur, cum aliis donariis preciosis, quibus regiones non abundant occidentis.”*

King James, whose passion for the chase and field sports was so strong that it sometimes interfered with public business, naturally took great interest in observing the powers and courage of wild and other animals. He filled up a portion of the Tower ditch for the purpose of forming an arena for baiting the tenants of the royal menagerie. Howes, the continuator of Stowe, has given us sundry minute details of the King’s experiments in these savage combats, of which the following is a brief specimen. “The 23rd of June [1609] the King, Queene, and Prince, the Lady Elizabeth, and the Duke of York, with divers great Lords, and many others, came to the Tower to see a trial of the Lyon’s single valour against a great fierce beare, which had killed a child that was negligently left in the beare-house. This fierce beare was brought into the open yard behind the lyon’s den, which was the place for fight; then was a great lyon put forth, who gazed a while, but never offered to assaultor approach the beare; then were two mastiffe dogs put in, who past by the beare and boldly seized upon the lyon; then was a stone horse put into the same yard, who suddenly scented and saw both the beare and lyon, and very carelessly grazed in the middle of the yard between them both; and then were six dogs put in, the most whereof at the first seized upon the lyon, but they suddenly left him and seized upon the horse, and had worried him to death, but three stout beare-wards, even as the King wished, came boldly in and rescued the horse by taking off the dogs one by one, whilst the lyon and beare stared upon them, and so went forth with their dogs; then was that lyon suffered to go into his den again, which *he desired to have done long before*,”† &c. By which admission

* “The transcript of an inquisition, taken before the aforesaid Mayor and Sheriffs thereupon, remaining among these parcels.”

* Matt. Paris Hist. Angl. edit. Wats, p. 416.

† Stow’s Chron. continued by Howes, p. 894.

it appears that the lion by no means relished these feats of zoomachy, and like his human representative in the *Midsummer night's dream* was "a very gentle beast and of a good conscience."

Nor were experiments wanting on the gastronomic qualities of the lions—two of those animals, a male and female, in the presence of the king, were supplied with two "rackes*" of mutton, which they did presently eat; then was there a lusty live cock cast unto them, which they presently killed and sucked his blood; then was there another live cocke cast unto them, which they likewise killed but sucked not his blood. After that, the king caused a live lamb to be easily let downe unto them by a rope, and being come to the ground the lamb lay upon his knees, and both the lyons stood in their former places and beheld the lamb, but presently the lamb rose up and went unto the lyons, who very gently looked upon him and smelled on him without sign of any further hurt; then the lamb was very softly drawn up again, in as good plight as he was let down."†

This would have been magnanimous enough of the lions towards the lamb had they not already, according to the account, been regaled to repletion with raw mutton and live poultry.

That the lion possesses docile qualities was in the same reign remarkably proved, for I have among my historical memoranda from inedited sources, a note of an original warrant by Sir George Buck, knight, the literary champion of King Richard III. appointed by his Majesty's special commission under the Great Seal of England, licenser of all plays and all manner of shews within the realm, for Thomas Morys, William Grove, and Martin Hill, "to shew a strange lion brought to do strange things, as *turning an ox to be roasted!*" How this was effected the document does not explain, but no doubt the lion was trained to do the office of a turn-spit dog within a wheel of a diameter proportionate to his task—just indeed as the ass draws water from

the deep well of Carisbrook Castle in the Isle of Wight. The lion was to perform this feat without molestation on any day but the Sabbath; and the warrant, which is dated 6th September 1610, was to continue in force for the space of one year. I may by the way observe that the Welsh, who are remarkably slow and cautious in adopting modern improvements, either in domestic economy, agriculture, or other matters, still continue in many of their culinary establishments the services of the turn-spit dog. At the Plough Inn, Caermarthen, where I dined last year off delicious sewen from the Towey, and mutton from the Cambrian mountains, for the cost of one shilling sterling, the mutton afore-said was roasted by the diligent footsteps of a little turn-spit dog, who plied his busy task within the wheel, suspended high in air, and I was told, but will not avouch the fact, although Mr. Jesse would not query it, that the useful little quadruped was so good a judge of cookery that no persuasion or chastisement could make him put forth an additional step when the mutton was properly roasted; in short, the sagacious animal practically knew and explained the meaning of the phrase "*done to a turn.*" A. J. K.

MR. URBAN, *Greta Hall,*
Keswick, April 3.

SOME months back you favoured me by the insertion of a communication respecting some MSS. of Chaucer in the Bodleian: and I then stated that I had transcribed a ballad which I thought might perhaps be worthy of preservation. I think this, the rather, as it presents a view which to us who look back on the Reformation simply as a good, is novel and curious. Of its poetical merit I say nothing.

LAMENT FOR WALSINGHAM.‡

In the wrackes of Walsingham
whom should I chuse,
But the Queene of Walsingham
to be guide to my Muse?

Then, thou Prince of Walsingham,
graunt me to frame
Bitter plantes to rewe thy wronge;
bitter wo for thy name.

* *Rack* of mutton probably implies a sheep cut up and disposed for sale on the shambles.

† *Ibid.* p. 865.

‡ Walsingham, it is well known, was a priory in Norfolk, one of the most favourite resorts of religious pilgrimage.
—*Edit.*

Bitter was it, oh, to see
 the sely sheepe
 Murdred by the ravening wolves,
 while the sheepharde did sleep.
 Bitter was it to viewe
 the sacred vyne,
 Whiles the gardiners plaid all close
 rooted up by the swine;
 Bitter, bitter, oh, to behoulde
 the grasse to growe,
 Where the walls of Walsingham
 so stately did shewe;
 Such were the worth of Walsingham,
 while she did stand,
 Such are the wrackes as now do shewe
 * of that holy lande;
 Levell, levell, with the ground,
 the towres doe lye,
 Which with their golden glittering tops
 pearsed oute to the skye.
 Wher weare gates noe gates are now,
 the waies unknowne;
 Wher the presse of peares did passe,
 while her fame far was blowen;
 Oules doe srike wher the sweetest
 himnes
 lately wear songe,

Toades and serpents hold thier
 dennes,
 wher the palmers did throng.

Weepe, weepe, O Walsingham,
 whose dayes are nightes;
 Blessings turned to blasphemies,
 holy deedes to dispites.

Sinne is where our Lady sate,
 heaven turned is to helle,
 Sathan sittes wher our Lord did swaye,
 Walsingham, oh, farewell!

This ballad is in the Bodleian in a small quarto volume, the principal part of which is occupied with a long penitential poem by Philip Earl of Arundel, eldest son of the Duke of Norfolk, who suffered in Elizabeth's time. He spent the latter part of his life in the Tower, under sentence of death, during which period the poem must have been written. If the poem be unknown, as I believe it is, not being mentioned in Walpole's *Noble Authors*, nor in Warton's *History of Poetry*, the two first stanzas will perhaps be interesting as a specimen.

PHILLIPE EARLE OF ARUNDEL'S POEME.
 IHS.

O, wretched man, who lovest earthly things,
 And to this worlde hast made thyself a thrall;
 Whose shorte delights eternal sorrow brings,
 Whose sweet in them in truth is bitter gall;
 Whose pleasures fade ere scante they be posseste,
 And greve them least that do them most deteste.
 Thou art not sure one moment for to live,
 And at thy death thou leavest all behinde;
 Thy land, and goods, no succour can thee give,
 Thy pleasures past are curses to thy minde.
 Thy friende, the world, can yeld thee no releefe,
 Thy greatest joy will prove thy greatest greefe.

I will venture to intrude upon you another subject which has not got the plea of antiquarian research to justify it; but it remains with yourself to print or not. In Coleridge's *Wallenstein*, p. 81-82 of the last edition, is *Thekla's Song*; of which he says: "I have not been able to translate it with *literal* fidelity, &c. some of my readers may

be more fortunate." This song, as it stands published among Schiller's small pieces, i. e. with some verbal differences from the words printed in Mr. Coleridge's volumes, and with a second stanza, I present for insertion in your pages. I divide the lines as they are divided in the German.

The storm doth gather,
 The forest moan,
 A maiden sitteth
 On the beach alone.
 Mightily wave upon wave is flying,
 To the dark night she is heavily sighing,
 And her eyes with weeping are weary.

* As ye came from the Holy Lande
 Of blessed Walsingham.—*Percy's Relics*.

My heart is perish'd ;
 The world is poor,
 Vain are all longings,
 It giveth no more.
 Holy One ! take me, earth's bliss I have proved ;
 'Tis enough for me, I have lived, and have loved :
 Call back thy poor child, Holy Mary !
 Tears will be flowing—
 But fruitless the stream,
 And cries awake not
 The dead from their dream ;
 Name the thing that can comfort the broken-hearted,
 When the fleeting joy of sweet love is departed.
 I promise thee, child, no denying.
 Let tears be flowing,
 A fruitless stream !
 And cries awake not
 The dead from their dream.
 Still the sweetest heal for the sorrowing heart,
 When the vanishing joys of bright love depart,
 Is love's lonely anguish and crying.

Yours, &c. H. H.

POETRY.

A TRANSLATION OF BYRON'S "JEPHTHA'S DAUGHTER,"

BY THE REV. ROBERT WILLAN SMITH, B.A.

Ἐπείπερ ὁ Θεὸς ἦδε τ' αὖ πόλις, πατὲρ,
 θυγατέρα τὴν σὴν ἀξιοῦσι κατθανεῖν,
 αὐτός τ' ἄγεις θρίαμβον εὐχολῆς χάριν,
 στῆθός με παῖσον ὧδε σοὶ γυμνουμένην.
 τοῦμόν στόμ' ἤδη παύσεται θρηνῶδίῳν, 5
 οὐδ' αὖθις οἶδε πρῶνες ἐμβλέψουσί με'
 ἀλλ' εἰ θανοῦμαι πρὸς φίλων πεπληγμένη,
 πῶς δῆτ' ἔμοιγε συμφορᾶς ἔσται μέρος ;
 καὶ τοῦτ' ἀκριβῶς ἴσθι, φίλτατ' ὦ πατὲρ,
 ὥς καθαρὸν ἔστιν αἷμα τῆς νεάνιδος, 10
 οἷον πατρῷον τοῦπος, οὗ ζητῶ τυχεῖν
 πρὶν ἂν τελευτῶ, καὶ φρόνημ', ὅπερ μόνον
 τρέφω πόνων θέλγητρον ἐσχάτων κάτω.
 καίπερ μ' ὀδυρμοῖς παρθένων θρηνεῖ στόλος,
 ἥρως βέβαιος ἴσθι καὶ κριτῆς, ὅμως. 15
 σοὶ δῆτ' ἀγῶνος τοῦδε προσφέρω γέρας,
 τὸν πατέρ' ἀπαλλάξασα καὶ πᾶσαν πόλιν.
 ἀλλ', αἵματος χυθέντος οἰκείου ποτὲ,
 ὅτ' οὐκ ἔθ' ἦδε προσφιλὲς ῥήξει στόμα,
 μέμνησο, χαίρων εἰσαεὶ πόθον τρέφειν, 20
 γελῶσ' ὅτ' ἐξέπνευσα παρθένος βίον.

We beg leave to subjoin a few suggestions of no great importance.—EDIT.

V. 1. *ἄν* . . is not that useless ?

V. 3. *ἀγεις θρίαμβον*, is that good Greek ?

V. 8. has *δῆτα* any meaning here ?

V. 15. Is *Ἥρω*s used in Greek like the English *Hero* ?

V. 16. *Δῆτα* is again introduced, apparently to fill up the line.

V. 21. *ὅτε* seems out of its place ; could it be written

Ἦς ἐξέπνευσ' ἐκοῦσα παρθένον βίον ?

i. e. *πόθον ἐκέλεγχς ἦ*. Atticè.

V. 11 and 12 seem obscure both in the Greek and English.

SONETTO.

Del Dottor Giuseppe Cocchi Tudeste.

Tu che in sì verde età, pura Angioletta,
Saggia ti chiudi in solitaria cella,
Tu sei coma la rosa che soletta
In serrato giardin si fà più bella.

Vanne all' eterno Amor, Sposa diletta,
Col riso in fronte di serena stella,
E tra gli odori degl' incensi accetta
La corona di gigli, o Verginella.

Ma già delle arpe sante al suon giocondo
Fede illibata al tuo Signor giurasti,
E gusti una dolcezza ignota al Mondo.

Ah ne' dolci colloquj al tuo Signore
Ricordati di Noi che quì lasciasti,
Dove non è fra tante spine un fiore.

TRANSLATION.

Oh ! thou, pure Angel, who in youth art gone,
In solitary cell true bliss to know,
Thou seemest like the rose that all alone
In fenced garden doth more beauteous grow.

Go to th' eternal love, beloved one,
With smiles that yonder star doth now bestow,
And 'mid the scent of incense wear the crown
Of spotless lilies round thy virgin brow.

Already to the sound of sacred lyres
Thy faith to thy dear Lord thou hast consign'd
And shar'd a joy the world in vain desires.
Ah, in sweet converse 'twixt thy Lord and thee,
Remember us whom thou hast left behind,
Where 'mid so many thorns no flowers can be.

HYMN.

MY GOD ! my Father ! while I stray
Far from my home in life's rough way,
Oh ! teach me from my heart to say—
Thy will be done ! thy will be done !

Though dark my fate and sad my lot,
Let me be still, and murmur not,
But breathe the prayer divinely taught—
Thy will be done ! thy will be done !

What, though in lonely grief I sigh
For friends beloved, no longer nigh,
Submissive, I would still reply—
Thy will be done ! thy will be done !

If thou should'st call me to resign
What most I prize—it ne'er was mine:
I only yield thee what was thine—
Thy will be done ! thy will be done !

If sickness wastes me to decay,
Let me with humble faith obey,
And teach thy servant still to pray—
Thy will be done ! thy will be done !

Renew my will from day to day,
Blend it with thine, and take away
All that now makes it hard to say—
Thy will be done ! thy will be done !

MISS ELLIOTT.

HYMNUS.

DEUS ! Pater ! quando exulo
In asperis, procul a domo,
Fac corde supplicem meo—
Fiat voluntas O tua !

Sors ut siet mi tristior,
Ne murmurem superbior ;
At vox sonet divinior—
Fiat voluntas O tua !

Si raptum amicum defleam,
Solam terens solus viam,
Fretus Deo respondeam—
Fiat voluntas O tua !

Si me resignatum voces
Quas arctius retineo res,
Nunquam meas—tuas habes ;
Fiat voluntas O tua !

Sin æger usque conterar,
Fidens humiliter obsequar,
Et des precanti ut eloquar—
Fiat voluntas O tua !

Meam voluntatem nova,
Et indies misce tua ;
Sitque petere arduum veta—
Fiat voluntas O tua !

FRS. WRANGHAM.

A ryhte pythie and proffitabyllle ballande, in the whyche is sette ffoorth the trew (butt mervillouse) hystorie off a wonderfulle pye, the whych was soe connynglie and knowynglie ffashionydd, as that xxiv blacke birdds conteynidd therein did synge affter that theye werr bakyd inne an hovven. item off ye Kynge and Queene theirr pastymes. and ffynallie off y^e ryhte dolefull and pyteose accydaunt thatt befel a servynge wenche. ffirstt composyd inn y^e volgarr tong and nowe done into Latyn accordynge to order bye the learnyd maiester Joannes Taurus.

Hexobolon carmen canto ; mensura secalis

Sit pretium, quantum ponitur in loculo.

Quatuor bisque decem merulas sub tegmine pistor

Condidit artocreæ, callidus arte novâ.

Hanc acies cultri invasit, lumenque videntes

Arguto volucres concinuere choro.

Quam dulces epulas ! epulas vel principe dignas,

Principe qui largas enumeravit opes

Conclavi inclusus proprio ; dum regia conjux

Edit cum servis crustula melle lita.

Mox nasum ancillæ vestes siccantis in horto

Cœlo descendens parvula turpat avis.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of the late Dr. Henry Bathurst, Lord Bishop of Norwich, by his Son, the Rev. Henry Bathurst, Archdeacon of Norwich, &c. 2 vols.

THIS is a curious family picture, in which the late Bishop of Norwich, his son the Archdeacon, and all the family, including the females, are drawn at full length. To be sure, there was not much to tell—and so, as in other family-pictures, the artist makes up by the introduction of accessories and embellishments for want of interest or character in the principal figures. The primary object of the book is to show that the Bishop and the Archdeacon have been neglected, put aside, and very ill-used by the Whig Government, to whose service they had dedicated themselves. For a life of a Bishop, it is somewhat curious that the whole volume is one long lugubrious complaint of priestly poverty,—every page speaks of preferments expected, or withheld; and mitres, like Will-o'-the-Wisps, are for ever dancing before the Archdeacon's eyes, and for ever vanishing from him. It is true that the Archdeacon says, (vol. i. p. 118,) "that he has long determined to dedicate himself to mankind and country," yet, like a sensible and shrewd person, he naturally expects that mankind and country should do something for him in return, and he very feelingly complains, that "the deteriorated condition of the members of the Bishop's family, compared with the prosperous affairs of the Tomline's, the Sumner's, the Blomfield's, and others, including even the good Archbishop (yet who could, on no account, have equal claims with Dr. Bathurst,) are ingredients in the cup of his life, that taste most bitter."!! In this "Cave of Despair" we are afraid that we must leave him; and proceed to say that the events of the Bishop's life might be summed up in the following few lines. He was born in 1744 in premature labour, being only a seven months' child, and so small that he was wrapped up in cotton, and we presume that he was kept in a little box; as he grew bigger, at eleven years of age, he was sent to

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Winchester, and succeeded as founder's kin from Winchester to New College, Oxford; at sixteen years of age, *adhuc pusillus*, he was elected fellow; took priest's orders in due time, and went as tutor to Sir Charles Bamfylde. He afterwards took up his abode with his uncle, the first Lord Bathurst; who gave him the living of Stapleton, which he gave up for Witchingham, in Norfolk, but soon after accepted it a second time. He then, through his relation Lord Chancellor Bathurst's patronage, became Canon of Christ Church, and soon after married Miss Coote, sister of Sir Eyre Coote. He was *severely disappointed* in losing the Lydney estate, which Mr. Bragge Bathurst got, but he had a legacy of 10,000*l.* as a composing draught. He remained at Christ Church for the space of fourteen years, and was then advanced to the second-best Canonry of Durham; which he exchanged for the See of Norwich, and this last preferment he held for the considerable period of thirty-seven years.

Dr. Bathurst was an enlightened, benevolent, and amiable man, though somewhat singular and capricious. No great theologian, but a correct and elegant Latin scholar, civil and friendly to his clergy, but generally at variance with them on the Catholic question. He was fond of his gun, as his predecessor Dr. M. Sutton also was; and liked a rubber of whist with Bishop Philpotts, or his son the Archdeacon. After a prosperous and tranquil life, prolonged to the unusual period of ninety-two years, he expired by a gentle and happy euthanasia in the arms of his family, at his own residence in London. Such are the chief events in the good Bishop's life; but we must make a few additions from the volumes which the filial piety of the Archdeacon has dedicated to his father's memory.

When a boy he suffered a bite in his thumb from a badger, which left marks always to be discovered; and he killed a cock pheasant at Holkham in his 80th year. When Canon of Christ Church at Oxford, he used to go out a shooting with Dr. Holmes,

who was subsequently Dean of Winchester, and when afterwards Prebendary of Durham he frequently went to shoot upon the moors. His friend and himself trespassed on an old lady's grounds near Oxford, and they were overtaken by the gamekeeper, who said that he, Dr. Bathurst, had the character of a gentleman, but as for the other, Dr. Holmes, he was the biggest poacher in the country. The Bishop seems to have been endowed with a most remarkable memory. When at Winchester he said by heart all the *Odes and Epodes of Horace, twelve books of Homer, and all the Æneid!* His first display of Whiggism was exhibited in a Latin Declamation at New College on Lord Strafford's execution, which he spoke of in the words of Homer,

Ὡς ἀπόλοιτο καὶ ἄλλος, ὅτις τοιᾶντα γέ
ῥέζοι.

When he left the University he resided with his uncle the first Lord Bathurst, well known as the friend of Pope, to whom he usually read from four to six hours a day. At the age of 89 Lord Bathurst retained his faculties

to such a degree as to distinguish by the tones of his nephew's voice, whether he understood the passages of Tacitus he was reading. Here we meet with the following anecdote.

"One day Dr. Parry, a presbyterian clergyman at Cirencester, being in company with Mr. Hume the historian, who was at that time on a visit to Lord B.; Dr. Parry began to question him on the religious principles of his friend D'Alembert, who was supposed to be an Atheist, a Deist,—in short to be possessed of no religion at all. Hume, to turn the conversation, began to talk of the weather, and other indifferent subjects. However, Dr. Parry would not give up his point; at length Hume said dryly, 'I don't know, Dr. Parry, much about my friend D'Alembert's religion, I only know he ought to have a great deal, *for his mother was a Nun, and his father a Prior, own brother to her!*'"

While living with his uncle * Dr. Bathurst, he learned the following anecdote relating to Lord Bolingbroke.

"Such were the insinuating grace of Lord Bolingbroke's manner, that the morning of his departure into exile, when

* The Bishop did not seem to think so highly of his uncle the first Lord Bathurst's disinterestedness, as he did of that of the late Earl; for a former public character of the day, when the first Earl B. at last got a place, wrote a copy of verses to him beginning thus, *which the Bishop would often repeat!*

"Dear Bathurst, now you've got a place,
You'll give opposing oe'r,
'Tis comfortable to be in;
But think what a d——d while you've been
Like Peter—at the door!"

The same noble Lord, the first Lord B. was, however, often the subject of the Bishop's praise for his general abilities and quickness; a specimen of which he would give in the following anecdote.—"Upon one occasion, when Duke Wharton was opposed to him, and was known to have been bought over by the opposite party for 50,000*l.* with which the noble Duke had purchased a new suit of velvet cloaths, and a new set of plate; Duke Wharton in his speech, quoted from Ovid.

"Quidve domum referes nono nisi dedecus anno?"

upon which Allen Lord Bathurst rose and said, "The noble Duke has treated us with a passage from Ovid; and if we were to judge from the tenor of the noble Duke's life, it would seem that he had studied hardly any other book; but he will allow me to give him a quotation from Virgil.

"Vendidit hic auro patriam, pretio atque refixit,
Ut gemmâ bibat, et Sarrano indormiat ostro."

which, if your Lordship's will allow me, I will translate—

This wretch betrays his Country and the State,
To clothe in velvet, and to dine on plate.

Allen Lord Bathurst was at his bedside, a notorious courtesan (Sally ———) who was attached to him, knocked at the door; the servant said, that Lord Bolingbroke could not be seen. The young woman said she would see him, and, rushing up stairs, she burst into the room where Lord Bolingbroke was, threw a purse of gold down on the floor, and cried, 'There are all my wretched earnings—take them—and God bless you!' and bursting into tears left the room."

A less serious anecdote also was often mentioned by the late Bishop of the same eminent person.

"It was the custom for a dancing master to come frequently to Lord Bathurst's house at Cirencester, for the purpose of teaching the ladies to dance. The dancing master one day stayed to dine. After dinner, Lord Bolingbroke who was there, left the room for a few minutes. The dancing master raised up his hands, and cried out;—"Oh! what a delightful gentleman! he only wants six lessons from me to make him complete!"

Of Lord Clive, the renowned general in India, the Bishop has often related that the great man declared at Lord Bathurst's house, that, though some accused him in England of having enriched himself during his command in India, by unjust means, yet so far was it from the truth, that after the battle of Plassy he had *two millions of money which he might safely have appropriated, and that he touched not a farthing!*

In course of time, and by means of all due applications and supplications, the Doctor becomes a Bishop: and the first letter we have from him after his exaltation to the mitre, is on the following important subject.

"My dear little Try—Many thanks for your very kind and well-written letter. The Doll is bought, but I intend it should travel with me, for fear, as she is a delicate Lady, she would meet with some personal affront or injury, were she to take a place in a common stage coach;—the death of the pig is an important event; I grieve to think I shall not come in for my share of him. I am just returned from Lambeth. We had a very nice dessert; there were some fine French pears as big as my head, wig and all, &c."

As the Bishop both in private life, and in his public conduct, openly espoused the cause of the Catholics,

an estrangement took place between him and his patron the Earl of Bathurst. "For the Bishop's family, (says his Biographer), the transfer of his regards was most unfortunate, and it is hardly a compensation, though a high compliment, that the Emperor Napoleon was heard to say, that the Bishop of Norwich was the only enlightened Bishop on the English bench!"

That this *enlightened* Bishop was, however, a little in the *dark* as to the true character of those who differed from him in his political views, we believe we see in the following Letter, written after Mr. Perceval's assassination.

"Mr. * * * (Canning), who is one of the most selfish intriguers that ever existed, imagines that by taking the cause of the Catholics out of the hands of wiser, better, and more patriotic men, he shall forward his own views; but those who admire his talents as a wit and orator, dislike his character, and think him no statesman. The Prince, an intimate friend of his told me yesterday, gets very angry and outrageous at the conduct of his former friends, complains bitterly of them, because they will not desert *their* principles, as he has done. *We Papists* are the peculiar object of his aversion. Lord * * * (Eldon) and the late Dean of Christ Church (C. Jackson), are said to be his favourite advisers. The former is a *poor narrow-minded creature, a good lawyer, but without comprehension (!!!)* or the smallest portion of mental elevation; he deserves the character given of Lord Elgin by Lord Byron.

"Void as the crags around his native coast,
His mind as barren, and his heart as hard. &c."

This is pretty well, whether we look at the temper, knowledge, or discrimination with which such men as Mr. Canning, Lord Eldon, and Dean Jackson are described. Soon after the Bishop lends a stroke or two towards his own portrait:

"At my age, even a selfish interested man, intent solely upon Mammon, would not feel much elevated at the idea of translation, though I certainly shall not be sorry to have it in my power to make some further provision for my family, for whom I have hitherto never been able to save much. Indeed, I claim some merit for having kept clear from debt, which in the same situation some of my predecessors for the last fifty years could not con-

trive to do. Next year there is not a single fine, and the reserved rents are only 1,500*l.* a year, not to mention the *visitation* which is attended with *expense and trouble*. It will certainly be a very good time to *take leave of a diocese, &c.*"

The following inscription for a statue of Napoleon, in Mr. Coke's (Lord Leicester) possession, was written by the Bishop.

"Admetus *Molossorum rex* Themistoclem ingrâtâ Patriâ profugum benigne accepit, et discedere quo vellet permisit.

Britanniarum Rex Napoleonem, Virum temporum nostrorum facile principem, incertos belli eventus expertum, et in Angliam quasi ad aram confugientem (priscâ gentis fide heu! nequicquam confisum) in remotam atque admodum horridam relegavit insulam, ubi contumeliis indigne vexatur, animi dolore, magis quàm morbo corporis confectus, periit. Erubescite Britanni et lugete, quotquot hancce statuam contemplantini!"—

We now come to a grandiloquent letter of Dr. Parr, touching Archdeacon Bathurst's communications respecting Queen Caroline, which is too good a sample of the Doctor to omit.

Hatton Nov. 11, 1820.

"Reverend, learned, and deeply-respected Archdeacon Bathurst, I read your manly and interesting letter with exquisite delight, for it was worthy of your sagacity, your fortitude, and your integrity. I employed my scribe in forwarding it to Lady Ann Hamilton. I desired her ladyship to bring it before the Queen, and to explain who and what you are, as an ecclesiastical dignitary, as a man of letters, as a man of reflection, as a man of courage, and the eldest son of a prelate who towers far above his fellows in purity of principle, independence of spirit, and *holiness of life!* I am commissioned by her Majesty to convey her approbation, and her thanks; and you, dear sir, will set a just value upon them. I should have written to you before, but I have been for nearly three months, and for three months to come I shall continue to be very busy, in preparing a Catalogue of my copious and useful library. Oh! Mr. Archdeacon! how happy should I be to welcome you at my table, and introduce you to my books. What a glorious

triumph it is to you, to Mr. Coke, and your father, that public opinion, wisely formed, and vigorously expressed, has been victorious over the worst artifices and the worst effects of the worst ministers, and their worst adherents; and an employer, who in the duration, the extent, the variety, the subtlety, and the malignity of his revenge, surpasses every wicked man that ever fell beneath my notice: but he has been baffled, he is disgraced, and probably he is dismayed. Archdeacon, does not your bosom glow with joy—are not your eyes and heart lifted up to Heaven, when you compare the disposition and condition of your venerable father, with the profligate servility and the brutal inhumanity of his episcopal brethren? Not one of them seems to have formed any clear opinion upon the language of our blessed Lord. They have just glanced at the case, and picked up a few superficial incoherent notions, which they could neither arrange correctly, nor express perspicuously, but they stand very unequivocal signs of a disposition *καπηλεῦειν τὸν λόγον τοῦ Θεοῦ* in flattery to the King, and for the promotion of their own secular purposes. This is a deadly blow to the honour and security of the Church.

Hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atriidæ."

The remainder of the first volume is taken up with miscellaneous matter of only temporary importance; such as the dispute with the present Bishop of London about ordination in their respective dioceses—Catholic petitions—and family dissensions and difficulties of a most painful nature, and such as had better have been confined to the sacred keeping of the domestic hearth. The greater part is however filled with most irritable complaints by the Bishop and his son, of the neglect they suffered from the Government, and the straitened circumstances to which they were all reduced. *We* can smile at this; but what idea will the world at large, and especially that part of the world which does not look with a very friendly eye on the Establishment, form of the expectations of the clergy, when it hears of these repeated and urgent complaints of neglect, poverty, and even insult* and

* "There could be hardly any necessity of marking this prescription with the *insult to the Bishop of Norwich* of appointing Dr. Blomfield to the see of London, as a reward, as it were, for the still reeking affront to this venerable prelate by a man without any one of his pretensions to merit, and not half his age."—I. p. 310.

ingratitude from a family, which, consisting of three persons, absorbed about 6 or 7000*l.* a year of the preferment of the Church. Now what will it think of the Archdeacon himself with an income of more than 2000*l.* a year still complaining* of the "*Res angusta domi*," and the "*dura pauperies*!" We repeat that in our estimation these complaints are most ludicrously unreasonable; but to some, and those whose judgments are most worthy of estimation, they will appear to exhibit a spirit not exactly suitable to persons who are occupied about heavenly things. The Archdeacon, it appears, considered himself entitled to an Irish bishopric at least;—for what we do not know—but we must rebuke him seriously for the language he uses when Dr. Whately was offered the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, and himself was passed over. "*They rummaged up* (are the words) *a Dr. Whately from my father's diocese.*" Now this Dr. Whately was at that time Head of one of the colleges of Oxford, Professor of Political Economy, Bampton Lecturer and author of several very esteemed works in Theology and Metaphysics. We should consider the Archdeacon, in all but *politics*, to be the obscure man: at least, no works of his in theology or literature have ever reached us; while Dr. Whately, from his talent, was a worthy successor of the learned author of the *Dissertations on Atonement*. Whatever may be the merits (and we have no wish to deny them) of the Archdeacon, or his abilities,—we, at least, are confident that he is one of the most injudicious authors who ever compiled a book—and therefore ill-calculated to transmit to the public mind the private records of his father's history, and to print the confidential communications with his family; of this, the opening of the second volume presents a remarkable instance, where we read the following letter from the Bishop.

"With respect to the * * * if he were a man whose mouth could be stopped by a quotation from our favourite author,

I could easily give him twenty, '*sed non est is, ut illum aut pudor a turpitudine, aut metus a dedecore deterreret*,' though I do not estimate his character so low as you do, and know him to be a very good-tempered man; at all events his politics will not hinder me from playing at whist with him."

When the Bishop wrote this to his son, it might be injudicious language he used—certainly it was strange—but he never could have expected that filial respect could have thought it necessary to publish such a document respecting his brother on the bench, the present Bishop of Exeter. Again, we can see no good of the publication of the Archdeacon's differences with the present Earl of Leicester. If he has, as he says, for sixteen or seventeen years received every mark of neglect, insult, and unkindness from Mr. Coke, notwithstanding repeated efforts of reconciliation on his part, let him with Lucian *σκόπει εἰ ἐν γειτόνων ἔστι τὰ δόγματα*, and if they are not, let him "*his fardel bear*" with the meekness of a minister, and recollect "*that soft words turn away anger.*" As we advance in the narrative the same story of poverty and preferment continues. In one place (vol. 2, p. 56) the Bishop declares, "*he never gave himself any trouble about money, and not sufficiently estimated its value;*" yet, soon after (p. 60) he writes, "*I derive great comfort from my steady adherence to a principle which I laid down in my early youth: the principle I mean of reserving not less than a third part of my annual income, to answer those exigencies which are sure to occur;*" and when the good old man breathed his last, at the age of 92, we find (p. 100) that he left about 30,000*l.* behind, which we think is a handsome episcopal fortune. What would old John Wesley have thought of this sum, who said, "*If when I die I have more than ten pound after my funeral expenses are paid, may 'Rascal' be written on my tomb!*" The family picture of the Bathursts extends to

* The Bishop of Norwich in a letter to Grey, owns that his son, the Archdeacon, has *very considerable preferments*! I. p. 345. Yet these are called the *blasted prospects* of his family, I. p. 294.—The younger son, Robert, had 500*l.* clear in the church.

the ladies as well as the gentlemen—they all *seem* very poor, more or less imprudent, and very good-tempered and amiable. Of the mater-familias we read :—

“The Bishop would often laugh at the bad conduct of his wife’s father, Dean Coote, and especially at what the Dean said after the marriage was celebrated, upon taking leave, that she (meaning his daughter, the Bishop’s wife) was a poor creature, and her husband was not much better; and that he never saw any good

come of any one who read Homer : and the *brute of a Dean* actually let his daughter, after marriage with Dr. Bathurst, leave the house with only *a bad guinea in her pocket*, at all which the Bishop used to laugh heartily.”

We must now close our extracts with a *post mortem* view of the Bishop’s character, as drawn by his son in an epitaph; in which the poverty and neglect of the family are still the leading topic, and recorded for the information of posterity.

S. T. P.

Juxta dilecta conjugis ossa
jussu suo jacet
Episcopus Norvicensis vitâ functus,
anno episcopatus 32, ætatis 93, die Aprilis 5, A. D. 1837,
HENRICUS BATHURST, LL.D.
in diocesi certe spectabili,
plend tamen in omnibus rebus
angustiarum,
relictus, utcunque omni laude dignus,
et posthabitus aliis, non sine invidiâ quâdam
nominandis, in disponendis Ecclesiæ opibus,
atque hanc, scilicet, solam ob causam
quòd contendebat in senatu fortiter
Ecclesiam Anglicanam
non vi, non iniquis legibus,
sed pace universæ Ecclesiæ,
caritate, pudore, libertate communi,
istis denique consiliis
quæ, priusquam ipse decesserat,
ab iisdem viris qui oppugnaverant
probata sunt et defensa,
esse sustinendam.
Atqui jampridem, O Norvicensis Ager,
tibi condiscipulus Christi unusquisque
memori quoties animo recenset
mores, et vitam, et consilia
viri infra sepulti,
pietatem ejus dum agnoscit amabilem,
quæ, in morte, redintegrari voluit societatem,
Uxoris, ita merito debitæ,
fles tamen, quòd, quem vivum sic colebas,
mortuum non tibi contigit habere !

Histoire Generale de l'Inde, Ancienne et Moderne. Par M. de Marlés. 8vo. 6 vols.

(Continued from Vol. IX. p. 623.)

WE have already spoken of this work in a general way, and offered our remarks on Indian history. It now remains to select some particular traits which constitute, indeed, its principal charm. In Europe, history is a national matter; in Asia, it is a personal one; and we seem less to be reading the account of a people, than a series of biographical incidents.

In the year 1029, Mahmoud of Ghazna conquered Persia, and over-

threw the race of Bowiah; the following instance of cruel pleasantry is related in connexion with this event :

“Majdood Dowla, the last sovereign of this dynasty, was indolent and pusillanimous; he surrendered without a contest, thinking perhaps to disarm his enemy by submission. Mahmoud coolly asked him if he knew the game of chess, and on Majdood’s replying in the affirmative, Are you not aware, he continued, that at that game two kings cannot remain together in the same place? These words of Mahmoud sufficiently intimated what treatment was reserved for his prisoner. Majdood was conducted under a strong escort to Ghazna, where he died shortly after.” iv. 40.

Alla the sovereign of India, of Chiligli extraction, in the 13th century, had formed the idea of promulgating a new religion, and of conquering the world. With the latter view he proposed to himself Alexander the Great, of Macedon, for a model, a circumstance which shews how deeply that hero's renown was impressed on the orientals. "He had already taken the name of the Grecian hero, and caused himself to be called *Secander* the second. The money which was coined at this time bore this adopted name around his effigy."—iv. 184.*

The following curious incident occurs in the reign of Touglic Ghazi, in the fourteenth century :

"When his army had reached the mountains of Tourhat, they met several Indian rajahs, who had possessed themselves of the passes, and seemed disposed to dispute them. Some charges of cavalry sufficed to put them to flight; they took refuge in a neighbouring forest, so thick that it was impossible for the cavalry to penetrate it. Immediately the soldiers took axes, and set themselves to hew down the trees of the forest. In some hours they arrived at an open space in the midst of the wood, where stood the town of Tourhat, defended by high walls, and seven trenches full of water. The emperor caused the place to be invested directly; it cost three weeks to fill up the trenches, and to effect a breach. The town was taken; the rajah, his sons, his family, and several allied princes, fell into the hands of the conqueror, who carried them prisoners to Delhi: a strong garrison was left in the town, under the command of a distinguished officer named Ahmed."—iv. 222.

In the same century Mohammed III. experienced a death like that of our Henry I. who died of a surfeit of lampreys :

"As he prided himself on a religious observance of the practices of his faith, he submitted himself to the ordinary fasts; but when he broke it, he ate fish with such excess, that he was seized with a fever."—ibid. 236. (Of this fever he died.)

In the reign of Feroze III. in the same century, we meet with a curious account, which well deserves the at-

tention of geologists, although we do not remember to have it seen it noticed. It shews, that the vast remains which have been discovered in America, are also found in India. Much speculation might be advanced from this fact, but we leave the matter for others; and shall merely observe, that history, when copiously written, furnishes materials for many other sciences, which is no trivial evidence of its value.

"Feroze had little success in war; but he dug up uncultivated lands, built towns and fortresses, formed useful establishments, and these peaceful triumphs of art and industry over nature are well worth the bloody laurels of battles. There was in the province of Sirhind, not far from Hirdar, a mountain, from which issued a vast stream of water, which emptied itself into the Satalege, without any advantage to agriculture; and the province was only watered by the little river Selima, which sprang from the same mountain; the two sources were merely separated by an eminence, which occasioned the deviation of the streams. Feroze undertook to pierce the rock, and to hollow out a bed for the waters of the great stream, which would thus be carried into the Selima. Fifty thousand labourers were employed on these works, which were crowned with success. An immense extent of ground was brought into cultivation, and covered with plentiful harvests. We are assured, that in digging this channel, they found in the earth some skeletons of elephants prodigiously large, and human bones no less remarkable for their gigantic size. Many of these skeletons were petrified."—ibid. 244. (Query whether the designation of *elephants* was not a fanciful one?)

When Mahmoud resisted the invasion of Timur, his veteran troops were armed in a manner which illustrates the *fiery darts* in Ephesians, vi. 16. "They threw ignited materials, and a kind of *fusee* armed with a very sharp dart, which caused great destruction among the ranks of the enemy."—ib. 274.

The following remark is particularly happy; it condenses the substance of all oriental history into a few words. Speaking of the imprisonment of Hissam the Vizir, by Beloli, who

* Another proof of the high esteem in which Alexander is held in the East, occurs in the 17th century. Mohammed, an Afghan chief, and an enemy of Aurengzebe, boasted to be descended from Alexander the Great, and a daughter of a King of Franso ana, v. 292.

owed his elevation to him (1451), the author observes,

"When a sovereign obeys only his own will, and when a single suspicion of the fidelity of a slave may become a sentence of death, the suspected slave has no means of safety except in revolt. The despot knows it, and to anticipate the revolt he strikes at the slave."—*ibid.* 318.

Another remark at p. 322, deserves quoting.

"Nothing excites courage like being fortunate; laurels always attract* other laurels. In the joy of these first triumphs, the soldiers of Beloli demanded the opportunity of gaining others; and the emperor knew how to profit ably by their inclinations."

At the *first* battle of Panniput (for that place is distinguished by battles) in 1525, we find the tactic of military squares employed by the famous Baber.

"Ibrahim had ranged his troops in a single column from a wish to crush the Mogul's by numbers; Baber had drawn an advantage from this bad arrangement, and his troops, drawn up in four bodies, could hardly be come at by the enemy, while they could make the first-onset at different points."

A similar arrangement was made by Robert Bruce at Bannockburn. "The Scottish squares (says an eminent historian) were light and compact, though firm; they moved easily, altered their front at pleasure, and suited themselves to every emergency of the battle."†

It is impossible to read the following anecdote of the conqueror Baber, without feeling that it deserves to be better known.

"While as yet he was only Prince of Angana, in the mountains of Indija, he learned that a rich caravan, coming from China, had been buried under the snow, in crossing a chain of those mountains, and that all the persons had perished. Immediately he sent some soldiers to guard the place where the fatal event had happened, and as soon as the season would permit, he caused all the goods which had belonged to that caravan to be carefully collected, and stored in warehouses. He then sent messengers to China, with orders to seek out the proprietors, and to invite them to repair to him. When they were arrived, he re-

stored to them the full of what they believed to be lost, and not only would he accept of nothing from them, but in addition he generously defrayed all expense they had incurred in his dominions."—*ibid.* 386.

It may seem labour lost to become the apologists of Sardanapalus, and perhaps some will thank us little, for leaving them one tyrant *less* to abuse. But in studying history, we delight to do justice. Now the imputed effeminacy of that Prince rests mainly on the luxurious inscription which he had engraved in Cilicia.

"Eat, drink, and play,—the rests not worth a fillip." The question then is, are such inscriptions a proof of effeminacy? No one will charge that defect on the conqueror Baber, yet *he* did not disdain to have *such* inscriptions exhibited. "When he gave a feast to his favourites, there was always a fountain of wine in the banqueting-room, and over the fountain an inscription in verse: 'Day of pleasure! Flowery springtime. Old wine and a young mistress! Let us enjoy, let us enjoy the present moment, for life flies away and does not return.'"
The inscriptions are the same to all intents. It is highly probable that the one which Sardanapalus erected, was intended to adorn a feast, held at the building of those cities; and that being engraved on durable materials, it remained for centuries. Oriental history, we would observe, can only be understood by a reference to itself, and to judge of it by European notions is improper; yet this is a fault which historians are constantly committing.

The seven diversely coloured walls of Ecbatana, built by Deioces, are supposed by some to have had a reference to the planets. The following account of Humaïoun deserves to be mentioned in connexion with that opinion. He was greatly addicted, it must first be observed, to judicial astrology.

"It is said that even during his father's lifetime, he had constructed seven contiguous palaces, consecrated to the seven planets, and in each of these he resided according to the horoscope of the day. It is added, that in the beginning of his

* *Appellent.* This French expression resembles that in the Psalms, "Deep calleth unto deep." Ps. 42, v. 7.

† Tytler's *Hist. of Scotland*, vol. i. 311.

reign, he still inhabited the seven palaces, and that there he daily gave public audience. The palace of the Moon was reserved for foreign ambassadors, travellers, and poets; soldiers were received in that of Brispont or Mars; judges in that of Mercury, &c. But the care of public affairs soon snatched him from these peaceful employments, to place him at the head of armies." *ibid.* 388.

We wonder that no one has ever thought of composing a volume on royal and state impostors;* it would embrace a wide historical range, and in the hands of an able narrator would furnish a series of interesting details. The West is very fertile in this sort of speculators, but from the time of the false Swerdis they have existed in the east. It seems, indeed, a kind of retributive punishment of that cruel policy, by which unsuccessful aspirants are usually put to death; new sources of trouble arise from their ashes to trouble the security of princes, who cement their thrones by blood or by poison.

Cosron, the grandson of Akbar the great, was confined in prison, and had his eyes put out by his father Selim, with whom, indeed, he had disputed the crown. In 1611 a false Cosron made his appearance.

"An impostor, named Couttoub, of Patan extraction, endeavoured to pass himself off for the prince Cozron, saying that he had escaped from prison and made a great many dupes. The prince's misfortunes had given him an interest in the eyes of the common people, and Couttoub was in no want of soldiers. He had under his command from seven to eight thousand men, with whom he marched on Patna, during the absence of the Soubah. It was a large town, but without defence; Couttoub easily made himself master of it. Some persons who knew him being desirous of undeceiving the people, were punished with death, which made others more cautious. The Soubah, who at heart was inclined to Cozron, heard so many different accounts that at first he knew not what to think, at last he received certain information which enabled him to judge of Couttoub. Then

assembling his troops he took the route to Patna. The rebel hastened to meet him, and was completely defeated. The vanquished and the victors entered the city together. Couttoub, as a last resource, shut himself up in the very house of the Soubah; he was killed there by a brick which was thrown at him from a neighbouring house. His death put an end to this war, which lasted only a month." *v.* 93.

A somewhat similar instance occurred in the reign of Aurengzebe. His brother Soujah, who disputed the throne with him, perished in the attempt in 1660. However, as he was generally beloved, while Aurengzebe was feared, a belief prevailed that he still existed in Persia. An Afghan, whose features had some resemblance to Soujah's, assumed his name, and at first obtained some successes, but at length was obliged to flee into Persia for safety. This happened in 1673, thirteen years after the real Soujah's death, but the practicability of such an attempt, at that distance of time, shews how little regard was felt in India for the celebrated Aurengzebe.†

It is pleasing to read of treachery defeating itself. The following instance is as remarkable as any in history; perhaps it has not its parallel.

"Abdallah, as general of the advanced guard, had commenced the attack; but having been gained over to the party of Shah-Jehan,‡ he no sooner saw his troop engaged, than, followed by some officers, he hastened to throw himself into the ranks of the enemy. His soldiers mistook this act of perfidy for an impulse of bravery, and advanced to support him. The rebels could not resist their impetuous shock, and fell back upon the main body, where they occasioned some disorder. The vizer,§ perceiving it, endeavoured immediately to follow up this movement, which might become decisive, and he charged in person at the head of the centre, which increased the confusion. The death of Bickermajit put an end to resistance of the part of the rebels." *ibid.* 112.

A classical allusion, made by an

* See an article on Royal Impostors in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcii. 2, p. 38.

† In Mr. Jackson's Miscellaneous work on Timbuctoo and Western Africa is an account of an impostor called Buhellesa who aspired to the emperorship of Morocco.

‡ Who was then in arms against his father. This happened in 1622.

§ Not the same person as Abdallah.

Eastern prince, deserves to be quoted, as it shews him to be well read. *Dara*, it must be premised, is the name by which Darius is known in India, as he is called *Darab* in Persia. *Dara*, the brother of Aurengzebe, and like the aforementioned Soujah, an unsuccessful competitor for the crown, used frequently to say to his son, "I bear the same name as *Darius*; like him, I have loved the pomp and grandeur of the earth; like him, I shall have more to fear from my servants than from the sword of my enemies." *ibid.* 276.

The wretched *Dara* was put to death in prison, by an order which Aurengzebe appeared to grant with reluctance. When his head was brought to him he first had it washed to see if it was indeed his brother's; and after all doubt was removed he exclaimed *the unfortunate!* and it is added that he shed tears. The real meaning of these tears must remain problematical, and many will set them down at once as hypocritical; yet we are willing to believe that a rapid succession of passions took place in the tyrant's breast. As long as his brother's death could be doubtful he was anxious to ascertain the fact; when it was ascertained, and no room was left for apprehension, better feelings resumed their sway. We believe that the tears which Cæsar shed at the sight of Pompey's head were sincere, and we think that Lucan has done his own feelings little credit by the way in which he has treated them. The tears shed by Elizabeth after the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, are another case in point; there is a beautiful passage on that subject in the *Life of Secretary Davison* by Sir N. H. Nicolas, which all who value "the philosophy of history" would do well to peruse.

The reader may already have surmised that Aurengzebe could not have felt easy about the transmission of his history to posterity. In fact, as M. de Marles says in a note, "Aurengzebe was afraid of the judgment of his contemporaries, and the severity of history; he had forbidden the account of his life to be written, except under his own eyes. Such writers as would not make a trade of adulation abandoned the pen, and there is no com-

plete history of the reign of this prince." v. 298.

The death of Aurengzebe is the turning-point of the Mogul empire. From that period it exhibits nothing but dissension, weakness, and decay. What the author says on this subject deserves to be cited:

"The Mogul power ended with Aurengzebe; he had held the reins of empire with a firm hand, but none of his sons had the same abilities. The troubles which their disunion occasioned at his death served as a prelude to the storms, whose violence, shaking the glorious throne of Akbar to its foundation, proceeded to break the sceptre of Aurengzebe in the feeble hands of his successors. When we consider the events which followed during the former half of the eighteenth century, in their tumultuous passage overthrowing institutions which seemed securely established; when we reflect on this rapid transition from strength to weakness, from the brilliancy of victory to the shame of defeat, from prosperity to the most frightful reverses; when we behold this throne, which, in respect of power, falls overturned by the tempest to the bottom of an abyss, where even its fragments are engulfed and disappear; we are convinced that the principles of vitality which appeared to animate the vast empire of Akbar, existed less in the springs of government than in the character of the reigning prince. On the contrary the germs of decline are discovered in the constitution of the state; as long as the sovereign had firmness of will, and by his talents or his qualities could exercise sufficient moral power over men's minds to execute his will without hindrance, the motion which it communicated to the entire government lasted uninterrupted in spite of the imperfections which might have injured its progress with an impulse less constant or less decisive. But when the will of the sovereign could be violated with impunity, every defect in the machinery caused a total interruption of the motion, which could not recover itself without an effort. Thus we see a wheel, carried along by a continual force, run as rapidly over rough ground as over the smoothness of ice; but if the impulse subsides, every unevenness offers an obstacle which it overcomes no longer." v. 352.

The character of Mohammed, in whose reign the Mogul empire was shaken by Nadir Shah's invasion, is illustrated by a comparison which would have done credit to any writer, but

which M. de Marlés candidly acknowledges to be borrowed.

“This prince, who would have suited India in other times, was naturally mild and affable, and was neither deficient in knowledge or in courage, but his good qualities were spoiled by indolence and irresolution. ‘His mind,’ says one of his Persian biographers, ‘resembled a lake, whose waters are moved by the slightest breath of wind, and become calm the moment after.’ Another adds, ‘that he bore ill-fortune more by indifference and listlessness than by greatness of soul.’”—v. 443.

During the decline of the Mogul empire, the only person, who appears really entitled to the name of a patriot, is Munnu. All the rest are mere selfish seekers of their own fortune, but he is a splendid exception. His early death was an irreparable loss to the empire. Sad indeed was the state of the country that could produce but one disinterested character in half a century. The next extract which we shall make is the catastrophe of the last *independent* Emperor of India, if, indeed, such an epithet applies in any way to him. The unfortunate Shah Allum had fallen into the power of Gholam Caudir, a Rohilla chief, by whom he was dethroned, and one of his sons advanced to the nominal sovereignty. By a refinement of cruelty he was made incapable of possessing the throne, according to oriental ideas.

“When the *tenth of August* [1788] had arrived, Caudir, escorted by five Afghans as cruel as himself, entered the emperor’s chamber, ordered these men to seize him, and throwing himself upon him furiously, put out both his eyes with the point of his dagger. He then gave orders that all the princes of the imperial family should suffer the same treatment; but one of his officers succeeded in persuading him to retract it.”—vi, 81.

It is melancholy to read that Scindia’s forces, who came with the express intention of delivering Delhi from this monster, arrived four days too late, and these in too small a body to effect their object. While Caudir was passing his time in the

vilest debaucheries, his imperial victim was reduced to actual want, and lived for some days on undressed rice and water. But justice, though tardy, is sure. The great Mahratta army advanced. Caudir quitted the city, then changing his mind returned to it. He now struck the emperor with his own hands, and threatened him with the massacre of all his children, in case of being vanquished. He next set fire to the palace, but happily it was extinguished, and the emperor saved, for the Mahrattas arrived, and rendered him all the help in their power.

“Gholam Caudir shut himself up in Inhirta, and passing all at once from audacity and presumption to the throes and agonies of terror, he caused a capitulation to be demanded. The Mahratta chief, repelling his demand with horror,* only answered by ordering an assault. The Rohillas defended themselves with great courage and resolution; but scarcely had night arrived when Caudir, trembling for his life, mounted a swift horse by stealth, fastened a heavy case full of jewels to the saddle, and quitted the town by a false gate. It was to his terrors that the children of Shah Allum owed their life; he feared lest the order to put them to death should make his project of flying suspected, and his soldiers oppose it. He had scarcely gone a league when his horse fell; he was so bruised by the fall as to be incapable of moving; the horse getting up immediately, galloped off, and continued his course, carrying the treasures of Delhi. At day-break the peasants found Caudir lying in the road, and to his misfortune they recognized him. After being taken to the Mahratta camp he speedily received the punishment due to his crimes. Rana caused him to be loaded with chains, after which he was enclosed in an iron cage placed on a pedestal, that every one might behold this tiger in human form. When Scindia arrived, his limbs, nose, and ears, were cut off, and in this state he was left to the horrible pains of a lingering death; the monster expired before he arrived at Delhi, whither they were removing him.”†—ibid. 88.

Although, according to the eastern maxims, a prince who has lost his

* This expression probably means horror at entering into any terms with such a wretch.

† The author justly compares the lamentable *tenth of August* with the overthrow of the French monarchy, which took place on the same day in 1792.

sight is incapable of reigning, Scindia replaced the unfortunate Shah Allum on the throne. The English, into whose hands he passed in 1803, by the defeat of Scindia, suffered him to retain his nominal sovereignty, but the Mogul dominion was now at an end. There is something which in another case would be ludicrous, but which in *his* is affecting, in the meaning of his title, SHAH ALLUM; it signifies *Lord of the world*. He died in 1807. The fullest, and most pathetic account of his catastrophe, is to be found in his *Life*, by Major Francklin, which contains a circumstantial narrative of his reign to that time.

"Soon after the disturbances of Vellore, the emperor Shah Allum died at Delhi, aged eighty-two years, in which he could reckon half a century of misfortunes and calamities, miseries and sufferings. His son Akbat succeeded to the title. The English performed the mock ceremony of proclaiming a man emperor, who lives on a pension which they consent to allow him, and who has less power in the capital of his empire, than the lowest of their agents."—*ibid.* 154.

The account of the celebrated Nour-Mahal, in the appendix, is imperfect, as it ends at her elevation, though the subsequent part of her life was eventful.

At vol. iv. p. 24, the author appears to confound Cansuge with Delhi. We do not perceive any mention of the pestilence which raged from China to Greenland, in the fourteenth century. He speaks, indeed, under the year 1342, of thousands perishing by famine; and the dreadful mortality which took place about that period, may be alluded to, as famine is usually the sad concomitant of pestilence. It is, however, a virtue in historians, to be precise and definite in the language they employ; else they are often supposed to have omitted facts, which they really had in view. On the whole, we are disposed to regard this work as an accession to our historical library. The learned orientalist may look above it, but to the generality of readers it may justly be recommended. It is more readable than Dow, more complete than Wallace, and more a history of *India proper* than Mills, though in many respects *that* work is entitled to rank as the first of the kind.

The History and Antiquities of Carlisle: with an account of the Castles, Gentlemen's Seats, and Antiquities in the Vicinity, and Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Men connected with the Locality. 8vo. pp. 460.

THIS is, on the whole, a work of considerable merit. The publisher, Mr. Samuel Jefferson, of Carlisle, has been more than usually fortunate in the amount and quality of the literary assistance he has received from a variety of able contributors; and he has executed his own editorial task with much judgment and good sense. There was not before any History of Carlisle beyond a few summary guide-books; and the only former accounts of it worthy of mention, are those in the Histories of Cumberland, by Nicolson and Burn, by Hutchinson, and by the Lysons's.

From its peculiar and very important situation as a border fortress, Carlisle mixes more than most places in the general history of the kingdom; and for this part of the subject the foundation was broadly laid in Ridpath's Border History, and in other works. We feel bound, however, to add that our author appears to have availed himself very industriously of all sources within his reach, and to be generally alive to the additional materials which have been afforded by modern works.

His architectural descriptions have been very ably supplied by an anonymous contributor. This was a subject with which his predecessors of the last generation were entirely unacquainted; a flood of new light was, however, brought into Cumberland by the brother authors of the *Magna Britannia*. We may here incidentally mention that Mr. R. W. Billings, a well-known architectural artist, and author of a very complete work on the Temple Church, is now engaged in engraving a series of plates descriptive of Carlisle cathedral, after the manner of Britton's Cathedral Antiquities. It is an edifice shorn of its due proportions, battered alike by time and border warfare, and imperfect from unfinished reconstructions; but it has curious portions, and its east window, in particular, is perhaps the finest existing specimen of the Decorated style, being

preferred by Rickman even to the celebrated west window of York Minster.

Apart from architecture, Hutchinson had a good talent for observation and description; and his account of Carlisle furnishes a striking example of the value which accrues even in less than half a century to minute and apparently trifling remarks, especially when they are made in a transition period of society—and what period, in this ever-changing world, is not more or less a period of transition? It is true, however, that in the present instance the change has been rapid; for in the course of half a century Carlisle, from being a dull and silent military garrison, quietly sleeping within its girdle of ramparts, has been converted into a strictly manufacturing town, throwing out its various arms of communication, and gathering in its vicinity a teeming and busy population. Mr. Hutchinson's details are somewhat long, and Mr. Jefferson has judiciously compressed them. In the following extracts we shall beat the field still more cursorily, as our only object will be to bring forward the more striking points of the picture:

“Carlisle, after this period (the period of the rebellion in 1745, when it was first occupied by the Pretender's adherents, and afterwards became the scene of the execution of many of them), continued to present the appearance of an important military garrison. Sentries were posted at every gate, besides those at the castle and the house of the governor. The gates were closed and locked every night with the usual military parade; and guns were fired morning and evening, when they were opened or shut. The draw-bridge at the outer gates of the castle was drawn up every night at ten o'clock, and thus all communication with the city was cut off. There were towers or turrets, at intervals, along the whole line of the city walls, and upon these cannon were placed and sentinels posted. The greater part of the soldiers and artillery-men who formed the garrison were quartered on the citizens.

“At this time the trade of Carlisle was very limited, and a large part of it was transacted at the two great annual fairs, at which numbers of persons attended from different parts of England and Scotland. Provisions and other necessary articles were very cheap, and the industry of the citizens provided them with wearing apparel of their own spinning. In conse-

quence of the little trade carried on, there were at this time no public carriers from this city. Coals were brought in sacks on ponies, which were allowed to graze in Fisher street, which was then quite green with grass.

“The office of Mayor was considered to be of great consequence; he seldom appeared in public without some of the insignia of his office, and was generally attended by one of his serjeants. The citizens were industrious and hospitable, and a friendly and neighbourly intercourse pervaded the whole city.

“The Market-place was disfigured and rendered incommodious by the Guard-house and the Shambles. The latter were private property, built of wood, and covered with slates of different kinds, which gave them an unsightly and grotesque appearance. At the north end of the shambles was a draw-well, over which was a building supported by pillars, called Carnaby's Folly. Adjoining to this was the Fish-market. The Shambles and Folly were taken down about the year 1790; the [former] having been purchased, at a great price, by the corporation; the [latter*] was their own property. There were also two or three public draw-wells in Scotch-street. There were two stone bridges over the Eden, one of four, the other of nine arches.

“The houses of the citizens bore no marks of taste, or even of what would now be considered requisite for comfort. Most were built of wood and clay, in few instances exceeding one story in height, and generally covered with thatch. The gable-ends of many fronted the street, in the old style of domestic architecture, and presented long rows of porches at each door. The rooms were miserably lighted by the small windows, which were irregularly placed; and the strong outer doors were arched, and fastened together by wooden pins projecting from the surface. Those houses which were two stories high, had the upper rooms floored with oak, but without any ceiling beneath. They were not painted, either within or without.

“The lanes and avenues, even the church road, were not paved; and in many places entirely covered with weeds and underwood. The streets, not often trod upon, were in many parts green with grass. The centre part or causeway, rose to considerable height. The fronts from the

* We have altered these two words *former* and *latter*, having the authority of Hutchinson for so doing. Besides, our present author had just above stated that the shambles were private property. REV,

houses were paved in the same manner; the consequence of which was that the kennels or gutters were deep trenches, and stone bridges were placed in many different parts, for the convenience of passing from one side of the street to the other. These gutters were the reservoirs of all kinds of filth, which, when a sudden heavy rain happened, by stopping the conduit of the bridges, inundated the streets so as to render them impassible on foot. Manure was of such little value, that the corporation gave a man 40s. per annum, and a new cart occasionally, to remove it every week. Goods were brought into the city on pack-horses, as the roads were so bad as to be almost impassable for other conveyances. The staple trade was in whips and fish-hooks, but there was also a small linen manufactory. As there were no public breweries, the publicans brewed their ale, and many of them made their own malt. * * *

"About the year 1747, a company of Hamburg merchants selected Carlisle as a suitable place in which to carry on an extensive woollen manufactory, although at such a distance from those parts of the kingdom where this branch of business had generally been cultivated. This manufactory was of great consequence to Carlisle and its neighbourhood, but in a few years declined, and the company became insolvent. About the year 1750 Aldermen Richard and William Hodgson established a manufactory of coarse linen cloths, called Osnaburghs, and also a woollen manufactory, which, however, was of short duration.

"At this period the military road from Carlisle to Newcastle was commenced, chiefly on the line which was formerly the Roman road. When this was completed, carts and waggons were more frequently used. Soon after, manufactories of linen and cotton began rapidly to increase, and improvements in the city continually took place. Houses were built in a greatly improved manner, and every year an additional number, which gradually replaced those on the old construction. In 1756 a public brewery was established near the Irish Gate. * * The balls and assemblies were held in a large room in the castle, which occupied the site of the new magazine. At this time there were *four* private carriages kept in the city,—a coach and four belonging to Dr. Waugh, Dean of Worcester; another coach and four, the property of General Stanwix; and two single horse chaises belonging to Major Farrer and Mr. Dobinson. About this period post chaises were first kept at the Inns. * * *

"In 1761 a company from Newcastle

commenced the calico-printing in this city, under the firm of Scott, Lamb, and Co., and an extensive manufactory was established soon after. In consequence, land increased in value, rents were heightened in proportion, and prices in general rose considerably. Families who before had been unable to earn more than eight shillings weekly, were now receiving from twenty to thirty shillings. This increase of business brought numbers of the Scotch and Irish in search of employment. * * In 1794 there were four print-fields, which employed about one thousand persons. * * There were also two hundred persons employed in spinning cotton. * * Three breweries, at this time, paid upwards of 6000*l.* annually in duty; and a soap manufactory paid 1500*l.* * *

"After the introduction of manufacturing into Carlisle, the population of the city was considerably increased. In 1763 the inhabitants were numbered, on a suggestion of Bishop Lyttelton, and found to be 4158. In 1780 they were again enumerated under the inspection of Dr. Heysham, when they were found to have increased to 6299, and the number of houses was 891. In 1801 the inhabitants were found to be 10,221; in 1811, 12,531; in 1821, 14,....; in 1831, 19,069."

Such is a sample of the curious particulars and valuable statistical remarks for which we are chiefly indebted to the observation of Mr. Hutchinson; and of his correspondent Mr. R. Longrigg, a resident in the city. A few lines, from a subsequent part of the present volume, in which the commercial history of the place is more fully detailed, will complete the picture in its main features:

"From the introduction of the cotton manufactory, Carlisle commenced a steady course of prosperity; since 1761 it has three times doubled its inhabitants, and, besides the employment given to the native population, it sends forth work to the inhabitants of the towns and villages at a distance of twenty, thirty, and even forty miles around. The principal fabrics are gingham and checks (for the West Indian market), calicoes, carpets, tablecloths, &c. There are eleven or twelve cotton-mills in the town and immediate vicinity; three print-fields, several dye-houses, bleacheries, hat-manufactories, three iron-founderies, and four public breweries.

"The Ship Canal, extending from Carlisle to the Solway Frith near Bowness, was commenced in 1819, and completed in 1823, at the cost of about

90,000*l*. It is eleven miles and a half in length, has eight locks, and is navigable by vessels of less than a hundred tons burden. * * The warehouses have been bonded since 1832, and at present contain goods to the value of upwards of 40,000*l*.

"Carlisle is destined to form the point of concentration for four Railroads, or the centre from which four Railroads will diverge:—east, to Newcastle; west, to Maryport; north, to Glasgow; and south, to Liverpool, Manchester, and London; thus becoming the intersecting point of a cross, which will stretch from sea to sea, and lay the country under contribution to augment its commercial prosperity and importance."

We must now remark that the judgment shown in the general selection and arrangement of the contents of this volume, is not attended by equal care in its language, or skill in its correction. There is neither the polish of the scholar nor the minute accuracy of the antiquary. The Latin inscriptions, modern as well as ancient, are full of misprints. Of the monuments in the cathedral mentioned in p. 185, we should say that in a *History of Carlisle* the epitaphs should have been given at length, or at least their dates. A poetical or a philological antiquary would have thought it worth his while to have decyphered more completely the rhyming legends of saints, painted in the cathedral by Prior Senus, or Senhouse, at the commencement of the sixteenth century; but they are merely transcribed from Hutchinson. The sepulchral portrait of Bishop Robinson should have been engraved from a tracing of the brass in the cathedral, which would have been very nearly as easy as copying the engraving already published of his duplicate brass at Queen's College, Oxford.

To notice the inaccuracies of the epitaphs would occupy more space than we can afford; but we will say something on one or two other ancient inscriptions. In p. 173 we are told that two ancient copes,

"together with the *cornu eburneum* [an ancient tenure horn] are preserved in an old *almery* or closet in St. Catharine's Chapel; where there are several

other of these ancient receptacles* for the benefactions of the charitable, all of which have been richly painted and ornamented with carved work; and on one of them was an inscription in old English characters, now defaced:

En doms. hec floruit Godibour sub tegmine Thomae.

cū bonus immensis merces sint dimidatulus."

Now, by the engraving in Hutchinson, p. 130, we perceive that this inscription was very different to the above, though there is one word we do not decypher,

Cum domus hec floruit gudebowr sub tegmine thome,
cum bonis immensis merces sint d.
a lucis.

which corrects an error in the orthography of the Prior's name, several times spelt in this book Gondibour, but it is shown by the inscription to have been Goudebour, or in modern spelling Goodbower.

In p. 112 we find an inscription on a tower of the castle correctly given, but quite misunderstood in a translation—

Sumptibus hoc fecit propriis opus Elizabetha Regina occiduas dominus Scroop dum regit oras.

"Which may be read (says our author), Lord Scroop, while Warden of the Western Marches, erected this at his own expense, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

But this would have been quite contrary to the usual practice, of the Crown bearing the charge of maintaining its own castles. The Latin is by no means involved, all the difficulty being created by the translator; and we need scarcely add that the proper sense is, "Queen Elizabeth made this work at her own expense, whilst Lord Scrope was Warden of the West Marches."

At p. 324 is engraved a small silver buckle, or fibula, found in 1829, said to inscribed IHESVS H. R. *Jesus Hominum Redemptor*; but the two last letters are NA. the first syllable of *Nazareus*.

We will now make a few observations on a matter of greater importance, namely, "The Earldom of Car-

* This is a specimen of the carelessness of our author in the construction of his sentences. The reader would hardly understand what are the receptacles meant: but from Hutchinson we ascertain that the inscription was on one of the almeries.

lisle," of which we are told at p. 438 that it "was given to Ranulph de Meschines by William the Conqueror, but surrendered by his son of the same name, to Henry I.;" that it was "*revived* in the person of Sir Andrew de Harcla, in 1322, but was extinct in the following year, when he was executed;" that "in 1622 Sir James Hay was created Earl of Carlisle; but in 1660 the title *again* became extinct by the death of James the second Earl, without issue;" and, lastly, that "the Earldom of Carlisle was *again revived* in 1661, in the person of Charles Howard," in which family it still remains.

Now, we are aware that the above statement is the same which has long been copied from book to book; but the fault we have to find is, that in a History of Carlisle so important a feature as the Earldom (if an Earldom there was) should not be more fully investigated.

With respect to the person first mentioned, we find it stated in Brooke's Catalogue, 1619, p. 51:

"Randolphe Meschines, sonne of Randolphe Viscount of Baieulx, and Alice his wife, base daughter of Richard the third Duke of Normandy, came into England with William the Conquerour, who gave him the Earledome of Carlisle."

and of his son, the second Randolph (in p. 38) that, succeeding in right of his mother to the Earldom of Chester, he "surrendred Carlisle, his father's earledome, to king Henry the first." But Sir Harris Nicolas, in his Synopsis of the Peerage, remarks, without noticing the first Ranulph,

"Ranulph de Meschines, afterwards Earl of Chester, is by many writers called Earl of Carlisle, though there is but little, if any, authority for the statement."

Then, with regard to Sir Andrew de Harcla, it would have well become our historian to have inquired what authority there is for attributing to him the title of Earl, beyond the circumstance of his having been Governor of the royal castle of Carlisle; and if Edward II. really did, in the warmth of his favour, confer that dignity upon him, whether or no it should not be considered the creation of *Cumberland* into an earldom, for in ancient times the dignity of Earl always implied

jurisdiction over a considerable district or county; and though some Earls might chose to be designated by the name of their chief residence, yet that was merely the head, of which the county at large was the body. Thus the Earl of Salisbury was, in fact, Earl of Wiltshire; the Earl of Striguil was Earl of Pembrokeshire; the Earl of Arundel was Earl of Sussex, and sometimes, if he moved his residences, was called Earl of Chichester.

History seems to mention no Earl of Cumberland until that dignity was conferred on the Clifford family by Henry the Eighth; but Brooke states (*ubi supra*) that John Duke of Bedford (the Regent of France), and Richard, Duke of Gloucester (afterwards King Richard III.) both bore among their titles that of Earl of Carlisle, which is not mentioned by our present author. The fact of the latter being governor of the castle of Carlisle and *sheriff* of the county is noticed by Mr. Jefferson at p. 96; and its memory is preserved to modern times by a tower called after his name. We may here remark that the chronological list of the governors at page 119 should have been made more complete by the additions of such dates as might have been ascertained.

With respect to the title of Earl as enjoyed by the families of Hay and Howard (by the way, "Sir James Hay" was previously Lord Hay and Viscount Doncaster), it has been evidently a mere *nominal* dignity, like all those of modern origin, the creation of which has been found compatible with the existence of other earldoms derived from the county; so much so that we have now a Duke of Buckingham and an Earl of Buckinghamshire; an Earl of Devon, a Duke of Devonshire, and a Marquess of Exeter, and indeed there are few counties that do not furnish many titles of earldoms instead of one only.

These remarks we have made merely to point out a line of research which an historian of Carlisle should have taken: to pursue it further is beyond both our limits and our means; but our author will, probably, allow there must be some relation, if not identity, in the titles of Earl of Cumberland and Earl of Carlisle, when we merely point out to him in the second page onwards

in his own book, the title of a MS. in the British Museum.

“Genealogies and Historical Incidents in the lives of *the Earls of Carlisle* from Ranulph de Meschines to *George de Clifford*, 1569.”

Before we conclude, we should state that this volume is rather rich in biography; though we do not think the lives of the Bishops particularly well given. We may also remark that, besides the distinguished persons who figure in this volume, there are several other literary and scientific characters and artists briefly noticed in Hutchinson, vol. ii. p. 666; and among them Dr. Heysham, and the present Royal Academician Mr. Smirke.

Love's Exchange, a Tale. By C.J. Boyle, 2 vols.—We think the *Novel* must soon change its name; for anything less *new* than its scenes and characters cannot easily be imagined; two heroines, one fair and one brown, one good and one bad, one simple and innocent, and one cunning and treacherous; two heroes, one handsome, clever, and dissipated—and one pensive, gentle, and benevolent, together with a perverse hard-hearted father, and a rich and amiable maiden aunt; with a mild, benevolent, grey-haired clergyman, some three-score and ten years old, and a sly serpent of a low-bred designing attorney, are the chief materials that have come before us of late years; the rich armoury of the novelist from which he has drawn his stores—and round whose fates and fortunes he has woven many a curious web of intricacy, and arranged all the strangest and most commanding passions of the human heart. We must not, however, expect of any writers more than is reasonable; and such is the present rage for fresh supplies from the circulating library, as to make all the authors that supply it breathless with their haste. Mr. Bulwer must absolutely be panting from exhaustion, and Mr. Theodore Hook must lard the lean earth as he works up in rapid succession his pictures of merriment or satire. To be sure the boundaries of the *Novel* are much enlarged from those of other days—the days of *Peregrine Pickle* and *Joseph Andrews*. It includes *Theology*, *Biography*, *History*, and even *Political Economy*—and we think it is probable that Lord Brougham the πολυμαθης, will close his literary career with a parliamentary novel, containing por-

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And now we must take leave of Mr. Jefferson and Carlisle, only adding that the history of one of our ancient cities, the scene of many important historical events, and the theatre of many generations once active in the affairs of this busy world, fully merits the expanse of two quarto volumes. The best model for such a history is the *Shrewsbury* of Blakeway and Owen. We may repeat our general satisfaction with this work, as a popular history; but at the same time we will add our hopes that it is merely a prelude to a larger and more satisfactory work.

traits of his contemporaries, and opening with a debate in the House of Lords. The work now before us is neither better nor worse than that of its rivals for public favour. There is nothing striking in the characters, nothing very fortunate or forcible in the combination of incidents; but the narrative is interesting, and there is a sketchy picturesque manner about the writing that is pleasing; and we must add that there is nothing in the story that can alarm the modest, or offend the taste of its readers—except perhaps that one of the heroines se trouve avec un petit joli enfant sans avoir le gage d'Hymen. As regards the story, it is well told, and is seldom or never tedious; though we must make due allowance for some improbable incidents, and marvellous turns of fortune. The character of Lady Helen is not finished to our liking; and the attachment of Lionel Boucher and Margaret Honiton, under the circumstances they were placed, ought to have been more artfully prepared, and more gradually developed. The terrific scene of the infuriated father in the first volume is, to our ideas, quite unnatural, and so revolting, that we wish it expunged in another edition; it is moreover followed by one in the third volume too closely resembling it. Descriptions of passions so inhuman as these can do nothing but alarm and hurt the mind; they have no moral bearing—they teach nothing—the young are shocked—the old disgusted. The novelist should learn to produce his greatest effects by the gentlest means; anything that can inspire horror and disgust must be avoided, and be ranked under a depravity of taste. The concluding scenes are too hastily huddled up; and we would

also wish the quaint and old-fashioned style of some of the colloquies, modernized, and fashioned to that of the narrative; and now having finished our short critical labour, we hope soon to see another work by the author, written in a more confirmed taste, and on a more skilful and diversified plot, and we cordially wish him success.

Ignatia and other Poems, by Mary Ann Brown. 1838.—It would be unjust if we were not to give our opinion that the author of these poems possesses very considerable poetical talent; and that many of her poems are pleasing and elegant compositions; yet she has formed her style of expression, and even manner of thinking too, exclusively on the poets of her own age, and especially on Lord Byron. Secondly Miss Brown's poems would have been more correct and more highly to be estimated had they been severely corrected and kept by her till the first blaze of poetical ardour had expired. The facility of printing and publishing in these days when all that is solid seems *paper*, and all that is fluid *ink*, leads youthful poets to commit themselves prematurely to the press. It is of great and essential disadvantage. We will find room for one specimen, which will shew that Miss Brown can write well, and ought to write better, there being several blemishes and defects in the poem.

TO A GIPSEY GIRL.

"I saw thee first by the farmer's door,
With a sybil's thought on thy youthful brow,
Thou wast murmuring low prophetic lore,
And a lovely, lovely child wast thou.
With thy coral lips so gravely parted
As thence the words inspired started,
And the center'd light in thy jetty eye
Was intense and deep, as if thy soul
Sate there, in majesty full and whole,
And read in man's face his destiny.

"I saw thee next in the light of morn, [ing,
And then, with thy brother young wast play-
And through a field of unripe corn,
Laughing and glad ye both were straying,
His hands were filled with the soft full ears,
And the barley's blade and the long grass
spears.

And thou, around thy loose black hair, [blue,
Had wreath'd the red poppy and corn-flower
And the bethwind's blossom and snowy hue;
Ye were a glad and careless pair.

"I saw thee where hazel-boughs were twined,
Seeking the nut that wilding grows,
With thy hair wreath'd up in a knot behind
To keep it from tangling amid the boughs.
And thy clear dark brow and thy sunny cheek
Had nought of the maiden frail and meek,
Yet the graceful turn of thy clinging arms,
And the spring of thy little climbing feet,
From bough to bough so lightly put,
Were nature's own untutor'd charms.

"I saw thee yet again, and thou
Stoodst by the tents thy tribe were striking,

There was sunny glee on thy open brow,
For wandering was still thy liking. [eye,
There was hope's glad light in thy full dark
As its glance was turn'd to the fair blue sky,
Thou wast dreaming of lanes of quiet green
Where by earth's troubles unperplex'd,
Thy rambling life should lead thee next,
And of woods and waters yet unseen.

"I never saw thee more—but oft,
Gazing on lovely cheeks and eyes,
Perhaps more tender, dark, and soft,
Thy form to memory's page will rise,
Scarce fragile enough for a child of dreams,
Yet never blent with earth's dull themes,
An image bringing no regret,
A pleasant memory unalloy'd,
Of something that was once enjoy'd,
And that I never shall forget."

Goëthe's Correspondence with a Child. (vol. 3, *Diary*.) 1839.—We reviewed the two first volumes of this work some time since, and now Mademoiselle Bettina Arnim has put forth the present with the following dedication.—"To the English Bards. Gentlemen! The noble cup of your mellifluous tongue so often brimmed with immortality, here filled with odd but pure and fiery draught, do not refuse to taste, if you relish its spirit to be home-felt, though not home-born. Bettina Arnim." She also has written a "Preamble" in a language half German and half English. The *latter* language not being copious enough for her,—"for its penury allows no great choice, it consisting but in thirty thousand words;" therefore "her intelligence lay grated up narrowly in the dictionary of good Johnson, and the grammar that I took to my couch and fell asleep on them, and had also a very hard bed &c." Though Mrs. Austin seems to have been assisting her in the translation, she says, "Had Byron still lived, he would have praised my attempt, praised and loved me for the book's sake; for he was of a generous mind, propending to all uncommon affections, he discriminated humane feelings also in a strange vesture. I would have been hallowed in his shelter, and he would have bestowed me his gentle goodly graces, and this would have exceedingly blessed me; therefore, I beseech Mr. Longman, who grants me the honour of publishing my book, to get this little preamble inserted in the Quarterly or Edinburgh Review, for informing that, if there are still other Englishmen who, as Byron would have done, are inclined to preserve in their deep mind, and protect such youthfully-inspiritual feelings, I should like they scan the pages of my diary. Bettina!" The Diary itself we must leave to the patience of our readers; for we ourselves have failed in our endeavour to decipher it.

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GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 25. Mr. A. Todd Holroyd, recently returned from Egypt, gave an account of his visit to Sennáh and Kordofan, he being the only English traveller who

has penetrated into that country since the journey of Dr. Rüppell of Frankfort, in 1825.

March 11. Read, extracts from the "Notice of a Journey in Palestine and the adjacent Regions, in 1838; undertaken for the illustration of Biblical Geography, by the Rev. E. Robinson, D.D. Professor of Theology in New York, and the Rev. E. Smith, American Missionary at Beirút:" drawn up by the former.

March 25. Read, 1. a Letter of Dr. Bowring, on M. D'Orbigny's map of the Lake of Titicaca in Bolivia; 2. On the Geography of the Country round Cuzco, by Mr. Bowring.

April 8. Read, 1. a Letter from Major Rawlinson, noticing a tour through Persian Kurdistan; 2. an Account, by Mr. Charles Fellows, of his travels in Asia Minor; in the spring of 1838.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 27. Read, 1. On impressions of drops of rain on slabs of New Red Sandstone, in the Storeton quarries, Cheshire, and coeval with the formation of the strata, by Mr. John Cunningham, of Liverpool; 2. Extracts from two letters, by Mr. John Taylor, jun. and Sir Philip Egerton, on a slab of sandstone containing impressions of *Chirotherium Hercules*, at the house of Mr. Potts, of Chester; 3. On the occurrence of Swallow-holes near Farnham, and on the Drainage of the Country at the western extremity of the Hog's-back, by George Long, esq.; 4. a Letter from Capt. Charters, on the Geology of the Cape Colony.

March 13. Read, On the Geology of the North-western part of Asia Minor, from the Peninsula of Cyzicus, on the coast of the sea of Marmora, to Koola, with a description of the Katakekaumene, by W. J. Hamilton, esq. Sec. G. S.

March 27. A paper was read by Mr. Owen, On a Tooth and part of the Skeleton of the *Glyptodon*, a large quadruped of the Edentate order, to which belongs the tasseled bony armour figured in Mr. Clift's description of the *Megatherium*, and which has been supposed by some naturalists to have belonged to that animal.

April 10. Read a paper, On as much of the Transition or *Grauwacke* System as is exposed in the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, by the Rev. D. Williams, F.G.S.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 11. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. in the chair.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. F.S.A. exhibited a very large and handsome ancient spur, purchased, among some old iron, at Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks, in Jan. 1839.

M. de Gerville presented casts of a stone mould for casting celts, found at Montaigu, near Valoignes, and of a bronze mould for celts found in the forest of Brecquebec.

Mr. E. A. Bond communicated "An Essay on the early History of the Italians, who, being in a state of great oppression and distress, formed into bands of mutual support and defence, and thence became traders and money-lenders over Europe." This is a valuable memoir, derived from records, particularly the Liberate rolls, and will exhibit an interesting view of the earliest system of banking, particularly the loans and other financial transactions between the Italians and the English Government in the time of our early Edwards, and so downwards. A portion only was read.

April 18. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

William Tyte, esq. F.R.S. President of the Architectural Society, and Hon. Secretary of the London Institution, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Vice-President read the Auditors' Report of the Treasurer's Accounts for the past year. The total receipts have amounted to 1,927*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* the expenditure to 1,418*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, of which the sum of 661*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* has been paid to artists and for the publications of the Society. It was further announced that the Treasurer has recently added 500*l.* to the stock invested in the 3 per Cent. Consols; thus restoring it to the sum of 7,000*l.* which was its amount previously to the sale of 500*l.* stock in the year 1835.

James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a very beautiful drawing on vellum of three figures, attired in very remarkable domestic costume of about the age of Edward the Fourth. The artist's name was inscribed PISANUS F.

Mr. Halliwell also communicated some observations on the early history and constitution of Free-Masonry in England, with an extract on that subject from a poem of the 14th century, in the Royal MSS. Brit. Mus. (strangely entitled "A Poem on Moral Duties.")

An extract from a letter of the Commander of H. M. schooner Magpie to Capt. Beaufort was read, announcing that, while surveying the Gulf of Kos, he had disco-

vered several tombs, inscriptions, columns, and other remains of the ancient city of Keranus, the particulars of which were promised at a future period.

Mr. G. P. Harding, F.S.A. exhibited a beautiful copy, in water-colours, of the large picture of Anne Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, and her immediate connexions, at Skipton Castle, Yorkshire; some account of which, with three very inadequate and incorrect engravings, will be found in Whitaker's History of Craven. The several portraits and numerous shields of arms, and all the long inscriptions, have been faithfully copied by Mr. Harding.

April 23. This being St. George's Day, the several officers were re-elected, and the following Council was chosen for the year ensuing (the new members are in italics):

Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. F.R.S. President; T. Amyot, esq. F.R.S. Treasurer; *Edward Blore*, esq. D.C.L.; *Richard Lord Braybrooke*; *John Bruce*, esq.; Nicholas Carlisle, esq. K.H. F.R.S. Secretary; *Edward Lord Bishop of Durham*, F.R.S.; Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. F.R.S. Secretary; *Rev. Josiah Forshall*, M.A. F.R.S.; Hudson Gurney, esq. F.R.S. V.P.; Henry Hallam, esq. F.R.S.V.P.; W.R. Hamilton, F.R.S.V.P.; *Edward Hawkins*, esq. F.R.S.; Henry Gally Knight, esq.; *Francis Martin*, esq. Norroy; *the Marquess of Northampton*, Pres. R.S.; *Thomas Phillips*, esq. R.A. F.R.S.; John Gage Rokewode, esq. F.R.S. Director; Thomas Stapleton, jun. esq.; *Rev. William Whewell*, M.A. F.R.S.; and the Rt. Hon. C. W. Williams-Wynn, F.R.S. V.P.

A numerous party of the Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. Gurney in the chair.

During the last year twenty-nine Fellows have died, and two have withdrawn; thirty-four have been elected, and three honorary Foreign Members.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Nov. 22. The Society met for the session, and after the announcement of numerous presents (including a box of coins collected in Alexandria, from Lord Prudhoe), papers were read on the following subjects:

1. A letter from Dr. Grotefend of Hano-ver, on the Ring-money of the ancients. His remarks were chiefly derived from the holy scriptures.

2. Two documents relative to Blondeau, the celebrated French rival of Simon in the reign of Charles the Second, furnishing several curious particulars respecting the state of the British mint at that period. They were derived from the British Museum, and communicated by W. R. Hamilton, esq.

3. Translations of two papers in the *Revue de la Numismatique Française*, on

the Roman coin-moulds found in France, particularly at Lyons, with illustrations by Mr. J. Y. Akerman. In one of these, the author, M. Poey d'Avant, arrives at the conclusion that moulds of baked earth were used by forgers; but secretly authorised, or permitted, by the Emperors, who, involved in debt, considered all means good that tended to fill the coffers of the state. A similar opinion is formed by the second writer, in his "Account of a Manufactory for Money, discovered in 1820, at Damery, in the department of Marne."

All these papers have been published in Akerman's *Numismatic Chronicle* for January.

Dec. 27. A paper was read, On the Eagle and Thunderbolt on the Coins of Rome and Syria; by Samuel Sharpe, esq. The writer's object was to show that those Roman consular coins which have this type were probably allusive to the senate's exercising sovereignty over Egypt, and borrowed from the coins of the Ptolemies that bear the same emblem, which is identical with the Eagle and Sun, the hieroglyphic for king, or Pharaoh, upon the earlier Egyptian monuments. This paper is also published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for January.

The first portion was afterwards read of a memoir on the Light afforded by Ancient Coins in tracing the progress of Civilization, by John Owen Tudor, esq.; and a letter from William Wansey, esq. F.S.A. in illustration of some Roman coin-moulds, from Lingwell-gate, near Wakefield, which he exhibited to the society.

Jan. 24. Mr. Tudor's memoir was concluded; and was followed by a notice of the Hassshahshah, or Iron Money of Kordofan, by Mr. Arthur T. Holroyd. It is in form not unlike the section of a mushroom, and is made of various sizes without reference to weight (Mr. Holroyd's specimens varying from 121 to 428 grains), though all the pieces are alike rated in value as one para, forty being equal to one Egyptian piastre, which, according to the present rate of exchange, is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling. This paper has been published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for April.

Mr. W. H. Rolfe, of Sandwich, exhibited several coins discovered in Kent; among them a Gaulish coin dug up at Sandwich, pennies of Offa and Ethelred, and a very curious styca, with the reverse of the Wolf and Twins, found in the Isle of Thanet.

W. R. Hamilton, esq. F.R.S. exhibited a Medallion of the Queen by Pistrucci. It is of large size, and, in high relief, represents on the obverse a profile of her Majesty (an enlargement of that on the Co-

ronation medal), surmounted by the names "ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA." On the reverse is the inscription "DA FACILEM CURSUM, ATQUE ADNUE COEPTIS, 1838."

Feb. 28. Papers were read as follow:

A memoir by Dr. Grotefend, of Hanover, on "What people first Stamped Money?" This has been published at length in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for April. The result of the whole inquiry is that, although the Romans stamped copper first, then silver, and at last gold, the Lydians, on the contrary, first, about B. C. 700, stamped gold coin; then the Æginetæ, before Solon's time, stamped silver coin; and the Romans copper, after Servius Tullius.

A Note from Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A. on two small brass Coins of the Second Constantius, with the letters P LON in the exergue. The reverses of these coins were thus described: 1. Inscription: PROVIDENTIAE · CAESS. The gate of a camp, surmounted by a star. In the exergue P.LON. 2. The same, with PLON. Mr. Smith was induced to notice these coins from the circumstance that no such specimen of the second Constantius is described or referred to in Mr. Akerman's work "On the Coins of the Romans relating to Britain;" and only one in Banduri, which has been deemed of questionable authenticity; and he suggests that a search in other cabinets of British numismatists, would probably be rewarded by a discovery of others of the same æra. (*Numism. Chron.* April, p. 217.)

Translation from the *Revue Numismatique* of a notice of a unique Coin of Titio- polis, in Isauria, by Mons. Adr. de Longpèrier. It is in the possession of Mons. Menche of Aire, and the description is as follows: Obv. KAICAP AΔPIANOC. A barbarously executed head of the Emperor Hadrian, to the right. Rev. TITIOΠO- ΔEITΩN. Jupiter sitting, to the left, holding in his right hand a patera, his left supporting the hasta. Titiopolis is now forgotten; but it was the see of one of the suffragan bishops of Seleucia, towards the end of the twelfth century. Its existence, therefore, for at least ten centuries is ascertained, though it has never found its place in a map, and scarcely in history. (*Ibid.* pp. 213—217.)

Mr. J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A. Secretary, exhibited a unique coin of Lebadia, in Boeotia, from the cabinet of the Chevalier de Horta (now brought to this country for sale by private contract). This coin adds another new town to numismatic geography. It is of the sixth size; and bears on one side the Boeotian shield; reverse the letters ΔEB, occupying the field. No

coin of similar type has previously been published, except one in Mionnet of Orchomenus, with the inscription OPX; but there are two of the same class in the cabinet of Thos. Burgon, esq. with the inscriptions TAN and ΘΕΣ; and their appearance indicates some Boeotian confederation, which, according to our present information, was confined to the cities of Lebadia, Orchomenus, Thespiæ, and Tanagra. (Ibid. p. 248.)

March 28. Amongst the presents exhibited were a medal struck to commemorate the centenary of the Royal Old Well, at Cheltenham, of which a memoir by the Rev. Mr. Turnor was read; a denar of the Emperor Otto I., who lived between A.D. 936 and 973, from Mr. Pfister, who exhibited a rare gold ducat from the Mint at Zurich, bearing the seated effigy of Charlemagne, bearded and bare-headed, and holding a globe, and on the other side figures of St. Felix and St. Regula standing with their heads in their hands, as a symbol of the martyrdom which they suffered by decapitation.

Samuel Birch, esq. read a memoir on the Coins of the Thessalian Larissa. The earliest of these coins bear on one side a horse, in allusion to the fabled production of the horse in Thessaly; and over it a bee, or fly, with closed wings, the signification of which is unknown. On the reverse, within a hollow square, is an object which has been described by Sestini and Mionnet as various ornaments; but Mr. Birch shows that it is a *cothurnos*, or sandal, such as is frequently seen on the statues of gods or heroes (the absence of any foot within it having made its appearance so obscure), and he supposes it to refer to the sandal which Jason, the great Thessalian hero, lost when crossing the Anauros, as related by Apollonius Rhodius. The writer afterwards enumerated the other types belonging to this town, and concluded with noticing an unpublished coin in the British Museum, supposed to represent on one side the full-faced head of Aleuas, the progenitor of the Aleuadæ, a royal family at Larissa; and bearing on the reverse an eagle and thunderbolt. This essay is printed in the Numismatic Chronicle for April, pp. 222—230, with a plate of the three coins we have noticed.

BURIAL PLACE OF Durnovaria.

“Who knows the fate of his bones, or how often he is to be buried? Who hath the oracle of his ashes, or whither they are to be scattered?”

Browne's Hydriotaphia, Ep. Ded.

MR. URBAN,

March 2.

SOME remarkable remains of past ages having been brought to light in the course

of excavations made in lowering the hill in the street of Fordington, Dorchester, I think it not improbable that some detail of the discoveries may be acceptable to your antiquarian readers.

As, however, the present exploration may be regarded as a continuation of discoveries previously made, it will be well first to describe the locality, and give the amount of the previous exhumations.

Fordington, though now incorporated with Dorchester, was a suburb surrounding the ancient borough; and the inhabited part, or the village, lies contiguous to the east wall of the Roman Durnovaria, extending from the south-east corner to the point at which the Via Iceniana is reputed to have entered that station. The church of Fordington lies on high ground, a few hundred yards to the eastward of the south-east angle of the wall. Hutchins¹ informs us that, in 1747, in digging chalk near the pound, which lies a little to the northwest of the church, “were discovered above two hundred skeletons, at the depth of four or five feet. They generally lay north and south; some inclined east and west. The skulls were remarkably thick,² and many of the teeth very sound. By the side of one lay a sword blade, two feet and a half long; six inches appeared to have been broken off, or eaten off by rust.” Again, in 1810, in excavations made nearer to the Roman wall than the spot just spoken of, we learn, from the additions to Hutchins,³ that “human skeletons were found in great numbers, certainly not fewer than 100, and numerous urns of various forms, and fragments were discovered. The bodies were lying in various directions, and at varying depths, from four feet to nearly the depth opened [13 feet]; of those found deep in the chalk, the bones were white and entire, but light in weight; those not so deep, and surrounded with brown chalk or earth (probably placed round them at the interment), fell to pieces and crumbled away on endeavouring to remove them: the teeth were almost universally good and white, in most instances were in complete sets in the jaw, and not any carious. There were taken up and preserved about 20 urns of different forms and sizes, some of brown earth, others of a reddish kind; some ornamented around with a netlike figure; others

¹ 1st ed. i. 574: 2d ed. ii. 342.

² The skulls of all people whose heads have been much exposed are found thick. The negro of Africa and the wild Indian of America, who are not accustomed to any head covering, have skulls of amazing thickness; whilst the skull of the Persian, who constantly wears a high conical cap, is remarkably thin and fragile.

³ 2d ed. iv. 411.

with diagonal lines; others surrounded with a wavelike ornament. An urn without contents was frequently found near a body, generally close to the head. The largest urns contained bones partially consumed by fire, and generally without any mixture of earth, as if collected from the burning of the body, the more destructible parts of which were consumed, and probably formed the black earth or ashes near the urn; some were covered with a patera containing charcoal. Most of the small urns did not contain any bones or ashes, and were found near the unburnt skeleton; probably an interment after the practice of burning had ceased. A coin of Hadrian, of middle brass, was found lying on the breast of one of the bodies; it appeared to have been inclosed in linen or some perishable substance, which, on attempting to remove, pulverized into a black powder; the sternum on which it lay is indelibly stained with a green tint, evidently the effect of the corrosion of the coin; the coin is not in good preservation. Not any other was discovered. A number of small round iron knobs were found; also some iron rings, about two inches diameter."

The site of the recent discoveries is immediately between the excavations of 1747 and those of 1810. They were commenced some weeks since, and are just completed. The workmen, in the course of their labours, have exhumed the remains of more than fifty bodies. They had been all deposited entire, with the exception of two instances, in one of which a small quantity of burnt human bones was found, mingled with a little charcoal and ashes; and, in the other, some fragments of a large sepulchral urn were turned up, bearing evidence of having been used in an interment by cremation. About half the interments were in the direction of northeast and southwest; the others northwest and southeast; the heads being placed indifferently: and it is a peculiar circumstance that, in almost every instance, two bodies were found in close proximity to each other, one lying at right angles to the other, either at the head or foot, in the form of a Roman T; and it should be remarked that those bodies lying northwest and southeast appear to have been of subsequent interment, lying almost invariably at a less depth, and frequently so placed that a deeper excavation would have disturbed the other interment. Two of the bodies were lying with the face downwards. That all these bodies had been interred in coffins is manifest. On each side, or at the head and feet, were nails of good construction, of various length, from two to five inches, with clear indications of having been used to fasten planks,

the grain of the wood, preserved by the oxydization of the metal, being evident on many. Besides these nails were numerous fragments of manufactured iron;—the blade of a knife, some of the wood of the haft being still distinctly visible;—in several of the graves a number of iron studs with short points, probably used on sandals, being found close to the feet.

One of the interments was marked by peculiar circumstances. The body had been inclosed in a coffin, which was deposited in a species of kistvaen, or hollow cairn, formed of flat stones projecting over each other so as gradually to close it in. The remains were those of a young female, and beneath the scull were found eight elegantly formed colourless glass pins, with spherical heads, narrow necks, and bodies tapering from the shoulder to an exceedingly fine point. They were from two and half inches to nearly three inches in length, and had a beautiful appearance, being coated with the "electrum" of the antiquaries, produced by incipient decomposition of the glass.

Round the neck of another female was a necklace of small glass and amber beads; the glass chiefly blue; perforated, and united by minute brass links. Round the wrist of this female was an armilla of that bituminous shale, found on the coast near Kimmeridge, in this county, and of which the pieces termed Kimmeridge coal money (that *crux antiquariorum*) were made. This armilla had been turned, finished in a manner indicating an advanced state of art, highly polished, grooved, and neatly notched by way of ornament; its interior diameter being two and a half inches. An amulet, or large bead, of the same material, well turned, polished, and ornamented with lines running round it, was found lying at the right foot of this female. It was nearly spherical, being one inch and quarter in the longer, and one inch in the shorter diameter, perforated through the shorter diameter. At the left foot of this body was a small elegant vessel of fine red ware. It had originally a narrow elongated neck, which was broken. From the shoulder to the foot it stood seven inches high, by two inches and a half in diameter at the widest part.

Two other armillæ and another amulet or bead of the Kimmeridge coal were found with other interments: these armillæ being polished but unornamented; the amulet very similar. Another armilla, of smaller dimension, was found, formed of double brass wire twisted.

In another interment, at the foot of the body—also that of a female,—a considerable number (about 120) of beads were

turned up, of various kinds,—glass, amber, bone, pearl, and clay; all perforated; one having a dependent heart-shaped amber amulet: there were also several minute bone rings. Some of the beads, both of amber and glass, had been rudely cut into facets.

With another body had been deposited two vessels of hard black ware, of good manipulation, made in a potter's wheel, the one almost globular, five inches high and the same in diameter; the other nearly upright, four inches high by three inches in diameter, having a bandlike ornament formed of the zigzag.

There were also found numerous fragments of pottery, of various sorts, of brown, red and black ware, some indicating an advanced state of art,—one glazed,—others covered with a shining black pigment,—one of a light buff-coloured clay, tinted with a dark-brown on the outside, with an ornamental scroll of white paint. Of the fragments sufficient was obtained in several instances to restore the shape and size of the vessels, which were very various, but generally of similar character to those found in recognized Romano-British interments. These vessels were chiefly small, and presented no indication of any interment by cremation, excepting in the instance before mentioned.

On the breast of one body was a peculiar and somewhat ponderous bronze buckle, doubtless used with a belt, traces of decayed leather being observable about it.

Two coins only were discovered, one of Gratian, of the common third brass, lying in the ground immediately above one of the interments: another, also of the third brass, was placed on the mouth of one body, the whole jaw being tinged green by its oxydization. The obverse of this coin was so much corroded as to be quite illegible.

Between the legs of one of the bodies was a curious mass—nearly a quart—of small pebbles, apparently brought from the seashore, varying in size from that of a small pea to that of a marble; the angles abraded by the action of water, and the surfaces polished as if by constant friction, or being worn about the person.

The bodies lay at depths varying from a few inches to six feet below the surface; being all interred in the chalk. No excavations were made to a greater depth.

The above constitute all the leading circumstances connected with these interesting discoveries; and it will be seen that they comprise several peculiarities.

It is clear from the locality and from all the associated indications, that the recent exhumations, together with those of 1747 and 1810, have been made upon the site of

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the burial-ground of the Romano-British city of Durnovaria, founded after the conquest of the Durotriges by Vespasian, and the abandonment of their ancient metropolis, Dunium (Maiden Castle). The interments of children, of females bedecked with their ornamental attire, and of males, with whose remains were deposited drinking cups and sepulchral vessels which indicate a deliberate and well-arranged depositeure, prove this to have been the cemetery of a settled people and not the hurried burial of those who fell in battle. The practice of burying the dead in established cemeteries, set apart outside the walls of the city, and chiefly by the highways, appears to have been introduced into Britain by the Romans, with whom it was the general custom (not in Italy only, but in the more distant provinces conquered by them), as well as with the Greeks and some other heathen nations, and with the Jews.⁴ Nor, indeed, was interment within the walls of a city permitted amongst the Christians until 300 years after our era.

It will have been seen that the interments at this burial-place comprised the practices both of cremation and of burying entire in coffins; and the circumstances connected with some of the deposits of the latter description favour the conclusion that the custom of urn burial gave way to that of coffin interment in this country at an earlier period than has generally been supposed. The practice of burning the body and depositing the ashes in urns, prevailed commonly among both the Britons and the Romans, more especially with the latter. Numa, indeed, particularly forbade the burning of his own body, commanding it to be laid in a stone coffin;⁵ and Cicero⁶ and Pliny⁷ inform us, that the family of the Corneliæ interred their dead entire until the time of Sylla, the dictator, who gave express orders to have his body burnt. But these and some other instances are but exceptions, the infrequency and notoriety of which establish the rule. It appears, however, from some of the interments under consideration, that the decline of urn burial had commenced and was gradually proceeding at an early period of that intercourse which took place in this neighbourhood between the Durotrigean tribe and the Romans. The establishment of the Roman power in this part of the country was early

⁴ Gen. xxv. 9; Joshua, xxiv. 30; 2 Chron. xxvi. 23; Matt. xxvii. 52, 53; John. xix. 20, 41.

⁵ Plutarch, in Numa.

⁶ Cicero de Leg. l. 2.

⁷ Pliny, N. H. l. 7, c. 54.

and easily effected, and the commixture of races induced a correspondent intermingling of manners and customs; and we may, therefore, expect to find, in the more early years of such intercourse, much of the practices of the Britons still prevailing, mingled with the customs and more advanced art of the Romans, which were engrafted on, and which ultimately eclipsed the customs of the ruder islanders. Thus the peculiar kistvaen above described is unusual to Roman interments; and the occurrence of necklaces of beads of various substances, the placing of small earthen cups near the heads of the bodies interred, &c. are precisely analogous to the practices developed in tumuli of acknowledged British origin;⁸ whilst the armillæ and beads or amulets of the Kimmeridge coal afford, I believe, a singular instance in which ornaments of that material have been found associated with remains decidedly Roman. The occurrence of the coffins, with their iron nails, by no means establishes these interments to have been of a later period. The evidence of interment in coffins goes back to a very ancient date. Coffins were in use in ancient Egypt, as we learn from Diodorus Siculus and many other authors; and antique coffins, not only of stone, but of the sycamore, or Pharoah's fig-tree, the wood of which is almost everlasting, are still to be seen in that country: and the practice of thus interring those of high station prevailed there prior to the Exodus of the Israelites, for the body of Joseph, at his death, B.C. 1689, was not only embalmed but "put in a coffin in Egypt."⁹ And although Maillet apprehends that all were not inclosed in coffins who were laid in the Egyptian repositories of the dead, yet we have sufficient to establish that the use of coffins, as receptacles for the dead, was known even at that early period. That this mode of interment was also known in ancient Rome is manifest from the dying mandate of Numa. But not to go out of our own island, we find numerous instances of the occasional adoption of this practice among the British tribes. Thus Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in describing the British barrows of Wiltshire, speaks of "an interment of burnt bones deposited in a box of wood,"—"a deposit of burnt bones that had been placed in a wooden box,"—"a pile of burnt bones which had been inclosed within a box of wood,"—and, what is still more to the purpose, "a skeleton placed within the rude trunk of an elm tree; on the left side of its head a beautiful urn had been deposited,"—and again, "the

skeleton of a man with his head placed to the northeast, upon a plank of elm wood."¹⁰ So also the recent discovery of a body deposited in the hollow trunk of a tree near Scarborough. And, as if to remove any doubt, in a barrow cut through by the Watling Street, and which, of course, must have been thrown up prior to the making of that road, the Rev. Mr. Douglas disinterred a skeleton that had been "deposited in a coffin together with iron relics." The bones lay four feet beneath the road.¹¹ And, coming down thus to the very period under consideration, the same author, speaking of the Romano-British barrows explored by him, says that he "seldom"—thus admitting that he had sometimes—"found iron nails which might ascertain the bodies to have been inclosed in coffins."¹² But in a barrow described in the same work by Dr. Mortimer, it is said "here were found several pieces of rotten wood and some nails clenched with the wood adhering."¹³ And in the Romano-British settlement brought to light a few weeks since, in a cutting near Ashton Waters, for the Bristol and Exeter railway, two coffins containing skeletons were found, and the coffins are described as "of rectangular shape, made of oak planks about three inches thick, roughly hewn, and nailed together."

Thus it will be seen that on the general disuse of cremation, coffin burial naturally would, and in fact did, commonly supervene: and if, as has been supposed by many, that general disuse began with the commencement of the Christian era, such a change would certainly take place; for when the early Christians, as the consequence of their faith in the resurrection of the body, abhorred the practice of burning the body, and deposited it entire in the ground, they would assuredly effect that depositure in a way indicating some care for the corporeal relics, so as to protect them from the contact of the soil. That the decline of urn burial in this part was not synchronous with the adoption of Christianity, but preceded it, scarcely militates against the supposition just mentioned; for when we regard the moral phenomena of nations, we find that, if the superstitions of an ancient religion are frequently engrafted on and incorporated with the rites of a newer faith; so, as

"Coming events cast their shadows before,"
are the emollient influences of a new institution not seldom spread from state to

⁸ Hoare's *Tum. Wilt.* passim.

⁹ Gen. i. 26.

¹⁰ *Tum. Wilt.* 15, 41, 42, 48.

¹¹ *Nenia*, 161.

¹² *Ib.* 117.

¹³ *Ib.* 105.

state more rapidly than the adaption of the institution itself.

The ornaments of the Kimmeridge coal constitute a highly interesting feature in these interments; and go far to set at rest much of the ingenious conjecture that has been bestowed upon the "coal money," with great skill and much learning, as to its being a relic of Phœnician intercourse. The productions of the Kimmeridge lathe are here found associated with decidedly Romano-British remains; and the fragility of the material repudiates any assumption that they could have been preserved in use for any considerable number of years. The armillæ were doubtless manufactured in the lifetime of the individuals by whom they were worn. They are strongly confirmatory of the conjecture of my friend Mr. Barnes, cited in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February,¹⁴ that a manufactory of such ornaments was established at Kimmeridge; and this is borne out also by the fact recorded by Mr. Miles, in his *Treatise on the Coal Money*, that at that place, "in a few instances, parts of rings, made of the shale, are to be found; and they appear to have been not only exquisitely turned, but even highly polished:"¹⁵ and, even at the present day, fragments of the coal are found on the spot, as if prepared for the lathe. But although the manufacture of armillæ would necessarily produce waste pieces precisely similar to the coal money, still the purpose for which these pieces were carefully preserved is yet left in obscurity;—for that they were so preserved, and that they were applied to some use, is manifest from the circumstance that they are generally found in considerable quantities, carefully deposited in a stone cist, or beneath an inverted urn, or connected with other peculiar circumstances, denoting that those articles were regarded as of some importance.

There is no reason to doubt that the burial-place of the city of Durnovaria continued to be so occupied down to the practice adopted in the seventh century, of burying the dead in churchyards; at which time, probably, a Christian church was built on or immediately contiguous to its very site, dedicated to St. George, a saint who was at that time acquiring great veneration in this country; from which church of St. George the hundred has derived its name. This merging of the ancient practice of interment into that of burying in cemeteries connected with a church, is not a singular occurrence, as the ancient ceme-

tery of the church at Chesterford was situated on the site of the more ancient Roman burial place;¹⁶ and that it was the case here is supported by the tradition still current that the churchyard anciently comprised many acres of ground. And the practice is one that so well associates with some of the strongest feelings of our nature, and of which the early Christians were wont to avail themselves, that we may well conjecture such a course to have been frequent.

I am yours, &c.

J. S.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT WINCHESTER.

In communicating, last October, a short account of the Roman antiquities exhumed on the course of the London and Southampton Railroad, through the western suburbs of Winchester, I mentioned the appearance of many deep pits, containing rubbish, bones, ashes, &c. indicating that the spot had once been fully inhabited, and this opinion has been much strengthened by my observations during the past month. A sale having taken place of the remaining portion of the field, used for the exercise of the garrison, preparations were commenced for the erection of buildings. The labourers engaged in sinking a well, fortunately struck on the site of an ancient one, which passed through the bed of chalk to 130 feet, when the water appeared, but it had formerly been deeper. The contents consisted of earth, mostly of a light colour, burnt wood, numerous bones, oyster shells, and fragments of Roman pottery of various kinds, and, at about 50 feet from the surface, a coin in second brass of Antoninus Pius, in excellent preservation, Reverse LIBERTAS. COS. IIII. That the well is of considerable antiquity, will not, I conceive, admit of doubt; but whether so early as the Roman æra, those more conversant with the subject may be enabled to form a correct opinion. It certainly seems highly probable, from its immediate vicinity to the road of that age, leading to Old Sarum, on a gentle elevation, the site, I believe, usually selected for their villas, the remains of one, or a building of some kind, being already found, only a few yards distant, with denarii of Trajan and Antoninus, a bronze pin for the hair, Samian and other pottery, sufficient to encourage the hope that, as the excavations extend, other objects of interest may be discovered. The only potter's name perfect on the Samian ware is OFF VERI, and a portion of another, CINT, the letter N reversed.

W. B. B.

¹⁴ *Gent. Mag. N. S.* xi. 114.

¹⁵ Miles, *Deverel Barrow*, 40.

¹⁶ *Nenia*, 139.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 9. Mr. *Labouchere* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the executive constitution, and to make provisions for the temporary government of JAMAICA. He said a state of things had arisen in Jamaica which imperatively demanded the interference of the legislature of this country. In October the legislature of Jamaica was called together for the first time since the passing of the act which put an end to the system of Apprenticeship in Jamaica, and which had raised the great body of that Colony to a state of freedom. At the meeting, in answer to the speech from the Governor, the House of Assembly, by a majority of 24 to 5, stated that they would proceed to no business, with the exception of passing certain acts necessary in order to prevent a violation of the faith of the public credit of the island, in consequence of an act being passed towards the termination of the last session by the Imperial Parliament, which was known by the name of the West India Prisons' Act. On this the Governor prorogued the house for a few days. On their meeting, the same resolution was reiterated by 21 to 3. The Assembly was dissolved, and a new one was called on the 18th of December. That House adhered to the resolution, and accordingly was prorogued to enable the Governor to write home. There are in Jamaica about 5,000 whites, 28,000 persons of colour and blacks, who had been some time free, and 350,000 negroes lately emancipated; the constituent body were perhaps about 2,000, and neither the coloured population nor the blacks had at present any vote in the election of the 45 members of the House of Assembly. Fifteen months must elapse before the 350,000 blacks and persons of colour could have any influence on the representation. Some might think that it would be better to wait fifteen months, when the constituent body would be changed; but he could not think of leaving the negroes during all that interval without protection from those who had evinced but too much readiness to abuse their power. His proposition was, that the existing constitution of Jamaica should be suspended for a limited period of time, vesting the government in a Governor and Council only, and that the new system should be continued for five years, during which period

the laws necessary to the transition state might be enacted.—Mr. *Goulburn* was averse to the principle of popular representation in the Colonies; but he did not like to withdraw a representative assembly from a colony which had long been in possession of one.—Sir *Robert Peel* blamed the House of Assembly, but more her Majesty's Government. He dreaded most by this proceeding that they would give the Governments of the United States, &c. reason to dread that the abolition of slavery was inconsistent with the maintenance of free government.—Leave was given to bring in the bill.

April 15. This evening had been fixed by Lord *John Russell* for the proposal of a motion, by which it was contemplated to justify the Ministry from the censure considered to have been cast upon them by the House of Lords in the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the STATE OF IRELAND, as recorded in our last Number, p. 424. The Resolution was moved by Lord John in the following terms: "That it is the opinion of this House that it is expedient to persevere in those principles which have guided the Executive Government of Ireland of late years, and which have tended to the effectual administration of the law, and the general improvement of that part of the United Kingdom."—Sir *Robert Peel* moved an Amendment as follows: "Resolved—That, on the 12th day of March last, a motion was made in this House for the production of various documents connected with the state of Ireland in respect to crime and outrage, including communications made to the Irish Government relating to offences connected with ribbonism, and all memorials, resolutions, and addresses forwarded to the Irish Government by magistrates, or other official persons, in respect of crimes and outrages committed in Ireland, and the answers thereto. That the period included within the returns so called for extends from the commencement of the year 1835 to the present time; and that the motion made for the production of them was assented to by this House, no opposition to it having been offered on the part of her Majesty's Government. That, on the 21st day of March last, the House of Lords appointed a Select Committee, to inquire into the state of Ireland since the year 1835, in respect to crime and outrage,

which have rendered life and property insecure in that part of the Empire. That, in consequence of the appointment of such Committee by the House of Lords, it has been proposed that this House should resolve, 'that it is the opinion of this House that it is expedient to persevere in those principles which have guided the Executive Government of Ireland of late years, and which have tended to the effectual administration of the law, and the general improvement of that part of the United Kingdom.' Resolved—That it appears to this House that the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry by the House of Lords, under the circumstances and for the purpose above mentioned, does not justify her Majesty's Ministers in calling upon this House without previous inquiry, or even the production of the information which this House has required, to make a declaration of opinion with respect to one branch of the public policy of the Executive Government, still less a declaration of opinion which is neither explicit as to the principles which it professes to approve, nor definite as to the period to which it re-

fers; and that it is not fitting that this House should adopt a proceeding which has the appearance of calling in question the undoubted right of the House of Lords to inquire into the state of Ireland with respect to crime and outrage, more especially when the exercise of that right by the House of Lords does not interfere with any previous proceeding or resolution of the House of Commons, nor with the progress of any legislative measure assented to by the House of Commons, or at present under its consideration." The debate was continued during the whole week, and at a late hour on Saturday morning, the result of a division was, for the Amendment, 296; Against it, 318: Majority for Ministers, 22.—Mr. *Duncombe* then moved another Amendment, to add at the end of the question the words, "And that it is also expedient to effect such further Reforms in the Representation of the People in Parliament, as shall conduce to their contentment, and to the security and welfare of the Kingdom at large." On the division the numbers were, Ayes, 81; Noes, 299.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 1st of April announced the formation of a new but temporary ministry. M. Gasparin is declared Home Minister; M. Girod (de l'Ain) Minister of Justice; the Duke of Montebello, Minister of Foreign Affairs; General Despans-Cubieres, War Minister; Baron Tupinier, Minister of Marine; M. Parant, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Gautier, Finance Minister. It is distinctly stated that this is merely a *pro tempore* Ministry, formed for the purpose of meeting the Chambers, which could not be prorogued again. M. Barthe, the late Minister of Justice, is appointed President of the *Cour des Comptes*; M. Laplagne, late Minister of Finance, has been named a Councillor to the same Court; and M. de Montalivet, Intendent General of the Civil List.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian affair may at length be considered as settled, even by the Belgians themselves. The Chamber of Deputies agreed to the *Projet de Loi*, by which Belgium accedes to the determination of the Conference of London, in a house of 100 members, by a majority of 16, the numbers having been, for the measure, 58; against it, 42. In the Senate, the result was a majority of 17 in favour of the Partition Treaty; the num-

bers being, for 31; against 14: majority 17.

NORTH AMERICA.

The late insurrectionary movements in Canada were followed by a display on the part of the loyalists, of the most chivalrous devotion to the interests and prerogatives of the English crown; and, according to the latest accounts, the preparations for war against England, which not the State of Maine alone, but the Federal Government has entered upon, have been met in Nova Scotia by the most enthusiastic determination to uphold, at all hazards, the honour and the interests of Great Britain. The legislature of Nova Scotia (as soon as the movements of the Governor of Maine were made known) met, in the presence of crowds of the inhabitants—resolved itself into a committee of defence—placed at the disposal of the commander-in-chief eight thousand volunteers, together with one hundred thousand pounds;—and then the legislative body and the assembled multitude united in "three times three cheers for the brave inhabitants of New Brunswick, and three times three cheers for the Queen of England."

The Congress of the United States, at the close of its sitting, authorised the President to augment the military force of the Commonwealth by sixty thousand men, if required.

MEXICO.

The conferences which have taken place at Vera Cruz between Don Edward de Gorostiza, and General Victoria, as Mexican Plenipotentiaries, on one side, and M. Baudin, the French Admiral, on the other, with the British Minister, Mr. Pakenham, as mediator, have terminated in an amicable arrangement of the differences with France. The treaty of peace was signed on the 9th of March. Immediately after the receipt of the ratification from Mexico, the French are to evacuate the Fort San Juan de Ulloa, and withdraw all their forces. Mexico is to pay 600,000 dollars, in three drafts on

the Custom House, at two, four, and six months. The restitution of the prizes made by France, and indemnifications for losses during the war on both sides, are left to the arbitration of England.

INDIA.

The accounts from the scene of military operations—we should reluctantly call it *war*—in Asia, are unsatisfactory. The Chiefs of Afghanistan are prepared to meet a much stronger force than the Anglo-Indian Government, though reinforced by Runjeet Sing, can bring into the field; and these Chiefs will listen to no terms of accommodation.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

March 15. In consequence of the unexampled prosperity of *Christ's Hospital*, and the great increase of Governors by benefactions, 200 presentations for the admission of children, were issued for the current year, being the largest ever known. A communication was also made to the court, that Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P. President of the institution, had presented the sum of 4,000*l.* to found two exhibitions for ever to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

March 25. The ancient mansion of *Fitzwalters*, near Mountnessing, Essex, the seat of Hall Dare, esq. was totally destroyed by fire. A portion of the outer walls now only remains to mark where stood the "Round House," which for two centuries has been an object of curiosity to the traveller, from its singular octagonal form. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is conjectured to have been occasioned by the igniting of a beam over a fire-place. The furniture and pictures were not saved; and the damage sustained is estimated at from 4,000*l.* to 6,000*l.*

March 26. The foundation stone of two new schools, one to accommodate 300 boys, and the other 200 girls, was laid by the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, M.P. at Abbey-street, *Bethnal-green*, where the British School Society have purchased a site of freehold ground. The school for the boys will measure 55 ft. by 34 ft., and that of the girls 55 ft. by 30 ft. They will be both under one roof, with a frontage of 135 feet, and will extend in depth 130 feet, leaving room for two large play grounds, where it is intended that, under the inspection of teachers, the children shall be encouraged to spend those hours usually allowed for play, instead of spending them in the public streets. The parish contains 70,000 inhabitants, and

there ought to be school-room for 9,000 children. The existing public daily schools are not capable of accommodating more than 2,000. On a special application made to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a grant of 750*l.* has been made towards the building, and subscriptions have been received to the amount of 1,100*l.*

April 1. On this day, being Easter Monday, the republicans and levellers, who have adopted the name of Chartists, attempted to hold a meeting at *Devizes*, which was the occasion of a serious riot. In the course of the week their leaders had issued a large placard, stating that, "in defiance of the Tory persecutors of the poor," a public meeting would be held, which would be addressed by Vincent, Carrier, Roberts, and others. In consequence of the determined tone of this manifesto, and the currency of the report that the Chartists would march into the town armed, considerable excitement prevailed, and every possible precaution to prevent a breach of the peace was taken by the local authorities. The Chartists had announced their meeting for ten o'clock. They did not, however, make their appearance until about a quarter before three, when they were seen marching in procession from the direction of Calne-hill, headed by a band of music, and from fifteen to twenty flags and banners, bearing the ordinary inscriptions, "Universal Suffrage," "Annual Parliaments," &c. Their numbers were from 800 to 1,000, mostly labourers, and all armed with sticks and bludgeons, or other weapons. Having paraded through the town to the market-place, they surrounded a waggon which had been provided for a hustings, and which Vincent, Roberts, and others of their leaders, ascended. They had scarcely done so,

however, before the shouts and yells of execration, which had greeted their arrival in the town, became truly deafening; an attack was made upon the banners, which one after another were torn from their poles, and this being resisted on the part of the Chartists, their own argument of "physical force" was appealed to, and a general riot ensued. In the outset of the affair, a stone or turf struck Vincent on the chest, when that person immediately jumped down from the waggon, and made a hasty retreat to a beer-house, called the Curriers' Arms, at the upper end of the town. The riot soon after became general; and sticks and bludgeons were used with the utmost freedom, each party trying to dispossess the other of their weapons. After a short fight, the Chartists were completely discomfited and driven out of the market-place. The populace then seized the waggon, and having decorated it with a blue banner, marched it round the place, and then, having determined to destroy it, shattered it into small fragments in an almost incredibly short space of time. At this time a person came down and said—"they are speaking at the Curriers' Arms," and, consequently, the crowd proceeded to that place, where Vincent and Roberts attempted to address the multitude from the window; the noise, however, was such as to render the attempt futile, and some fears being entertained that the house would be attacked, Vincent and his comrades became alarmed at their situation, and a letter was sent to the high sheriff acquainting him of their danger, and requesting that he would send the military to escort them out of the town, as in the event of his not doing so their lives would in all probability be sacrificed. The high sheriff did not consider it prudent to comply with this request, but immediately proceeded to the spot, where he addressed the populace, requiring them to preserve the peace, and suffer Vincent, Roberts, and their companions to leave Devizes without molestation. After some time, the ferment a little subsided, and the people said, if Vincent and his companions would promise never to return and disturb the town again, they should leave Devizes. Accordingly, a strong body of constables, and some of the leading conservatives, conducted them through the town. The mob, however, was furiously embittered against them—they attempted to get hold of them, and, but for the courage and determination of the constables, would have probably thrown them into the canal.

Vincent's courage completely forsook him from nearly the outset. He begged hardly for the preservation of his life; and as, during his progress, he received three or four blows on his head, and twice fainted, a conservative gentleman procured a gig, and having put him into it, drove him out of the town. The constable deemed it prudent to take Roberts back to the Bear inn, for the purpose of procuring an escort of the lancers: but he spared the soldiers the trouble, by making his escape across the fields from the back of the premises. Others of the party also escaped from the back of the Curriers' Arms; and it being known at about seven o'clock that the whole of the party had left the town, the mob became appeased, and began to disperse before it was dark.

April 13. In the Central Criminal Court, James Hastings Medhurst, aged 20, was arraigned upon the Coroner's Inquisition, which charged him with the Wilful Murder of Joseph Alsop, on the 9th of March. (see p. 444.) He was also charged, upon the indictment found by the Grand Jury, with the Manslaughter of Mr. Alsop. Sir F. Pollock and Mr. Bodkin were retained for the prosecution; and the Attorney-General, Mr. C. Phillips, and Mr. Stammers, for the defence. Several gentlemen deposed to the character of the prisoner, as a person of an exceedingly mild disposition. The jury delivered a verdict of acquittal on the Coroner's Inquisition for Murder, and of *Guilty* on the indictment for Manslaughter. Mr. Justice Coleridge, in passing sentence, said there was one feature in his case which was of considerable weight against him—the possession and use of the knife which had been produced. He most earnestly cautioned all persons in Court to abstain from the purchase of such weapons; and he regretted most sincerely that crimes of this description, resulting from the use of the dagger and knife had of late years much increased in this country. The sentence of the Court was, that Mr. Medhurst be *imprisoned in Her Majesty's House of Correction at Cold-bath-fields, for the term of three years.*

The New Houses of Parliament.—Since the foundation stone of the river wall for the new Houses of Parliament was laid (early in March) the works have made considerable progress. Nearly the whole length of the wall is founded. At the north end, nearest Westminster-bridge, several heights of finely-wrought Scotch granite stone have been laid.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 19. Samuel Duckworth, esq. to be a Master in Chancery in Ordinary, *vice* Cross.—Wm. Porter, esq. to be Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope, the appointment of P.M. Murphy, esq. not having taken place.

March 26. Daniel Willey Palmer, of Moreton Valence, Glouc. in compliance with the last will and testament of his great-uncle Daniel Willey, of Gloucester, esq. to take the name of Willey after Palmer.

March 29. To be Lieut.-Colonels in the army, Majors John Campbell, Plomer Young, Lewis Carmichael (all employed on a special service in Canada), H. D. Townsend 24th foot, J.B.B. Estcourt, 43d foot, and George Philpots, R. Eng.—To be Majors, Captains Geo. Bell, 1st foot, G.C. Du Plat, R. Eng., T. Forster, R. Eng. and A.M. Talloch, unattached.

March 30. To be Companions of the Bath, Col. J. F. Love, Lt.-Col. the Hon. H. Dundas, Lt.-Col. J. Eden, and Lt.-Col. C. C. Taylor.—The Hon. Thomas Charles Leigh, son and heir-apparent of Baron Sudeley, by Henrietta Susannah, only child of the late Henry Visct. Tracy, to discontinue the name and arms of Leigh, and to take the name of Tracy after Hanbury, and bear the arms of Tracy and Hanbury quarterly.—Rev. G. B. Tuson, B.D. to be chaplain of the Royal regt. of Artillery.—Lawrence Walker, esq. to be Auditor and Comptroller of the household of the Duke of Sussex.—*April 1.* Richard Bythell, esq. to be one of His Royal Highness's Surgeons in Ordinary.

April 1. Vice-Adm. Sir C. Adam, K.C.B. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Kinross.—The Hon. J. C. Dundas, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shires of Orkney and Zetland.

April 2. Sarah Ann Yapp (heretofore Chapman) of Half-Moon-street, and of the Brunswick estate, Cheltenham, spinster, to resume the name of Chapman before Yapp, and bear the arms quarterly, Yapp in the first quarter.

April 4. Peregrine Dealtry, esq. to be Coroner and Attorney in the Court of Queen's Bench.

April 5. 20th Foot, Major Robt. Anstruther, to be Major.—89th foot, Staff-Assistent-Surgeon Mich. M'Dermot, M.D. to be Surgeon.—Staff, Nich. O'Connor, M.D. to be Assist.-Surgeon.—Brevet, Capt. G. Montagu, 42d foot, to be Major.

April 6. Charles Cunningham, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Christopher.

April 8. Francis Cynric Sheridan, esq. to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council and Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Barbadoes.—Richard Michaux Muggeridge, esq. to be an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, and directed to carry into effect the Act for Ireland.

April 9. John Fred. Pike, of Ramridge, Hants, and Bedford-sq. esq. and Dorothea Fisher, of Sibton-abbey, Suffolk, eldest dau. of the late Bp. of Salisbury, by Dorothea, only surviving child and heir of John Scrivener, of Sibton-abbey, esq. on their marriage to take the surname of Scrivener after Pike.

April 11. Gilbert East Clayton East, son and heir-apparent of Sir E. G. Clayton-East, Bart. to drop every other name but those of Gilbert East, by direction of the will of his uncle Sir Gilbert East, Bart.

April 12. John Baron Ponsonby, G.C.B. Ambassador Extraordinary at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, created a Viscount of the

United Kingdom by the title of Viscount Ponsonby, of Imokilly, co. Cork.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Fred. James Lamb, G.C.B. Ambassador Extraordinary at Vienna, created Baron Beauvale, of Beauvale, co. Nottingham.—20th foot, Capt. John Maclean, to be Major.—85th foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Thornton, to be Colonel.—96th, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant, to be Colonel.

April 17. Edward Earl of Derby and William-Harry Duke of Cleveland elected Knights of the Garter.—Knighted, Major Thomas Livingston Mitchell, Surveyor-gen. of New South Wales.

April 18. Rear-Admirals Sir C. Bullen, Kt. and Sir S. Warren, Kt. to be K.C.B.—Captains Sir T. J. Cochrane, Kt., S. H. Inglefield, W. Bowles, and Hyde Parker, to be C.B.

April 20. Andrew Rutherford, esq. to be Lord Advocate for Scotland; James Ivory, esq. to be Solicitor-gen. for Scotland.

April 23. John Arch. Murray, esq. to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland *vice* Cranstoun, resigned.

April 24. Henry Walter Parker, esq. barrister-at-law (late one of the Assistant Secretaries to the Commissioners), Caesar Geo. Otway, esq. and Joseph Burke, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Assistant Commissioners of Poor Laws.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. T. Plunkett, (Dean of Down) to be Bishop of Tuam and Killala.

Rev. Thomas Grylls, to be Dean of Exeter.

Rev. J. L. Drapes, to be Archdeacon, Vicar, and Librarian in the cathedral church of St. Canice, Kilkenny.

Rev. W. Barrett, Preston on Stour P.C. Glouc.

Rev. M. C. Bolton, Shimlingthorne R. Suff.

Rev. John Breese, Belper P.C. Derb.

Rev. J. M. Brown, Isham superior R. Npn.

Rev. T. M. Browne, Standish V. Glouc.

Rev. Daniel Capper, Huntley R. Glouc.

Rev. T. C. Curties, Frenchay R. (a new parish near) Bristol.

Rev. T. P. Dodson, Willoughby on the Wolds V. Notts.

Rev. E. C. Ellis, Steventon V. Berks.

Rev. J. R. Fiske, Kettlebaston R. Suffolk.

Rev. F. Glossop, West Dean R. with East Grimsted Chap. Wilts.

Rev. Greville Granville, Chelford P.C. Chesh.

Rev. J. C. Haden, Hutton R. Essex.

Rev. W. H. Herring, Fordham R. Essex.

Rev. G. Ingram, Chedburgh R. Suffolk.

Rev. A. L. Irwin, St. Clement's on the Bridge R. Norwich.

Hon. and Rev. W. T. Law, Whitchurch Canonorum V. Dorset.

Rev. D. Llewellyn, Easton Ch. near Marlborough.

Rev. H. P. Mason, Beesby R. Linc.

Rev. L. S. Orde, Alnwick P.C. Northumb.

Rev. H. Ray, Hunston P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. R. W. Scurr, Addington R. Bucks.

Rev. Wm. Servente, Kempley V. Glouc.

Rev. W. Sharp, Addingham V. Cumberland.

Rev. C. L. Smith, Little Canfield R. Essex.

Rev. J. H. Smith, new church in the parish of St. James, Piccadilly.

Rev. John Stowell, German V. Isle of Man.

Rev. F. Thornburgh, Kingswood Ch. Som.

Rev. W. H. Weston, St. Michael's Bedwardine R. Worcestershire.

Rev. John Whitby, Openshaw Ch. Lanc.

Rev. John Wilson, Deeping St. Jas. V. Linc.

Rev. E. T. Gregory and Rev. E. N. Hoare, to be Chaplains to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland,

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

- Rev. Dr. M'Call, Trin. Coll. Dublin, to be Principal of Upper Canada College.
 Rev. W. G. Barker, M.A. to be Head Master of Walsall Free Grammar School.
 Rev. W. H. Ley to be Head Master of Hereford Cathedral Grammar School.
 Mr. John Richards, St. John's coll. Camb. to be Assistant Classical Master of Birmingham School.
 John Burder, esq. to be Solicitor to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, in the place of John Dyneley, esq. deceased.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

- Adm. Sir Graham Moore, G.C.B. to be Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth; Capt. Henry Eden, to the Royal Adelaide; Joseph Edye, esq. to be Secretary to the Admiral.
 Vice-Adm. Sir T. Harvey, K.C.B. to be Commander in-Chief in the West Indies and North America; Capt. John Parker, to the Cornwallis; Thos. Triphook, esq. to be Secretary to the Vice-Admiral.
 Capt. A. Ellice, to the Britannia 120; Capt. Houston Stewart and Comm. Geo. Hathorn, to the Benbow 74; Capt. Sir H. F. Senhouse, K.C.B. to the Blenheim 74; Capt. J. T. Nicolas, C. B. to the Belleisle 74; Capt. Lord H. J. S. Churchill, to the Druid 46; Capt. Jenkin Jones, to the Curagoa 26; Capt. J. C. Ross, to the Terror, discovery ship.
 Commanders W. W. P. Johnson, to the Winchester 52; E. P. Halstead, to the Childers 16; J. R. Webb, to the Ocean, ordinary guardship at Sheerness. G. F. Herbert, to the Poitiers, ordinary guardship at Chatham.
 To be Captains,—Lord Clarence Paget, Richard Crozier, T. Vernon Watkins.
 To be Commander, Wallace Houstoun.

BIRTHS.

- March 5. At Le Luc, in the south of France, the wife of Capt. Mathew, M.P. a son.—8. At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Harriet Searle, a dau.—10. At Trebursye-house, Cornwall, the wife of Francis Rodd, esq. a son and heir.—Lady Mary Vyner, a son.—12. At Gipping hall, Suffolk, Lady Mary Elizabeth Haworth, a son.—The wife of Lieut.-Col. Nugent, Gren. Guards, a son.—17. The wife of Alex. Adair, esq. of Heatherton Park, Somerset, a son.—19. In Chester-sq. Lady K. Beauclerk, a dau.—At Knypersley-hall, the wife of J. Bateman, esq. a son and heir.—At Dartington House, Devon, the wife of Henry Chambernowne, esq. a son.—20. At St. Peter's rectory, Bedford, Mrs. Gustavus Burnaby, a dau.—21. In Berkeley-sq. Mrs. Henry Baring, a son.—At Reading, the wife of John Richards, jun. esq. F.S.A. a dau.—22. At Westhorpe house, the wife of Rice R. Clayton, esq. a dau.—At Holme Lacy, Heref. the lady of Sir E. S. Stanhope, Bart. a son.—24. At Babraham, Camb. the wife of H. J. Adeane, esq. a dau.—25. At Ince Hall, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Waldegrave Park, a son.—At Birtles-hall, Cheshire, the wife of T. Hibbert, esq. a son.—27. At Hitchin Priory, the wife of F. P. Delmé Radcliffe, esq. a son.—29. At the seat of her brother, W. L. Jones, esq. Woodhall, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. St. Vincent Beechey, a son.—In Grosvenor-sq. Lady C. Guest, a son.

Lately. At Cheltenham, the wife of J. Hawkesworth, esq. of Forest, Queen's co. a son and heir.—The wife of W. Codrington, esq. a dau.—At Godmersham Park, Kent, Lady George Hill, a son.—In Stirlingshire, Lady Louisa Forbes, a dau.—In Bry-

anstone-sq. Lady Blackett, a dau.—At Donnington Rectory, the lady of the Dean of Lichfield, a dau.—At Ellerton Hall, Worc. the wife of Robert Masefield, esq. a son and heir.—At Withycombe, near Exmouth, Devon, the wife of J. H. Doyle, esq. a son.

April 1. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. the Countess of Brecknock, a dau.—At Convmore, co. Cork, the Countess of Listowel, a son.—At Reading, the wife of Capt. J. A. Murray, R.N. a dau.—2. The wife of the Rev. L. A. Norgate, Perpetual Curate of Bylaugh, Norfolk, a son.—At Gwrych Castle, Lady Emily Bamford Hesketh, a dau.—6. At Offley vicarage, Herts, the wife of the Rev. T. Salusbury, a dau.—7. The wife of Tycho Wing, esq. of Thorney-abbey, a son.—In Park-lane, the Countess of Lincoln, a dau.—8. In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. the Countess Henri de Cigala, a son.—At Gilston Park, the wife of H. G. Ward, esq. M.P. a dau.—In Bryanstone-sq. the wife of W. Long, esq. of Hurts-hall, Saxmundham, a son.—9. At the British Museum, the lady of Sir F. Madden, K.H. a son.—13. In Eaton-sq. the wife of T. M. Gibson, esq. M.P. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 21. At St. George's, Han.-sq. Alfred Dowling, esq. to Bertha Eliza, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Richard Bayly.

22. At Lee, Kent, the Rev. J. E. Robson, Perp. Curate of Hartwith, Yorkshire, to Harriet, eldest dau. of James Williams, esq.

25. At St. George's, Han.-sq. Capt. the Hon. Henry Keppell, R.N. fourth son of the Earl of Albemarle, to Miss Crosbie, dau. of Gen. Sir John Crosbie, G.C.H.—At Bathwick, the Rev. H. H. Sirée, M.A. second son of Henry Sirée, esq. of Dublin, to Elizabeth, relict of John Towell, esq. D.M. of Dublin.—At Grasmere, T. Sandford, esq. B.A. third son of the Rev. Robert Sandford, of Crook Kendal, and Master of the Grammar School, St. Asaph, to Hannah, widow of T. King, esq.

26. At St. George's, Han.-sq. the Rev. A. F. Wynter, B.A. to Laura Maria Ann, youngest dau. of the Rev. Valentine Ellis, Rector of Walton, Bucks.—At Boughton-under-Blean, T. H. Cornish, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Jane Swinford, third dau. of the late J. Horne, esq. of Wrinsted House, Kent.

27. At Bideford, the Rev. J. L. May, Rector of West Putford, Devon, to Miss Vellacott, dau. of Mr. Alderman T. Vellacott.—At Bristol, Myles Ariel, esq. to Lucretia, eldest dau. of Thomas Clark, esq.

28. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John, only son of Richard Francklin, of Montague-place, esq. to Frances Barbara, youngest dau. of Harry Edgell, of Cadogan-place, esq.—Richard Brome Debary, esq. to Elizabeth Letitia, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Holcombe, C.B.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. John Price, incumbent of Rhos-y-Medre, Denbighshire, to Henrietta-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Robert Allen, esq. of Lymington, Hants.—W. Forbes Laurie, esq. M.D. of Norwood, Surrey, to Mary, third dau. of Jordan Unwin, esq. of Ewell Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.

Lately. At Camborne, Cornwall, A. Prideaux, esq. surgeon, son of the late W. Prideaux, esq. banker, Plymouth, to Ann, dau. of Nicholas Vivian, esq.

March 1. At Hurley, Berks, J. J. Wakehurst Peyton, esq. of Wakehurst Park, Sussex, Lieut. 2nd Life Guards, to Marianne Gilberta, eldest dau. of Sir E. Clayton East, Bart.

4. At St. Luke's, R. C. Harvey, esq. Rush-

hill, Wandsworth, to Hannah, youngest dau. of Thomas Tegg, esq. Norwood.

5. At Southampton, Fred. B. Elton, esq. Madras civil service, youngest son of the late T. Elton, esq. of Stapleton House, Glouc. to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of C. A. Elton, esq. and grand-dau. of the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, Bart.—Albert-Hudson, eldest son of Clement Royds, esq. of Falinge, Lanc. to Susan Eliza, only child of Robert Nuttall, esq. of Kempsey House, Worc.

6. At Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, Mumford Campbell, esq. of Sutton-place, to Frances Sarah, eldest dau. of J. Baker Graves, esq. of Somerset, co. Wexford.

7. At Llanvechan, the Rev. Henry Cornwall Legh, M.A. second son of the late G. J. Legh, esq. of High Legh, Cheshire, to Mary, eldest dau. of Martin Williams, esq. of Bryngwyn, Montgomeryshire.

9. At Chertsey, Capt. Egerton Charles Isaacson, to Charlotte, only child of the late Solomon Hudson, esq. of that town.—At Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts, Arthur, eldest son of Thos. Burnell, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's Park, to Mary Agnes, fourth dau. of D'Ewes Coke, esq. of Brookhill Hall, Nott.

11. At Sidmouth, Devon, John Lauriston, second son of Godfrey John Kneller, esq. late of Donhead-hall, Wilts, to the Hon. Maria Louisa St. John, eldest dau. of Viscount Boleingbroke.—At Grundisburgh, Suffolk, Stephen Edmund Spring Rice, esq. eldest son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Ellen-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Sergeant Frere, Master of Downing College, Cambridge.

12. In Jersey, William Wyllys Mackeson, of the Inner Temple, esq. to Anne, second dau. of Hugh Godfray, esq. of Woodlands, in that island.—At Kensington, Wm. James, eldest son of W. Grane, esq. of Bedford-row, to Harriet-Jane, only child of the late Rev. Jas. Dallaway, Vicar of Letherhead, Surrey.—At Tenterden, Kent, George Wilde, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, second son of the late Rev. John Wilde, of Harnage, Shropshire, to Ann Curteis, eldest dau. of the late R. C. Crough-ton, esq. of Heronden House.—At Wilton, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Bird, Madras Army, to Harriet J. only dau. of the late Rev. W. H. Walker, Rector of Great Wigston, Leic. and niece of Major-Gen. Walker, of Whiteleigh House, Som.

14. At Lambeth, Robert Thurburn, esq. of Hanover-terr. Regent's Park, to Catharine, second dau. of Joseph Prestwich, esq. of the Lawn, South Lambeth.—At Westbury, Wilts, Alexander Pitts Elliots, eldest son of Alex. Powell, esq. of Hurdcott, to Mary-Elizabeth-Vere-Booth, only child of the late Wm. Tyndale, esq. and grand-dau. of the late George Booth Tyndale, esq. of Bathford.—At Salisbury, Benj. Ford, esq. of Southampton, to Martha, second dau. of James Blatch, esq. of Winterbourne Dauntsey.—At Newcastle, the Rev. W. Hey, M.A. Fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb. and Principal of the York Collegiate School, to Emily, youngest surviving dau. of the late Jos. Crosser, esq. of Kenton-lodge.—At Great Yarmouth, Matthew Cassan, esq. Lieut. 84th Regt. to Lucy-Elizabeth, elder dau. of the late Capt. J. W. Marshall, R.N.

16. In Cumberland-place, the Hon. Edward Butler, son of Lord Dunboyne, to Emma Jane, only child of Arthur Bailly, esq. and niece to Francis Bailly, esq. V.P.R.S.

19. At Cossington, Som. W. Dowdeswell, esq. M.P. to Amelia Letitia, youngest dau. of the late Robert Graham, esq. of Cossington-house.—At St. Pancras, Henry Davis, esq. youngest son of the Rev. R. F. Davis, D.D. Rector of Pendock, Worcestershire, to Elizabeth Ellen, only dau. of the late Rev. W. B. Champneys.

20. At Honiton, the Rev. Henry Sweeting, M.A. of Creed, Cornwall, to Jemima Leonora, youngest dau. of the late J. Tarring, esq. of Cornworthy Court, Devon.—The Rev. Spencer Gunning, to Ann Janet, second dau. of James Connell, esq. of Conheath, co. Dumfries.—Joshua Alexander, esq. of South-st. Finsbury, to Jemima, dau. of D. A. Lindo, esq. of Mansell-street.

21. At Crowle, Henry Lister Maw, esq. Lieut. R.N. of Totley Hall, to Sarah Ann, only dau. of the late Cornelius Peacock, esq.—At Sidmouth, Edmund Morton, esq. son of the late C. C. Morton esq. of Drumrora, co. Cavan, to Elizabeth, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Walker, of Lime Park.—The Rev. Henry Nicholson, of Horton lodge, near Windsor, son of Dr. Nicholson, of Twickenham, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late T. M. Keats, esq. of Tooting.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Viscount Duncan, son of the Earl of Camperdown, M.P. to Juliana-Cavendish, eldest dau. of G. R. Philips, esq. M.P.—At Kensington, the Rev. Robert Lovett, third son of S. H. Lovett, of co. Dublin, esq. to Frances, only dau. of W. A. Soames, of Milton, Kent, esq.—At Fareham, Capt. Edw. Leveson Gower (Rifle Brigade) to Frances Cecilia, dau. of the late Dr. Powell.

26. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. William Windsor, second son of Thomas Fisher, esq. of Montagu-sq. to Mary Anne, only child of the late John Cowper, esq. of Ashley Hall, Trelawney, Jamaica.

27. At Glastonbury, Mr. Geo. Parsons, of West Lambrook, to Elizabeth Anne, youngest dau. of the late Edm. Estcourt Gale, esq. of Ashwick-house, Somerset.

28. At Whitestone, Devon, Thomas, youngest son of the late John Yarde, of Troubridge-house, esq. to Philippa, youngest dau. of the late Col. Kelly, of Kelly.

30. At Norwich, the Rev. W. Drake, Head Master of the Collegiate School, Leicester, to Emily-Austin, third dau. of J. R. Staff, esq. Town Clerk of Norwich.

31. At Leamington, the Lady Charlotte Jane St. Maur, to William Blount, esq. of Orleton, Herefordshire, and Cumberland-st. London.

Lately. At Cold Overton, Leic. the Rev. Robert Martin, of Ansty Pastures, to Selina, only dau. of the late John Frewen Turner, esq. of Cold Overton-hall, and of Brickwall-house, Northiam, Sussex.

April 2. At Claines, John Day, esq. of Earls Crome, Worc. to Elizabeth Lora Sibella, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Davies, and grand-daughter of the late R. Coker, esq. of Mapowder, Dorset.—At Salisbury, the Rev. Charles King, M.A. one of the Priest-Vicars of the Cathedral, to Mary-Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. C. H. Hodgson, also one of the Priest-Vicars, and Vicar of Kington St. Michael.—At Cheshunt, William Smyth, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Sir Edw. Smyth, Bart. of Hill-hall, Essex, to Marianne Frances, second dau. of Sir Henry Meux, Bart. of Theobalds Park.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. J. Robinson Noble, esq. of Bowness, to Mabel Louisa, dau. of the late Capt. Merriman.—At Worcester, the Rev. Wm. Smith, Vicar of St. Peter's, and Minor Canon of the Cathedral, to Mary Anne, only surviving dau. of the late Capt. George Brown Walker, E. I. Service.

3. At St. Ippolit's, Herts, Robert, eldest son of John Smallwood, esq. of Crookdale, Cumberland, to Marian, younger dau. of the late Rev. W. Lax, Lowndes Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.—At Wainfleet, Linc. James Russell, esq. of the Inner Temple and Lincoln's-inn, to Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. Rob. Cholmeley, Rector of Wainfleet.

O B I T U A R Y.

HON. DR. TRENCH, ABP. OF TUAM.

March 26. At his palace, aged 68, the Hon. and Most Rev. Power Le Power Trench, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Tuam, Bishop of Ardagh, Killala and Achonry, and Primate of Connaught; a Privy Councillor of Ireland: uncle to the Earl of Clancarty.

Dr. Trench was born on the 10th of June, 1770, the second son of William first Earl of Clancarty, by Anne, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Gardiner, sister to Luke first Viscount Mountjoy, and aunt to the late Earl of Blessington. He commenced his ecclesiastical career as Vicar of Ballinasloe, co. Galway. He was consecrated Bishop of Waterford in 1802, translated to Elphin in 1810, and to the Archbishoprick of Tuam in 1819.

His Grace married, on the 29th Jan. 1795, his cousin Anne, daughter of Walter Taylor, esq. of Castle Taylor, co. Galway, by Miss Hester Power Trench, sister of the first Earl of Clancarty. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and six daughters: 1. Hester, deceased; 2. Anne, married in 1823 to James O'Hara, of West Lodge, co. Galway, esq.; 3. Florinda, married in 1818 to Thomas Trudock Booky, esq.; 4. Elizabeth, married in 1830 to Henry Gascoyne, esq.; 5. the Rev. William Trench, who married in 1830 his cousin, Lady Louisa Trench, eldest child of Richard late Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B. and has issue; 6. Frances; 7. Power Trench, esq. late a Captain in the 76th foot; and 8. Emily.

PRINCE LIEVEN.

Jan. In Italy, the Prince Lieven, for many years Ambassador at the British Court from the Emperor of Russia.

Count Lieven was first appointed Russian Ambassador to this country, in the year 1812. He was created a Prince of the Russian Empire, by the present Emperor, Nicholas.

He quitted England in 1834, when he received the appointment of Governor to the Grand Duke Alexander: and he has died in Italy whilst fulfilling the duties of that charge.

The Prince and Princess Lieven took leave of England with the greatest regret of the highest ranks of society. Several distinguished ladies, among whom were the late Duchess-Countess of Sutherland, the present Duchess, the Duchess de Dino, and the Countesses of Jersey,

Sefton, and Cowper, subscribed to present the Princess with a magnificent diamond bracelet, of the value of 1000 guineas, as a testimony of their affectionate regard for her Highness during her long residence in this country, during the greater part of which she had been associated with them as one of the Lady Patronesses of Almack's.

Prince Lieven, we believe, had four sons, all, or most of them, born in this country. The eldest is said to have been disgraced at the Russian court, in consequence of having expressed some sympathy with the Poles, and has in consequence latterly lived in Germany or France.

Prince Paul Lieven has for some years, and up to the present time, filled the office of Secretary to the Russian Embassy in London.

The two younger sons, Prince George and Prince Arthur, both died of a contagious disorder at St. Petersburg, in the spring of 1835. The former was a godson of King George the Fourth, and the latter of the Duke of Wellington. Prince Charles de Lieven, the surviving brother of the late Prince, is a General of Infantry in the Russian service, and a member of the Council of State.

The body of Prince Lieven was buried with great pomp, on the 12th of January, in the Protestant burial-ground, near the Pyramid of Cestus at Rome. A battalion of grenadiers fired a triple salute over his grave.

EARL OF ZETLAND.

Feb. 19. At Aske hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire, in his 73rd year, the Right Hon. Lawrence Dundas, Earl of Zetland (1838), second Baron Dundas of Aske (1794), and the third Baronet (1762); Lord Lieutenant of Orkney and Shetland, Pro-Grand Master of the Freemasons, LL.D. and F.S.A.

The Earl of Zetland was born on the 10th of April 1766, the eldest son of Thomas first Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte FitzWilliam, the second daughter of William third Earl FitzWilliam. He was a student of Trinity college, Cambridge, where the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1786, and that of LL.D. in 1811. He was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Richmond at the general election of 1798; and he was rechosen for the same at the election of 1796. At that of 1802 he was returned as one of

the members for the city of York; and again in 1806; but in 1807 he was defeated by Sir Masterman Mark Sykes, Bart. after a severe contest. He then fell back upon Richmond, for which he again sat for a few years, but before the close of the same Parliament he again came in for York, on the death of Sir Wm. M. Milner, Bart. in 1811; and he then continued to sit without opposition until, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the peerage on June 14, 1820.

Mr. Dundas, in his Parliamentary conduct, always took a decided part with the Whigs. In 1796 he voted with Mr. Fox, on a motion for a direct censure on Ministers. In 1797 he divided with Mr. Grey on a motion for Reform of Parliament. Latterly, in the House of Lords, he was of the decisive majority in favour of the Reform Act. At the coronation of her present Majesty, he was advanced to the title of Earl of Zetland, by patent dated June, 1838.

“The Earl of Zetland was one of the steadiest, most consistent, and disinterested advocates of civil and religious liberty England has known in latter days. The closest intimacy subsisted between him and the late Duke of Kent; and, last year, her Majesty presented the late Earl with a magnificent golden salver, as an acknowledgment of the kind services performed by him towards her father.”

On the formation of the Cleveland regiment of volunteers, he became their Colonel, by commission dated Oct. 24, 1803.

He appeared quite well on the day before his death, but on rising his lordship complained of a giddiness; he fell into a slumber at noon, and expired without a sigh at three o'clock in the afternoon.

His Lordship married April 21, 1794, Harriot, third daughter of General John Hale, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons (of whom only two are now living) and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Thomas now Earl of Zetland; 2. the Hon. Margaret-Bruce, married in 1816 to Henry Walker Yeoman, esq.; 3. Lawrence, who died in 1818, in his 19th year; 4. the Hon. Harriot Frances, married in 1825 to Lieut.-Colonel Henry Lane; 5. the Hon. Charlotte-Jane; 6. William, who died in 1818, in his 9th year; and 7. the Hon. John Charles Dundas, barrister-at-law, now M.P. for York, born in 1808 and unmarried. The present Earl was born in 1795, and married in 1823 Sophia Jane, daughter of the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. but has no children. He was M.P. for Richmond in the present Parliament, and formerly for York; and

was sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire at a Privy Council held in the week before his father's death.

THE RIGHT HON. W. ADAM.

Feb. 17. At Edinburgh, in his 89th year, the Right Hon. William Adam, of Blair Adam, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kinross, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury Court of Scotland, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, &c.

He was a son of John Adam, esq. of Maryburgh, co. Kinross, and formerly an architect at Leith, who died at Edinburgh June 25, 1792, and his widow on the 15th Dec. 1795.

At the age of 24 Mr. Adam was introduced into Parliament, being returned for Gatton at the general election of 1774: and we think it probable that he was, at the time of his death, the person that had sat in the House of Commons at an earlier period than all his surviving contemporaries. The present Earl of Leicester, who was lately considered the father of the House, did not enter Parliament until the year 1776; and Mr. Byng, the present father of the House, not until 1780.

To the Parliament of 1780 Mr. Adam was returned for the Wigton district of burghs; to that of 1784 for the Elgin district; to that of 1790 for the county of Kinross; from which he retired by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds in March 1794.

Mr. Adam attached himself to the party of Lord North; and the first memorable event in his political career was a duel with Mr. Fox, which took place on the 29th Nov. 1778, in consequence of expressions used towards him by Mr. Fox in the House of Commons. In this affair Mr. Fox was wounded (see the particulars in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of that year, p. 610). On the 26th Sept. 1780, Mr. Adam was appointed Treasurer of the Ordnance, which office he held until April, 1782; and again for eight months from April to Dec. 1783.

On the 25th of April, 1782, Mr. Adam became a member of the English bar, being called by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. In his profession he held a very distinguished rank. He was for many years auditor to the Duke of Bedford, in which office he was succeeded by his son. He had for a long period very considerable practice before committees of the House of Commons. In 1790 he was one of the managers appointed to draw up and conduct the articles of impeachment against Mr. Warren Hastings.*

He was also introduced to the notice of the Prince of Wales, who honoured him with his personal friendship, and appointed him successively to several legal offices in his establishment. In 1802 he was nominated Solicitor-general to his Royal Highness, in the room of T. Manners Sutton, esq. (afterwards Lord Manners); in 1805 his Attorney-general; and on the 7th Feb. 1806, his Chancellor and Keeper of his Great Seal, on Lord Erskine being appointed Lord High Chancellor. He was one of the Councillors to the Prince for the Duchy of Cornwall; and he was also one of the State Councillors which the Prince appointed for his principality of Scotland, on the 22nd April, 1806.

In June, 1802, Mr. Adam was appointed Counsel to the East India Company, in the place of Mr. Rous. He one of the counsel retained by Lord Melville on his trial before the House of Peers in Westminster Hall in 1806: and in 1809 he took part in the defence of the Duke of York against the charges of Col. Wardle.

Mr. Adam did not sit in Parliament after his retirement in 1794 until the year 1806, when he was elected for the county of Kincardine, as he was again in 1807. On the 17th March, 1815, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council; and shortly after, on the first establishment of the Civil Jury Court in Scotland, he was made its principal Judge, under the title of Lord Chief Commissioner, which office he continued to hold until his death.*

The following are the titles of Mr. Adam's published works:—

A Speech in the House of Commons, March 10, 1794, on moving an Address to the King in behalf of Thomas Muir, esq. and the Rev. Thomas Fyssh Palmer. 1794; 8vo.

Correspondence with John Bowles, esq. in defence of the religious principles of Francis Duke of Bedford. 1803; 4to.

A Speech in the House of Commons on the St. James's Poor Bill. 1803; 8vo.

Speech in the House of Commons, 24th June, 1808, on the Scotch Judicature Bill. 1808; 8vo.

Speech in the House of Commons on the Question of Privilege, in the case of Sir F. Burdett. 1810; 8vo.

Mr. Adam married at Edinburgh, May 7, 1777, the Hon. Eleanora Elphinston, second but eldest surviving daughter of

Charles tenth Lord Elphinston, and sister to Admiral George Lord Viscount Keith, G.C.B. By this lady, who died on the 4th Feb. 1800, he had issue a numerous family: of whom are,

William George Adam, esq. a Queen's Counsel, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, Accountant-general of the Court of Chancery, and Auditor to the present Duke of Bedford.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B. one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and M.P. for the shires of Clackmannan and Kinross. He married in 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Patrick Brydone, esq. and sister of the Countess of Minto.

Lieut.-General the Rt. Hon. Sir Fred. Adam, K.C.B. and G.C.M.G. formerly Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

COLONEL L. G. JONES.

March 12. In Buckingham-street, Strand, in his 60th year, Leslie Grove Jones, Esq. late Colonel 1st regt. Grenadier Guards.

Col. Jones was the youngest son of the late John Jones, Esq. of Frankley near Bradford, in the county of Wilts, who died in 1807, Inspector of the Board of Works. Col. Jones was born at Bearfield near Bradford on the 4th June 1779. He entered the Navy at an early age, and before he was 16, while a midshipman on board the *Revolutionnaire*, he got censured for his interference on behalf of a poor negro cook on whom the Captain had inflicted the lash for some petty offence, from which circumstance he became so disgusted with the nature of the service that he quitted the Navy, and being offered a commission in the Guards by the late Marquess of Lansdowne, he entered the Army under the patronage of that nobleman, who was the intimate friend and patron of his father. His first commission of Ensign in the 1st foot guards was dated 25th Nov. 1796; he became Lieut. and Captain Nov. 25, 1799; brevet Major June 4, 1811; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 21, 1813. The Colonel served throughout the Peninsular War; and, although his advancement in his profession was slow, being unaided by purchase, some little estimate of his character as an officer may be formed from the circumstance of his appointment to be Commandant at Brussels before the ever memorable battle of Waterloo.

Colonel Jones was afterwards well known in the political world as the author of several powerfully written and very violent letters which appeared in "The

* This measure gave occasion to a wicked *bon mot* of a celebrated wit:—"Why is the Jury Court like Paradise?" "Because it is a place made for Adam."

Times," during the progress of the Reform Bill, under the signature of "Radical." He conducted in this manner a long attack upon the public pensioners. Of an excitable and enthusiastic temperament, in which firmness, singleness, and sincerity of purpose were intimately blended, no man was ever a more ardent lover of truth, or a bolder advocate of liberty. Strong in his intellect, warm in his affections, his attachments were not only devoted; they were sometimes heroic. He served and defended many a friend, whom, but for him, the world would have abandoned; and his benevolence was often of that high character which demands the noblest moral courage for its display. Beneath an external roughness of manner, not always intelligible to those who imperfectly knew him, there lay an amiable, simple, and philanthropic nature, which exhibited itself in countless deeds of kindness and generosity.

The Colonel was twice married, first to Jean, the youngest daughter of the late Patrick Miller, Esq. of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, the friend and patron of Burns; by which lady, who died 29 October 1833, he had two sons; and secondly 28 March 1838, to Anna Maria, second daughter of the late Dr. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, and granddaughter of Dr. Jonathan Shipley, late Bishop of that See, the widow of Lieut.-Col. Dashwood of the Horse Guards, and of Stanford Park, Notts. who survives him. His remains were interred in the catacombs of the Kensall Green Cemetery, on Monday the 18th of March, near those of his first wife.

A portrait of Col. Jones, engraved by Charles Phillips, was published in the Union Monthly Magazine in 1832; and further particulars of the Colonel's Life, written by himself, appeared in the Age Newspaper somewhere about that period.

PROFESSOR RIGAUD.

March 16. At the house of his very old friend Mr. Vulliamy, Pall Mall, London, after an illness of eighteen hours, in his 65th year, Stephen Peter Rigaud, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. Hon. M.R.I.A. F.R.A.S. Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Radcliffe Observer, and Reader in Experimental Philosophy, in the University of Oxford.

Mr. Rigaud was born at Richmond in 1774, of a family connected with science, both his maternal grandfather and his father Stephen Rigaud, esq. having filled the office of Observer to the King at Kew, an office graciously conferred upon himself upon his father's death in 1814, and

which he afterwards held in conjunction with his uncle, Mr. Stephen Triboudet Demainbray. He was of French extraction, and being descended from one of those families of rank and fortune who on the revocation of the edict of Nantes resigned their property and fled to a foreign land for conscience sake, he was brought up in attachment to the Protestant faith, which was in after-life approved and strengthened by conviction. He was matriculated at Oxford of Exeter College April 14, 1791; and he was elected Fellow of that Society before he was of sufficient standing for a degree. He proceeded B.A. Nov. 9, 1797; and M.A. Nov. 21, 1799. As soon as his age permitted, he was engaged in tuition, and afterwards read the Lectures on Experimental Philosophy for Dr. Hornsby, on whose death in 1810 he succeeded both to that appointment and the Savilian Professorship of Geometry. This vacated both his Fellowship and the (Senior) Proctorship, which he held in that year.

He was appointed Public Examiner on occasion of the alteration of the statute in 1801, in conjunction with the present Bishops of Llandaff and Exeter; again in 1806, and lastly in 1835 as Examiner in Mathematics and the Physical Sciences, when another change took place, and the Classical and Mathematical Examiners became distinct offices. Mr. Rigaud was also one of the first Examiners for the University Mathematical Scholarship, and he was selected by the President of Magdalen College (Dr. Routh) as the first Examiner for the Johnson Mathematical Scholarship in 1835.

Mr. Rigaud in 1831 printed the Miscellaneous Works and Correspondence of Dr. Bradley, to which, in 1833, he added a Supplement, including an account of Harriot's Astronomical Papers. In 1838 he published some valuable notices on the first publication of Newton's Principia. These were all printed at the University Press; and at the time of his death he was diligently employed in editing a very valuable collection of original letters from men of eminence in the scientific world, from the originals among the papers of Mr. Jones, father of Sir William Jones, now preserved in the library of the Earl of Macclesfield. Mr. Rigaud was a frequent contributor to the Scientific Journals of his day: to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society, to Brewster's Journal, and to the Nautical Magazine. In the Transactions of the Ashmolean Society will be found, by him, Remarks on the Proportionate Quantities of Rain at different seasons in Oxford; a paper on the Arenarius of

Archimedes; and an Account of some early proposals for Steam Navigation; and at the commencement of the present term he read before the same Society an interesting paper on Captain Savery and his steam-engine, which will appear in the next volume of their Transactions.

Professor Rigaud had made large collections for a new edition of a work well known to mathematicians—the *Mathematicæ Collectiones* of Pappus Alexandrinus;* this was one of his most favourite projects, and at one time he had serious intentions of engaging in a new edition of that work in the original Greek for the University Press. To those unacquainted with the nature of the voluminous mass of materials in that collection, it may be mentioned that the original text is nearly as corrupted as the work of a Greek mathematician could well be, and Professor Rigaud's collections would doubtless be exceedingly valuable to any future editor of the work of Pappus. There is, we trust, no necessity for expressing a wish that these papers be religiously preserved; but, at the same time, we cannot refrain from a hope that they be placed, before there is a probability of their being either destroyed or dispersed, in the library best suited to their reception—the study of Sir Henry Saville, and subsequent closet of Briggs, Ward, Wallis, Gregory, and Robertson.

We add from the Oxford Herald (to which also we are indebted for the preceding particulars) the following character of this distinguished ornament of that University, written by one of his dearest and most confidential friends:

“Professor Rigaud was matriculated of Exeter College at the early age of sixteen, and had never been absent from Oxford so much as a single year during the period which has since elapsed, little short of half a century. The character consequently of few persons could be better known, and certainly none could better bear a close and searching inspection; for he was constantly applying to his own moral improvement, the accuracy of observation, and correctness of judgment, which qualified him for mathematical pursuits, and enabled him to recover and ascertain so many particulars respecting Bradley, Harriot, Hadley, and other eminent scientific men, the biography of whom had been previously neg-

lected. No one could be more desirous of fulfilling all the duties of life, and none we can confidently affirm, for we speak from personal knowledge, ever surpassed him as a son, or as a parent. Twelve years ago he had the misfortune to lose his wife, a bereavement which he felt most acutely, though he endeavoured to conceal the extent of his feelings from others; and from that time devoted himself with all the energy and ardour of his character to the education and care of his children. Henceforward this was the object for which he lived; yet even this attachment was not suffered to absorb his thoughts, and to interfere with his professional duties, as a Lecturer and an Observer; and he was ever forward to promote the cause of science, either in London or in Oxford, where he was one of the originators of the Ashmolean Society, and a frequent contributor to it of Papers, most of which have been published. The simplicity and innocence of mind which has, in many instances, characterised men of distinguished science, he possessed in a peculiar degree. He was no less remarkable for integrity, for the strictest veracity, and for genuine humility; and these valuable qualities were combined with great forbearance in judging others, with the warmest and most zealous affection to his friends, and with the most devoted and grateful loyalty to the four Sovereigns whom he had, in succession, the honour of serving. His illness, which was sudden and unexpected, he bore with resignation and Christian fortitude: his sufferings were most severe, but happily they were of short duration, yet long enough to shew that his virtues were the fruits of faith, and could stand the trial of a dying hour; proving that he rested his hopes of salvation wholly and unreservedly on the only true foundation—the meritorious death and sacrifice of our Redeemer.”

Mr. Rigaud married June 8, 1815, the eldest daughter of G. W. Jordan, esq. of Portland-place, the Colonial Agent for the Island of Barbadoes. By that lady he leaves seven children, the eldest of whom he had the happiness to see chosen into a Fellowship of Exeter College during the last year, and subsequently distinguished by the attainment of the highest honours, in both Classes, at the last Examinations.

EDMUND HENRY BARKER, ESQ.

March 21. In London, aged 50, Edmund Henry Barker, esq. late of Thetford.

In the list of English scholars, lately given in the Church of England Quarterly, appeared the names of two distin-

* It will be seen from another part of our magazine that Mr. Halliwell is preparing for the press a corrected edition of a small but most interesting portion of this work.

guished individuals, of whom it can unfortunately be said that they now live only in their printed works; although of both it may be averred that their most learned publications are better known and more highly appreciated on the continent than in their own country.

To the memory of the late James Hugh Rose an affectionate hand has paid the tribute due to departed worth; and the writer of this would fain perpetuate a similar offering to the memory of Edmund Henry Barker, if it were only to express his gratitude for the readiness with which a helping hand was held out at a time, when others, who had talked of eternal friendship, verified the sentiment of Ovid—

“Tempore si veniant nubila, solus eris.”

Mr. Barker was born Dec. 1788, at Hollym vicarage, Yorkshire, of which his father, the Rev. R. Barker, was the incumbent, as his brother the Rev. Charles Barker is at present. Of his early life little need be said, and of his career at the University only thus much—that he went to Trinity college in 1807, but never proceeded to any degree; for, though he was the son of a clergyman, some scruples of conscience made him unwilling to take the usual bachelor's oath. During the period of his residence he obtained a medal for the Greek and Latin Epigrams, which he knocked off in a few hours, at the instigation of his friend Mr. George Pryme, the present member for Cambridge.

Shortly previous to his leaving the University, Mr. A. J. Valpy started the *Classical Journal*, to which Mr. B. was a constant contributor during the twenty years of its publication. His first article appeared in No. 3, and nearly every succeeding number exhibited either his sign manual, or else an anonymous article, that carried with it internal evidence of his being the author, from the numerous references to, and scarcely less numerous extracts from, writers but little known; and by a similar test it is easy to trace his contributions to the *British Critic*, previous to its change from a monthly to a quarterly periodical, and more recently in the pages of the *Monthly Magazine* during the editorship of Mr. Reynolds.

Just as Mr. Barker was entering upon a literary life, the venerable Dr. Vincent was quitting it, full of years and honours, having bequeathed to posterity his two learned quartos on the voyage of *Nearchus*, &c. At that period Mr. B. happened to be immersed in books of travels, beginning with *Marco Polo* and ending with *Mungo Park*; and no sooner had he devoured the volumes of the *Dean of*

Westminster than he commenced a correspondence with the author, which was kept up for a time with some spirit, until the hand of the veteran began to flag, and he was compelled to address his juvenile and indefatigable correspondent in the language of the northern prophet:—

“Now my wearied lips I close,
Leave me, leave me to repose.”

But however annoying to others was the peculiar temperament of Mr. Barker's mind, (which led him, as stated by his Platonic friend, the late Mr. Thomas Taylor, who was somewhat more irritable than became a philosopher, to write two long letters in answer to one short one,) yet to Mr. Barker himself this love of superabundance was, during his whole life, the main spring of action. It was in this spirit that he began a work, the very idea of which would have appalled any other English scholar, and which only a German could hope to survive. We allude to his edition of the Stephens' “*Thesaurus Linguae Græcæ*.” In that work Mr. Barker originally intended to introduce whatever materials the lapse of two centuries and a quarter could furnish for the improvement of Greek lexicography. Impelled by a zeal which no difficulties could damp or failures extinguish, he applied for and obtained a list of 800 subscribers; all of whom he conceived to be actuated by feelings similar to his own, and desirous rather of possessing a complete lexicon than of saving a few pounds. Mr. Barker accordingly spared no outlay of purse or time to make the work so full as to dispense with the necessity of resorting to any other volume for the information which he said ought to be found in a lexicon. Books were bought for pounds, which at the sale of his library scarcely brought shillings; and those which could not be purchased at all, when the continent was closed against this country, were borrowed from the libraries of his friends; while the accumulated stores of native and foreign scholars were secured, and the labours of both put into requisition on terms that, in the penny-saving period of Joseph Humes, would be deemed the act of a madman to offer.

Unfortunately, however, for the success of Mr. Barker's intended “*Thesaurus ditissimus*,” the present Bishop of London thought proper to amuse the readers of the *Quarterly Review* with one of the cleverest and keenest articles that ever appeared in a periodical. From that moment Mr. Barker's fate as a Greek scholar was sealed, and, what cut him more to the quick, the fame he anticipated as the editor of the “*Thesaurus*” destroyed in an instant. Against an article written with

inimitable tact, and circulated everywhere, it was in vain for Mr. Barker to contend. All that the stricken deer could do was to seek a covert and die. Unable or unwilling to use the coarser or keener weapons of controversy, in an evil hour he put forth his "*Aristarchus Anti-Blomfieldanus*," and made those who only laughed before, look with pity, first cousin to contempt, on his *telum imbellis sine ictu*. At that period such was the influence of the Quarterly Review, that an article, written with a tythe of the talent, exhibited by Mr. Barker's antagonist, was enough to mar the sale of a work, especially if it was supposed to come from a liberal in politics and religion—a party which it is now conceived as hopeless to oppose, as it was then thought silly to support; but to which Mr. Barker had in early life attached himself, and to whose colours he stuck with a constancy that even knaves admire and only fools imitate. So completely did the article in the Quarterly effect the object it had in view, that it not only caused the whole plan of the Thesaurus to be changed for the worse, but prevented even the appearance of Mr. Barker's name in a work, which his love for Greek literature first led him to undertake, and which but for his unwearied exertions would have been left as imperfect as the Delphin Classics of Mr. Valpy; where, in a collection of 143 vols. the unhappy subscriber finds he has got only two-thirds of Cicero, the very author on whose pen alone rests the literary character of the Augustan age. Of the labour that never tires, and of the stoical indifference with which Mr. Barker supported it, no better proof can be given than the following. When a friend once condoled with him on the horrible *bore* of making the index, that had occupied three years in the composing and printing, Mr. B. observed that they were the happiest years of his life; for he had thus read and read again the Thesaurus, which he should not have otherwise done.

But whatever might have been Mr. Barker's ill-success in gaining the good opinion of some English scholars, he was more than amply repaid for the loss by the kind feelings expressed towards him by scholars on the continent; to whom he was known chiefly through the much abused Thesaurus; and by all of them he was considered to be a modest, kind-hearted and industrious scholar, and totally free from all the narrow views of country and sect—terms not to be endured in the world of letters—and as a man conspicuous for a sincere and ardent inquirer after truth; a character, in short, to which only Jeremiah Markland could furnish the

parallel in a country, where critics, like beauties in a ball-room, are wont to think that not to destroy a rival is to die oneself. To such an extent was this kind feeling exhibited towards Mr. Barker, that his library, which the pressure of untoward circumstances compelled him to part with, contained a large number of presentation copies of works, whose very existence is known to others only by their titles in the Leipzig catalogues.

For the hostility of the Quarterly Reviewer Mr. Barker was indebted to certain criticisms that appeared in the Classical Journal on the plays of Æschylus and Euripides, edited by Bishops Monk and Blomfield. These Mr. Barker afterwards collected and published in his first work under the taking title of "*Classical Recreations*," to which an allusion was made in Blomfield's review of Monk's Hippolytus in the Quarterly. At that time the tide of English scholarship was running fast in favour of the Greek drama and of the metrical and syntactical canons promulgated in the Porson-school of criticism. But as Mr. Barker knew little of *cretics* and *quasi-cæsurae*, and cared less for all the *minutiæ* of word-catchers who live on syllables, and never felt the ambition of *writing a Greek play and calling it the Supplices of Æschylus*, he naturally despised what he did not understand; and as he was unable to pen a long Latin note, for, unlike Porson, he was never satisfied with a short one, he was anxious to direct the attention of scholars to the neglected prose-writers of Greece, of which the public orations of Demosthenes, the Cyropedia of Xenophon, and the Pseudo-Longinus' treatise on the sublime, formed the sum total of his knowledge; and by way of smoothing the road to information to things instead of words, he not only wrote his own remarks in English, but insisted upon the folly of using any other language; and by way of shewing the kind of things that scholars ought to look at, he published dissertations "*on the howling of dogs*," "*on the use of bells amongst the ancients*," and "*on the respect paid to old age*;" these were in his eyes the points of primary importance, and "*all the rest but leather and prunella*."

Next to *his Thesaurus*, for, though it did not bear his name, he had all the feelings of a father towards it, Mr. Barker used to point to his notes on the Etymologicon Gudianum sent to its editor Sturz, as evidence of his fitness to be in Greek lexicography what a Newton was in mathematics, and a Cuvier in fossil geology. But though Mr. Barker could have filled, as he promised to do,

should there be a lack of contributors, whole numbers of the Classical Journal, yet, it must be confessed, it was his hand rather than head that would have done all the work; and if the power to detect a latent corruption and to correct it happily *instantly*, be the test of first-rate scholarship, Mr. Barker must be content to remain in the second rank; for he rarely ventured upon new ground, and still more rarely made a successful hit. His chief *forte* lay in defending the vulgate; and there he did all that great industry, and a library well furnished with *indices*, could accomplish. In fact he ought to have been born in Germany: where his painstaking habits and amiable disposition would have met with a more congenial atmosphere, and a kinder soil. There he might have spun out his *Thesaurus* to the crack of doom, and no critic cry of *Question, question*, would have been heard to interfere with his rambling dissertation on the unhappy *ἄγαλμα*, on which his Reviewer fastened, nor left it till, like a *boa constrictor*, he had first crushed every bone in poor Barker's body, and then gulped it at one mouthful. But painful as was the laceration inflicted by the rod of the Reviewer in the eyes even of spectators, it is probable that Mr. Barker, had he been left to himself, would never have said a word in reply, so little was his imperturbable good nature affected by language however galling. Nor was it in literature alone that Mr. Barker exhibited all the self-command of the philosopher. At the very moment when his future well-being was hanging upon the issue of a trial, and when his attorney, counsel, and other friends were all on the tip-toe of expectation, Mr. Barker's eye, voice, and gait preserved their usual character of placidity. And yet the object of the suit was to establish the claim made by Mr. Barker to an estate of 4000*l.* per annum, which had belonged to an ancestor of his, and which he ever maintained he had lost through the wilful destruction of a will, known to have been in existence, but which could never be discovered, after the death of the person who had witnessed the execution of it.

But with all this outward placidity, or rather apathy, Mr. Barker had a heart as keenly alive to the distresses of others as it seemed to be indifferent to his own. Oftener than once he has been known to relieve the pressing wants of another by a sacrifice of personal comforts that few have the virtue to make; and even the unpleasant circumstances which threw around his dying days the gloom of despair, was the consequence of his unwill-

lingness to believe with Talleyrand that words were intended to conceal men's thoughts, not to lay them open.

On leaving the University he resided for some time with Dr. Parr, doubly happy in the enjoyment of the society of that extraordinary character, and in the access to his library, so full of all those out of the way works in which Mr. Barker took an especial interest. Like every other inmate of Hatton, Mr. Barker soon became devotedly attached to Dr. Parr; and after the death of "the curate's curate," as he used to call himself, Mr. Barker published two volumes of *Parriana*; but, from his usual dread of leaving anything unsaid, he contrived to destroy all the interest which the subject would otherwise have possessed.

Previously to commencing fairly his labours on the *Thesaurus*, Mr. Barker was married to Miss Manley; and after settling himself down at Thetford in Norfolk, he was in the habit of adding to his name, in the title-pages of pamphlets, the mysterious initials O. T. N. by which he simply meant, *Of Thetford, Norfolk*.

They who have examined the *Thesaurus*, with its 11,752 pages of double columns, would fancy that Mr. Barker would have quite enough to do in preparing such a work for the press, or, at any rate, that he would scarcely look into the passing literature of the day. But Mr. Barker was such an economist of time, and so methodical in the employment of it, that he never permitted a moment to pass without some occupation of a literary kind. If not writing, he was reading; and, if not pouring over the dead languages, looking into modern works, and especially all kinds of Magazines, Reviews, and Newspapers. Every speech in every debate of importance was perused most carefully, and, if need be, extracted. In fact, except when he was asleep, his eye was never off a book, nor his hand without a pen in it. Hence he was enabled to edit a number of works in succession, or simultaneously, with the rapidity of a locomotive engine. But though he devoted his greatest works to the edification of scholars, he was equally ready to be the purveyor of *bon bons* for little folks, as the following list will testify. There was, 1. The Toyshop, or a Sentimental Toyman. 2. The Picture Exhibition. 3. Juvenile Rambles through the Paths of Nature. 4. Mrs. Brown's Crooked Sixpence; with some others, whose titles he forgot to put down. Whether the preceding are original works, or merely reprints, we are unable to state; as we have never seen a

copy of them. But we suspect they are not originals; for Mr. Barker never impressed us with the idea of his being a male counterpart to Mesdames Barbauld and Trimmer, and Miss Edgeworth. Of his Greek and Latin books with English notes, intended for the use of schools, we have seen his Latin *Æsop*, *Cæsar*, *Cicero*, *Tacitus*, *Demosthenes*, *Xenophon*, *Buttman's Greek Grammar*, his Greek and English Lexicon, done conjointly with Dunbar; while for the more advanced reader were reserved his edition of *Anthon's Lempriere*, a translation of *Sillig's Catalogue of Ancient Artists*, *Payne Knight's Prolegomena to Homer*, and *Arcadius de Accentibus*; and lastly, for the amusement of the mere English reader, he published his volume on the claims of Sir Philip Francis to the authorship of *Junius* disproved,—and *Webster's English Dictionary*.

Mr. Barker's funeral took place on the 26th of March, in the church-yard of St. Andrew's, Holborn: it was attended by his friends the Rev. Dr. Giles, Mr. G. Burges, Mr. Basil Montague, and Rev. Alexander Dyce. We may add that Mr. Barker amused and employed himself in the latter part of his life, in collecting materials for the *Life of Professor Porson*, which we have understood to be very curious and valuable, and which we therefore hope will be given to the public. B.

MR. JOSEPH LANCASTER.

Oct. 24. At New York, in consequence of being run over by a waggon the day before, aged 68, Mr. Joseph Lancaster, the successful promulgator of the system of mutual instruction known by his name.

He was born in England in 1771, was bred a quaker, and maintained the habits and manners of that persuasion. The Rev. Dr. Bell, from Madras, laid claim to the merit of introducing the same system; but it is certain Mr. Lancaster's was in practice before Dr. Bell's plan was heard of. Lancaster received great encouragement from many persons of the highest rank, which enabled him to travel over the kingdom, delivering lectures, giving instructions, and forming schools. Flattered by splendid patronage, and by unrealised promises of support, he was induced to embark in an extensive school establishment at Tooting, to which his own resources proving unequal, he was thrown upon the mercy of cold calculators, who consider unpaid debts as unpardonable crimes. Concessions were, however, made to his merit, which not considering as sufficient, he abandoned

his old establishment, and left England in disgust; and about the year 1820, went to America, where his fame procured him friends, and his industry rendered him useful.

The titles of his publications were as follow:—

Improvements in Education as it respects the industrious classes of the community, containing, among other important particulars, an account of the Institution for the Education of One Thousand Poor Children. 1803.

A Letter to the Right Hon. John Foster, on the best Means of Educating and Employing the Poor in Ireland. 1805; 8vo.

An Appeal for Justice, in the cause of Ten Thousand Poor Children, and for the honour of the Holy Scriptures; being a Reply to the Visitation Charge of Charles Daubeny, Archdeacon of Sarum. 1807.

Outlines of a Plan for the Educating of Ten Thousand Poor Children, by establishing Schools in country towns and villages, and for uniting works of industry with useful knowledge. 1807; 8vo.

A Spelling Book for the use of Schools. 1808; 12mo.

Account of the Progress of J. Lancaster, from the year 1798. 1811; 8vo.

Substance of a Lecture delivered at the Freemasons' Tavern, 1812. 8vo.

CHARLES ROSSI, ESQ. R.A.

Feb. 21. At his residence, Cochrane's Terrace, St. John's Wood, in his 77th year, Charles Rossi, Esq. the celebrated sculptor.

This distinguished artist was born in Nottingham, but his early years were mostly passed at Mountsorrel, in Leicestershire, where his father was established as a medical man. Young Rossi was placed in the atelier of Lucatelli, an Italian sculptor, in London; and after the expiration of his apprenticeship he was for some time in the employment of Messrs. Coade and Seeley, then in Lambeth. Having obtained admission as a student at the Royal Academy, he, in a short time, obtained the gold medal for the best specimen of a work in sculpture. Shortly after, he was sent to Rome for three years, at the expense of the Academy. He studied closely, and with judgment; and on his return, so great improvement had taken place in his taste and executive power, that he was immediately employed on works of high art, and in a few years he was elected an associate, and in 1802 a member, of the Royal Academy. Some years after he

was appointed one of the sculptors to King George IV. and was employed upon some of the finest sculpture work at Buckingham Palace, particularly one of the pediments, and “the Seasons” on the frieze under the pediment, which pleased the King so much, that he directed Mr. Nash, the architect, to give him any part of the sculpture he pleased, but he only selected as much as came to 3,000*l.* He was also appointed sculptor in ordinary to his late Majesty William IV. Besides these works, there is a fine group of Queen Eleanor sucking the poison out of King Edward’s wound; and a group of Celadon and Amelia, now at Lord Egremont’s; and his Zephyrus and Aurora. There are some fine monumental compositions by Mr. Rossi, in St. Paul’s Cathedral; the chief of which is one erected to the memory of Gen. Le Merchant. The execution of this work had been awarded to Mr. Smith, but he died before he had made any progress in the work, and it was then given to Mr. Rossi, who finished it, and, on being paid, sent a check for 200*l.* to the widow of Mr. Smith. His other monumental works in the same edifice are—those to Captains Moss and Riou, to Marquis Cornwallis, Captain Faulkner, and General Elliot (Lord Heathfield), all of which are not equal in point of design and execution, but some of the single figures and groups are designed in a grand and tasteful style, particularly the Cornwallis testimonial, and that of Gen. Le Merchant. The Surgeons’ Hall, and other public buildings, have also been decorated with his sculptured works, and all the figures, capitals of columns, and other ornamental stone work, were directed by this artist. He was twice married, and had a large family.

PETER TURNERELLI, ESQ.

March 20. At his house in Newman Street, Peter Turnerelli, esq. sculptor, after an illness of only a few hours.

“For many years Mr. Turnerelli’s busts in the Exhibition displayed his talents as a sculptor, and it was his good fortune to model many very eminent and distinguished persons. His figure of Burns at his plough, for the monument erected to his memory at Dumfries (that monument, the beautiful work of the late Mr. Thomas Hunt), is his principal work known to us; though his statue of George III., his bust of the Princess Charlotte, his Blucher, Platoff, and a long list of other interesting personages, will long preserve his name and memory from oblivion.

“Mr. Turnerelli was a charming singer,

with a voice of singular quality and sweetness. He had a few years ago married a second time, and has, we believe, left families by both wives. His eldest son entered the paths of literature with much promise, but we have not recently seen any proof of his having pursued them.”—*Literary Gazette.*

MR. JAMES BROMLEY.

Dec. 12, 1838. In his 38th year, Mr. James Bromley, Engraver in Mezzotinto.

He was the third son of Mr. William Bromley, A.E.R.A. and Member of the Roman Academy of St. Luke. Of a constitution naturally delicate, he sunk under the effects of disorders, incident to a sedentary occupation. He was much esteemed for the qualities of his head and heart; and has left numerous testimonials of his talents as an artist. A few of his works may be mentioned:—The Queen, then Princess Victoria, whole length, from a picture painted by Hayter, expressly for the King of the Belgians. 1835.—H. R. H. The Duchess of Kent, painted by Hayter, 1835.—The Marchioness of Londonderry, after Ross (R.A.) Private plate.—The late Sir Walter Farquhar, after Saunders. Private.—Andrew Spottiswoode, esq. (late M.P.) after Phillips, R.A.—Lord John Russell, after Hayter, 1836.

Mr. James Bromley died unmarried.

MR. JOHN CHARLES BROMLEY.

April 3. Aged 44, of water on the chest, Mr. John Charles Bromley, Engraver in Mezzotinto, second son of Mr. William Bromley, A.E.R.A. and brother to James.

To lose two sons so highly gifted in the prime of their lives and in full possession of their talents, is an affliction of no ordinary kind. A few of Mr. J. C. Bromley’s works are as follows:—Miss Russell Mitford (after J. Lucas), 1830.—The Bride Maid (E. T. Parris pinxt.) 1831.—Colonel Denham, the African traveller, (T. Phillips, R.A.) 1831.—Marquis of Lansdowne, (Sir Thomas Lawrence, P. R. A. pinxt.) 1831.—Spanish Girl with her Nurse (after Murillo) 1831.—Death of a Stag in Glen Tilt, with portraits of His Grace the Duke of Athol, and of the Honourable George Murray, &c. (E. Landseer, R. A. pinxt.) 1833.—The Light Guitar, (J. W. Wright) 1833.—Portrait of Mrs. Wolfe; private:—(Sir T. Lawrence, P. R. A.)—Trial of Lord Russell (from Hayter).—Lady Jane Gray declining the Crown (Leslie).—Trial of Algernon Sidney; (Stephanoff.) 1835.—The Bishop of Calcutta (Phillips, R. A.)

Mr. Bromley in his earlier works frequently put his initial of 'John' only to his name; but in his later productions he signs his name John Charles Bromley.

Mr. J. C. Bromley has left a widow and large family: fortunately, a great part of them are grown up. One of his sons, Mr. Frederick Bromley, has lately executed a plate in mezzotinto, entitled, 'Meeting of Her Majesty's Stag-hounds on Ascot-heath' (F. Grant pinxit). This plate, which is an animated scene, enriched with numerous portraits, gives a fair earnest that Mr. F. Bromley will succeed to a large portion of that talent which has so long distinguished his family.

C. HAMMOND, ESQ.

Lately. At Hackney, aged 85, C. Hammond, Esq. leaving a very large sum to be divided among the principal religious institutions.

The deceased has left the immense fortune of 150,000*l.* accumulated in trade as a cheesemonger in Eastcheap, and subsequently as a shipowner. He had no very near relatives; and those few persons who were of kin to him were in the humbler walks of life; to these he has bequeathed legacies varying from 2,000*l.*; to his man servant he has left 1,000*l.* and to his two women servants 600*l.* and 300*l.* Mr. Hammond's success furnishes a remarkable instance of the power to acquire wealth with which some individuals are endowed. He came to London a very poor lad, entered the service of a cheesemonger in Eastcheap, who was so satisfied with his integrity that he declined business in his favour, and presented him with the outstanding debts (about 400*l.*). He soon after became security for a party, and lost all he possessed. A benevolent quaker gentleman became interested in his favour, and lent him 1000*l.* to be repaid as his returns might enable him to repay it. Anxious to emancipate himself from debt, he toiled early and late, and debarred himself from common comforts; and the habits of frugality and industry thus acquired he retained through after life; which circumstance, although it was known he possessed large property, caused much surprise when his immense wealth became known.

Mr. Hammond was a dissenter of the old school. Early in life he connected himself with the congregation assembling in Camomile-street, then having the Rev. J. Reynolds for its minister; and subsequently under the charge of the Rev. John Clayton, jun. When the congregation determined on building its present

commodious chapel in the Poultry, Mr. Hammond subscribed a large sum for the purpose, and to the several benevolent institutions supported by the congregation he contributed considerable sums. His most stated bounty was, however, distributed among poor dissenting ministers, who have in him lost a generous benefactor, although to many of them his name was not known. It is stated that the Rev. J. Clayton, his minister, has a legacy of a very considerable amount. After payment of the several bequests, Mr. Hammond's will directs that the residue shall be divided among certain of the religious institutions, in proportion to the specific sums he has left to their funds.

THOMAS WALKER, ESQ.

The *Evangelical Magazine* for March contains a memoir of the late benevolent Thomas Walker, esq. of Denmark-hill, near London, a native of Lutterworth, and uncle of Mrs. Mellor, wife of John Mellor, esq. barrister, of the Midland Circuit.

Mr. Walker was formerly connected with the house of Hawkes, Walker, and Co. the great army saddlery contractors, of Piccadilly, but had retired for some years before his death, which took place in October last. Mr. Walker's own sentiments (says the *Evangelical Magazine*) were in favour of the liturgic services of the National Church; but his preferences involved no exclusion. He was a "lover of all good men," and united in holy fellowship with the friends of the Redeemer, in every section of the Christian Church. He was, to a large extent, through his life *his own executor*, and did not act as if posthumous charities would atone for living avarice. His reversionary benefactions to public societies are numerous, and free of all expense to the respective institutions; an arrangement honourably illustrative of the character of the benefactor. We subjoin the list of these legacies:—British and Foreign Bible Society, 1,000*l.*; Naval and Military Bible Society, 500*l.*; London Missionary Society, 1,000*l.*; Church Missionary Society, 1,000*l.*; Wesleyan Missionary Society, 500*l.*; Baptist Missionary Society, 500*l.*; Moravian, or United Brethren Missionary Society, 500*l.*; Home Missionary Society, 500*l.*; Irish Evangelical Society, 1,000*l.*; Religious Tract Society, 500*l.*; Village Itinerant Society, or Evangelical Association, 500*l.*; Asylum for Educating Deaf and Dumb Children, 500*l.*; Sussex County Hospital at Brighton, 200*l.*; Leicester County Infirmary, 200*l.*; Clergy Daughters'

School, at Casterton, near Kirby Lonsdale, 200*l.*; Clergy Daughters' School, Brighton, 200*l.*; Bristol Clerical Education Society, 500*l.*; Margate Seabathing Infirmary, 200*l.*

MRS. GRACE LOCK.

Jan. 23. In the village of Sutton-at-Hone, near Dartford, Kent, aged 68, Mrs. Grace Lock, a miserable old miser. The following is an account of her death, and a list of the persons who are benefited thereby:—"Infirmity seemed rapidly coming upon her, and she was induced to have a distant relation, Alfred Richardson, a man with a large family, to look after the house, which was now kept more cleanly; but a clean house is a poor substitute for an empty stomach, and she continued to deny herself that sustenance which her feeble and almost bed-ridden state so urgently demanded. Every attention was paid to her by Mr. Toppets, of Dartford; but the most earnest entreaties of that gentleman could not persuade her to alter her course of life; and she expired, without pity or regret. Her impoverished bones were laid in the family vault at Ash church: there was just room left for her coffin; and she was the last of her family bearing the name of Lock. Thus has the tomb closed upon the ashes of a being who sustained 50 years of human suffering and the bitterest privations, for the single purpose of at length dying that wiser persons may enjoy her accumulated wealth, which we are glad to find, is very much dispersed. To Mr. Neville, Sutton-at-Hone, 100*l.*; James Middleton, late of Brown Bear, Greenhithe, 100*l.*; Mrs. Mary Dean, Gravesend, 300*l.*; to the family of the late James Taylor, of the Mote, near Igham, 300*l.*; Mr. Thos. Dean, of Wrotham, 200*l.*, and an annuity of 26*l.*; Mr. R. Dean, of Wrotham, 200*l.*; William Wiffin, formerly a road surveyor in Essex, 200*l.*; to each of the executors 1,500*l.*; Mr. Alfred Richardson, 1000*l.*; in trust for children (the names of whom our informant could not catch), 2,500*l.*; Mr. Whitaker, of Barming, 2,500*l.*; Mr. Whitaker, jun., 2,500*l.*; Mr. Seager, of the firm of Seager and Evans, distillers of London, 2000*l.*; Mr. Selby, of Boughton Monchelsea, 2000*l.*; to the family of the same gentleman, 2,450*l.*; Mrs. Harriet Fellows, of Farningham, 2000*l.*; the cousins of Miss Lock (we believe of the family of Mr. Muggeridge, of Greenstreet-green), 500*l.*; Mr. R. Tippetts, of Dartford, 5000*l.*; Mr. Whitaker, jun., and Mrs. Fellows, each 2,450*l.* The residue of the property to be equally di-

vided between the two last named. The freehold residence, with all the property which she held on mortgages, to the joint executors. The will is dated Oct. 26, 1836; it has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, in Doctors' Commons, by Charles Gustavus Whitaker, Esq. one of the Executors. The amount of personal property was sworn under 30,000*l.* independent of large freehold estates.

MR. JOHN LAWRENCE.

April 17. At Park Place, Peckham, aged 86, Mr. John Lawrence, the well-known author of a Treatise on the Horse, and other practical works. He was, in early life, one of the first advocates of legislative enactments for the suppression of cruelty to animals; and his writings were of eminent assistance towards obtaining those Acts of Parliament which were passed for their protection.

The following is a list of Mr. Lawrence's works:—

A Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses, and on the Moral Duties of Man towards the Brute Creation. Account of former Writers—Management and Medicine—Shoeing—Purchase and Sale, &c. Two vols. 8vo. Three editions.

The New Farmer's Calendar. Practical Husbandry—the Row Culture—Diseases of Vegetables—Live Stock—Poultry, &c. Five editions.

The Modern Land Steward. Two editions.

A General Treatise on Cattle—the Ox, the Sheep, and the Swine—Management—Breeding, and Medicine. Two editions.

A History of the Horse, and delineation of the Race Horse. The Breeding Stud—Breaking—Training, &c. 4to, plates.

A Treatise on Domestic Poultry, Pheasants, Pigeons, Rabbits, Swine, and Dairy Cows. Five editions. 12mo. Published under the assumed name of "Moubray."

British Field Sports. Game Laws—Shooting—Hunting—Coursing—Racing—Hawking—Cocking—Fishing, &c. 8vo. Under the name of W. H. Scott.

The Sportsman's Repository. History, descriptions, and instructions relative to Horses and Dogs. Also under the name of W. H. Scott.

The descriptions of Alkin's (folio) Sporting Plates, with a French Translation. Two editions. 4to. With additions.

"The Horse"—in all his varieties and uses—with rules for his preservation from disease. Small 8vo, 1829.

MR. JAMES BIRD.

March 26. At Yoxford, Suffolk, after a lingering illness borne with exemplary patience, and terminating in decline, aged 50, Mr. James Bird.

Mr. Bird's occupation in early life was that of a miller; but being unsuccessful in business, he was set up by the assistance of his friends in a stationer's shop and small circulating library in the village of Yoxford, in which, and with the help of a miscellaneous stock in trade—

“Here Soap and Ink, Stamps and Sticking-plaster mix,
With Hymn-books, Harvey's Sauce, Tea-trays, and Candlesticks.”

he managed to rear a large family in respectability.

His poetical works were numerous, and voluminous; their titles are as follow:

The Vale of Slaughden, a Poem in five cantos, 1819. 8vo. (See a notice of this production in Drake's Winter Nights, No. XVIII.)

Machin, or the Discovery of Madeira, a Poem in four cantos. 1821.

The Vale of Chamouni, a Poem. 1822. 8vo.

Cosmo, Duke of Tuscany, a Tragedy, in five Acts, 1824.

Poetical Memoirs. The Exile, a Tale. 1824.

Dunwich; a Tale of the Splendid City, in five Cantos. 1828. 8vo.

Framlingham; a Narrative of the Castle, historical and descriptive: a Poem in four cantos. 1831.

The Emigrant's Tale, and Miscellaneous Poems, 1833. (See in the review of this volume in the Gentleman's Magazine for Aug. 1833, p. 151, some remarks on the Poets of Suffolk and its local beauties, the latter of which were defended by Mr. Bird in a letter signed “A Suffolk Yeoman” in the following number, p. 229.) Mr. Bird printed many Poems on occasional subjects in the Suffolk Chronicle: his last, in his illness, was much admired, and thought to be one of his happiest productions.

“To a mind of no common order, he united in a high degree the rare quality of moral independence, and, true to its dictates, he was alike in public and in private the faithful and uncompromising advocate of liberty, philanthropy, and truth. Possessing a warm and generous heart, the ready exercise of his talents for the benefit of others was a prominent feature in his character.”—He has left a widow, who, with the assistance of his eldest son, continues his business.

ADOLPHE NOURRIT.

March 5. At Naples, in his 36th year, M. Adolphe Nourrit, the favourite French opera singer. This admirable artist, after suffering serious chagrin on vacating his throne at the French Opera, to make way for Duprez, had been called on to endure such further mortifications in the fulfilment of his Neapolitan engagement, that the firmness of his mind entirely gave way; until, finally, after having been hissed by a few malcontents when singing his part in *Norma*—he came home, deliberately addressed several farewell letters to his friends; then precipitated himself through the window—and was found dead on the stones of the court-yard below. The *Debats* says that when Nourrit was last in London, according to his own confession to some of his friends, he one night walked for three hours to and from Waterloo-bridge with the intention of throwing himself into the Thames, and that it was with the greatest difficulty he refrained from giving way to the dreadful idea. The same feelings after the “high-wrought French fashion,” were those which made him so excellent and conscientious, but withal so factitious an actor and singer. The place for Nourrit was the *Académie Royale*—the proper opportunity for the display of his powers, the grand five-act opera. Every personification he presented had received the highest possible finish. Every look, tone, gesture, had been considered and studied and sifted, till the result was completeness and consistency. He has left a widow, *enceinte* of her seventh child.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 17. At Wrawby, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, aged 67, the Rev. *William Burn*.

March 20. At Barnetby le Wolds, Linc. at an advanced age, the Rev. *L. Grainger*, Vicar of that place, to which he was collated by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1833, and late of Winterton.

March 23. At Monrath, Queen's County, at a very advanced age, the Rev. *Edward Howard Dempsy*, Incumbent of Ballyfin.

At Wimbish, Essex, aged 77, the Rev. *John Raymond*, Vicar of that parish, and an active magistrate for the county. He was instituted to Wimbish on his own presentation in 1828.

March 25. At Cirencester, aged 72, the Rev. *Henry Anthony Pye*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, Rector of Lapworth, Warwickshire, and Harvington, Worcestershire, and a Prebendary of Worcester. He was formerly a Fellow

of Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1789, and by which society he was presented to the rectory of Lapworth in 1793; in 1805 he was collated to the vicarage of Cirencester by Dr. Huntingford, then Bishop of Gloucester; in 1818 to a prebend of Worcester by Bp. Cornwall, and in the same year was presented to Harvington by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

March 27. At Paston, Northamptonshire at an advanced age, the Rev. *John Boak*, Rector of that parish, and one of the magistrates for the Soke of Peterborough.

In his 34th year, the Rev. *Edward Jones*, one of the Curates of Wigan. He was of Catharine hall, Cambridge; and graduated B. A. 1833, M. A. 1836. It was intended that he should be appointed to the incumbency of the new church now being erected at Scholes.

March 29. At Grove-house, aged 26, the Rev. *John Cobham Bush*, M.A. of Pembroke college, Cambridge; fifth son of the late Robert Bush, esq. of Clifton, near Bristol, and of Ashton Lodge.

The Rev. *Edward Graves Meyrick*, D.D. Vicar of Ransbury, Wilts, and Rector of Winchfield, Hants. He was a member of St. Mary hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1801; he afterwards entered at Queen's college, and proceeded to B. and D.D. 1814. He was presented to Ramsbury in 1811 by Lord Chancellor Eldon, and to Winchfield in 1820.

April 4. At Ballayemeen, co. Kerry, aged upwards of 80, the Rev. *John Goodman*, Vicar of Marhin and Dunquin, and for sixty years curate of Dingle.

April 7. Aged 73, the Rev. *Richard Ness*, D.D. Rector of West Parley, Dorset. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1801; and was presented to his living in 1798.

April 8. At Kentisbeer, Devon, aged 72, the Rev. *Ralph Carr Rider*, Curate of that parish, and Rector of Stoke, Kent, to which church he was instituted in 1811.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 16. In Great Titchfield-st. Mrs. Col. Macarthy.

Feb. 22. At Islington, aged 37, Sarah, wife of Mr. Mark Lockwood, of Stationers'-court, and daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Crosby, bookseller, of the same place.

March 5. Aged 35, Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Twining, esq. of Bedford-place.

March 7. Aged 56, Mrs. Dawson, of Albemarle-st. relict of William Dawson, of Turnham-green, esq.

At Camberwell, in her 72d year, Elizabeth, wife of J. Vanhouse, esq.

March 10. Aged 73, Sarah, wife of David Mendes, of Middlesex-st. White-chapel, leaving 92 children and grandchildren.

March 12. In Regent-square, in his 80th year, R. Harries, esq.

March 14. In Tavistock-st. Covent-garden, aged 61, Mr. John Foote, surgeon.

March 18. At Hackney, aged 81, Elizabeth Mary, relict of D. Gossett, esq. of Edmonton.

March 19. Aged 79, Henry Taylor, esq. of Stamford-st. and of Adswood, near Cheadle, Cheshire.

In Nutford-place, the Marquis de Chardonnay. He was born at Nantes in July, 1784, and married, on the 18 Nov. 1814, Donna Joana de Lima Barreto Coelho, of Portugal. His body was interred in one of the vaults of Moorfields Chapel. His only son, now in his 20th year, succeeds to his title.

March 21. At Walworth, aged 86, Jane, relict of Capt. John Luce, R.N.

At Weymouth-st. Charles Jordan, esq. Staff Surgeon to Her Majesty's Forces.

Sarah, wife of Thomas Fellowes, esq.

March 22. At Merton, Mary, widow of John Ames, esq. of Wandsworth.

In Howland-st. aged 77, Thomas Bent, esq. of Hillingdon.

March 24. At Camberwell-green, Kilpin Warner, esq.

March 25. At the Foundling Hospital, aged 81, Samuel Compton Cox, esq. Treasurer of that institution, late one of the masters of the High Court of Chancery and previously a Welsh judge. He was formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree as 11th Wrangler in 1779; obtained the second Members' prize in the following year; and proceeded M.A. 1781. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn June 26, 1781. He was appointed April 9, 1803, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Association.

In Lower Grosvenor-st. aged 81, Mrs. Dunn Gardner, widow of William Dunn Gardner, esq. of Chatteris and Fordham Abbey, Cambridgeshire.

March 26. In Upper Harley-st. Peter Reirson, esq.

March 27. Martha, wife of Thomas Chapman, esq. Marshal of the Queen's Bench.

Aged 7, Georgina Emily, second dau.

of Charles Berkeley, esq. of Montagu-place.

March 28. At Maida-hill, in her 74th year, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Little, esq.

March 30. In Sidmouth-st. Regent-square, aged 74, Benjamin Rotch, esq. formerly of Castle Hall, in the county of Pembroke.

In Billiter-st. aged 25, Mr. Alfred Kreeft, eldest son of Mr. Christopher Kreeft, Consul for Mecklenburg.

March 31. Aged 61, Jane, wife of Joseph Willmore, esq. of Endsleigh-st.

Lately. In Vauxhall-bridge-road, aged 67, the notorious Capt. Johnson; who, when the Walcheren expedition was in preparation in 1809, was taken from a prison, where he had been confined for smuggling, in order to pilot the English fleet into the harbour of Flushing. For his services upon this occasion he received a grant of 100*l.* per annum from Government, upon a promise, as it is understood, that he should afterwards refrain from his smuggling propensities.

In Beaumont-st. Marylebone, aged 75, Mr. Francis Wright, who for nearly 40 years was one of the principal messengers of the House of Commons; he was always remarkable for his penurious and saving habits, and has left behind him 75,000*l.* in the funds, besides very considerable freehold and leasehold property. Mr. Wright has been three times married, but had no children by either union. The family of the Rev. Mr. Ward, who married a niece of the late Mrs. Wright, come into possession of 55,000*l.*

In Russell-square, aged 87, the widow of William Hay, esq.

April 2. At Blackheath, Mary, wife of Major-Gen. Cleiland, of the Bombay Establishment.

At Kensington, aged 20, Catharine, only dau. of the late Rev. C. G. F. Leicester, of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.

In Southampton-row, aged 69, Ann, wife of John Green, esq. formerly of Birmingham.

April 6. Lady Katharine Frances, wife of H. W. Beauclerk, esq. of Chester-sq. and sister to the Earl of Ashburnham. She was married on the 21st of May last.

April 8. In St. Martin's-court, aged 31, Mr. Edward Akerman.

At Islington, aged 53, Chas. Alsager, esq.

In Regent-st. aged 70, Lady Hughes, relict of Sir William B. Hughes, of Plas-cock, Anglesea.

In Bernard-st. Henry T. Ward, esq. of Barbadoes.

At Stoke Newington, aged 75, James Clements, esq.

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April 9. In her 3d year, Harriet Sarah Albinia, only child of Sir Charles Douglas, M. P.

At Clapham, aged 72, Ann, relict of Thomas Woodrouffe Smith, esq. of Stockwell Park.

At North End, Fulham, Matilda, wife of Henry Northcote, esq.

April 10. In Conduit-st. aged 72, William King, esq.

April 11. In Brook-st. Mary, wife of Dr. W. F. Chambers.

In Regent-sq. aged 60, John Wall, esq.

April 13. At Kensington, Elizabeth Ann, wife of H. W. Vincent, esq. dau. of the late Col. Callander, of Craigforth, Stirlingshire.

April 14. At Belsize Park, Hampstead, Henrietta, wife of John Wright, esq. banker.

April 16. At the residence of his son, Jonathan Peel, esq. aged 63, Robert Peel, esq. of Accrington House, Lancashire, and Shinfield Manor House, Berks, cousin german to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

BEDFORD.—*March 4.* At Bedford, aged 78, Ann, widow of Edwd. Crocker, esq.

March 22. Aged 59, Richard Jones, esq. of Luton.

April 10. At the house of her dau. Mrs. Cope, aged 83, Anna Maria, widow of William Sharp, esq. of the Priory, Bedford.

BERKS.—*March 15.* At Warfield vicarage, where the Rev. Mr. Furling had a large school, which was wholly burnt down by a sudden fire, one boy perished in the flames, aged 10, the son of the Rev. Temple Frere, Prebendary of Westminster.

March 27. Aged 77, Martha, wife of the Rev. I. H. D'Avenant, Stubwood Lodge, Hungerford.

April 3. At St. Mary's vicarage, Reading, in her 45th year, Charlotte Anne, wife of the Rev. S. Wildman Yates, M. A. second daughter of the late John Peel, esq. of Pasture House, Derbyshire.

April 4. At an advanced age, Martha, relict of the Rev. John Winter, of Newbury.

April 11. At Windsor, Capt. Alex. Calder, late of the 26th (Cameronian) regiment.

BUCKS.—*March 22.* At Penn, Stephen Spicer, esq.

April 13. At Eton College, Miss Mary Slingsby, second dau. of the late John Slingsby, esq. of Windsor.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March 13.* At Cherry

Hinton, aged 26, Thomas Headly Lyon, esq. of Fish-street Hill.

March 26. At Ely, aged 78, the widow of the Rev. Mr. Stevens, formerly Minor Canon of Ely cathedral.

CORNWALL.—*March 10.* At Redruth, aged 67, Thomas Teague, esq. a large owner of Cornish mining property, in which he laid out, in the last year alone, upwards of 80,000*l.* It is feared that his death will lead to the stopping of many mines in that county.

DERBY.—*March 21.* At Cliffe House, Dronfield, in his 25th year, Joseph Beet Clark, esq. attorney, eldest son of the Rev. David Clark, of Dronfield.

April 13. At Ashbourne, aged 80, Christopher Harland, esq.

DEVON.—*March 28.* At Plymouth, Commander Henry Joseph Puget, third son of the late Rear-Adm. Peter Puget, C.B.

March 31. At Longcause House, near Totnes, John Browne, esq.

Lately. At Plymouth, aged 82, the Rev. J. Burgess, Wesleyan Minister. He was originally an officer in the army, and became the friend and correspondent of Wesley, by whom he was called to the ministry of the Gospel.

April 1. At Dawlish, Clara Walford, daughter of Richard Walford, esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-square.

April 2. At Torquay, aged 20, Chas. Augustine, son of the Rev. Philip Gell, Perp. Curate of St. John's, Derby.

April 7. At Chudleigh, aged 59, Miss Packer, daughter-in-law of the Rev. Prebendary Burrington, Vicar of that place.

DORSET.—*March 23.* At Chettle, aged 50, Harriot, wife of the Rev. John West, Rector of that place and of Farnham. She was the second daughter of the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, by Catharine his wife, who was the only daughter of Sir Peter Leicester, Bart. of Tabley, in the county of Chester, and sister to Sir John Fleming Leicester, afterwards Lord De Tabley, who died in 1827. Mrs. West was married about the year 1807, and has left six children; her eldest son, the Rev. John Rowland West, A.M. Vicar of Wrawby, in Lincolnshire—three other sons and two daughters.

ESSEX.—*March 30.* At Leytonstone, aged 74, Sam. Forte, esq. of Barbadoes.

GLOUCESTER.—*March 9.* Aged 75, J. Addington, esq. of Ashley-court.

March 10. At Bristol, Mary, relict of James Ames, esq. of Hindon, Wilts.

March 16. In his 80th year, Michael Corbett, esq. of Admington House, a Justice of the Peace for the county.

March 31. At Cheltenham, aged 63, Lady Elizabeth, relict of Gen. the Hon. William Fitzroy. She was the third daughter of Augustus-Henry 3d Duke of Grafton, by his 2d wife Elizabeth, 2d dau. of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. and in 1811 became the second wife to Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Wm. Fitzroy, uncle to the present Lord Southampton. He died in May 1837, leaving issue only by his former marriage.

At Clifton, Lewis Pryse Madden, esq. half-pay R. Mar. and for some years past M. C. of Clifton; deeply lamented by an affectionate family and by all who knew him.

At Swainswick, aged 70, Robert Whittington, esq. late of Hamswell House, Gloucestershire.

Lately. At Clifton, Mary, wife of Rich. C. Lewis, esq. of co. Limerick, and 94th Reg.

At St. George's, Edward Trotman, second son of the late E. T. Lambert, esq. of Chalford.

At Cheltenham, aged 72, Lucretia, relict of Thos. Newell, esq. M.D.

At Stroud, aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of Miles Mitchell, esq. of Randwick.

Aged 70, T. Croome, esq. of Cainscross, near Stroud.

At Cheltenham, aged 64, Martha, wife of J. Ward, esq.

At Cheltenham, Mary, relict of Major John Wolseley.

Mary, fourth dau. of the late David Ricardo, esq. M.P.

April 5. At Clifton, Jane, relict of George Dandridge, esq. of East India Civil Service, dau. of the late Rev. Sir Charles Wheler, Bart.

April 10. At Redland, aged 12, Charlotte Octavia Jane, fifth surviving dau. of the late Rev. Craven Ord, of Greensted Hall, Essex.

April 13. At Charlton King's, aged 52, Sir Francis Ford, Bart. of Barbadoes, after a severe and painful illness of eight years. He succeeded his father Sir Francis the 1st Bart. in 1801; and married in 1807 Eliza, only dau. of Henry Brady of Limerick, esq. by whom he has left two sons.

Aged 32, Louisa Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Edward Walwyn Foley, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Tewkesbury.

April 14. At Cheltenham, Catharine, wife of Robert Kenrick Manby, esq.

HANTS.—*March 13.* At Southampton, aged 74, Mary Cushen, widow of Edward Cushen, esq.

March 16. At Bonchurch, aged 17, Thomas Mantell, fifth son of Samuel Dick, esq. of Eltham.

March 17. At Thornhill, near Southampton, Elizabeth, widow of G. H. Mainwaring, esq. Capt. R. Art.

At Southampton, aged 73, Christian, wife of Col. Fisher.

March 18. At Southampton, Ann, wife of Col. Griffiths, R. Art.

March 30. Aged 70, Jane-Paget, relict of — Ainslie, esq. barrister, late of Bat-tramsly, Hants.

Lately. At Westmeon, Mrs. Bayley, wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Bayley, Prebendary of Westminster.

Aged 3 years, Frederick-Crawley, 2d son of T. Chamberlayne, esq. Cranbury Park.

At Portsmouth, aged 86, Betsey, relict of Henry Binstead, esq. of Petersfield.

At Portsea, aged 91, the mother of Admiral Ross, Commander-in-Chief on the South American Station.

At Birchmoor, I. W. at an advanced age, James Blake, esq.

April 5. At Ewhurst-house, in his 80th year, William Reader, esq. one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple, and formerly Recorder of Nottingham and Deputy Recorder of Coventry. He was called to the bar Nov. 17, 1788.

April 9. At Lymington, aged 62, Mr. G. P. Klitz, professor of music.

April 10. Etheldred Anne, dau. of the Rev. Douglas Hodgson, Rector of East Woodhay.

April 11. At Winchester, Lieut.-Col. Thomas le Breton Papon, of the Royal Militia Artillery of Jersey.

April 12. At Southampton, aged 58, Robert Anstie, esq.

April 17. At Winchester, in his 70th year, Mr. Henry Browne, of Amesbury, Lecturer on History.

HEREFORD. — *March 9.* At Titley, Margaret, relict of Rev. John Bissell, B.D.

March 29. At Hereford, aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Morgan, Canon Residentiary.

HERTS. — *March 16.* While on a visit to her eldest daughter, at Amwell, aged 54, Eliza Bridger, wife of John Sympton Jessopp, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Cheshunt, aged 76, Murdock Broomer Johnson, esq.

March 18. At Buntingford, aged 75, William Williamson, esq. a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for Hertfordshire.

Lately. At Nascot, near Watford, aged 71, Letitia, wife of George W. Ricketts, esq. formerly of Twyford House, Hants, sister of Lady Mildmay, and dau. of the late Carew Mildmay, esq. of Shawford House.

Mrs. Tabitha Barnes, of St. Ives, Hunts, who has bequeathed 1000*l.* to the Wesleyan Missionary Society; 1,000*l.* to the General Baptist Missionary Society; 100*l.* to the Moravian Missionary Society; 400*l.* to the Particular Baptists; 100*l.* to the British Bible Society; 400*l.* to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews; and several other similar bequests.

April 11. At Cheshunt, aged 69, Sarah, widow of Geo. Fred. Prescott, esq.

April 15. At Turner's Hill, Cheshunt, the residence of her daughter Mrs. Major Bethune, Ann-Fortescue-Hepworth, widow of John Taylor, esq. of Great Russell-st.

KENT. — *Feb. 17.* At Dover, aged 13, Mary-Sophia, eldest dau. of the late J. B. Praed, esq. of Tyringham, Bucks, and of Trevethow, Cornwall.

March 19. At Ramsgate, aged 86, Mary, relict of James Townley, esq.

March 20. Aged 24, George, eldest son of the Rev. G. Norwood, Rector of Sevington, Kent.

March 23. On Plumstead Common, Mary, the wife of Charles Ellis, esq. of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

March 24. At Clay Hill, Beckenham, aged 57, Thos. Carey Palmer, esq.

March 25. At Dover, Lieut. Becket, R.N. in command of the Coast Guard at Dover Castle Casemates.

March 30. At Hayes, Elizabeth, relict of James Margetson, esq. of Fenchurch-buildings.

March 31. Aged 78, John Warmesley, esq. of Harbledown, and late of Belvedere-road.

At Chatham, aged 13, Emily-Emelia-Frances-Samwell, eldest dau. of Leicester Viney Smith, esq. R. Eng. granddaughter of the late Gen. Sir Sigismund Smith, niece to the present Col. Sir Fred. Smith, Gentleman Usher to the Queen, and Sir George Arthur, and great-niece to Mrs. Samwell, of Duston, Northamptonshire.

April 7. In his 85th year, Duncan Weir, esq. R.N. of Pope's Hall, near Lenham.

April 9. At Ringwould, aged 24, Mary-Harriet, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Monins, Rector.

At Sandgate, Anne, relict of Thomas Papillon, esq. of Acrise-place.

April 11. At Farningham, aged 57, James Colyer, esq.

April 16. At Dover, aged 65, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thos. Walker, Vicar of West Hoathly, Sussex.

LANCASHIRE. — *March 14.* At the house of her son-in-law Mr. Charles

Swallow, Pendleton, aged 67, the relict of Samuel Haslam, esq. Willow House, near Halifax.

March 18. At Liverpool, aged 45, Thomas S. Willmott, esq. Her Majesty's Consul at Puerto Cabello.

March 23. At the parsonage, Todmorden, aged 80, Ann, relict of the Rev. William Hammerton, Perpetual Curate of Tong, Salop.

March 24. At Liverpool, upon his return from Barbadoes, aged 22, Cavendish-Lister, eldest son of R. J. Colley, esq. of Jersey, late Captain in the Army.

March 27. Elizabeth, wife of John Heywood, esq. of Failsworth Hall, near Manchester, second dau. of the late Rev. John Bailey, Vicar of Great Stukeley, Hunts.

At Liverpool, in his 95th year, W. Thorneley, esq. father of T. Thorneley, esq. M.P. for Wolverhampton.

April 1. At Bark-hill, near Liverpool, Thomas Addison, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 17.* At Sir George Quentin's, Kew, aged 29, Cecil Catharine, fourth dau. of the late Rev. G. Wyld, of Speen, Berks.

March 14. At Twickenham, Dorothea, second dau. of the late General Lister.

March 27. At Enfield, in her 88th year, Mary, dau. of the late Robert Jacob, esq. of Bull's Cross.

March 30. At Neasdon House, aged 28, William Nicoll, esq. of the Royal Mint.

April 5. Aged 76, James Stillwell, of Moorcroft House, Hillingdon.

April 12. At the house of her father, in her 30th year, Harriett, wife of the Rev. Lundy Foot, Rector of Long Bredy, Dorset, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Harrow.

MONMOUTH.—*March 24.* At Mount St. Alban's, aged 80, James Thomas, esq. a magistrate of the county.

Lately. Aged 77, Mrs. Lewis, relict of the Rev. Hugh Lewis, many years Minister of Llanarth.

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 26.* Aged 32, Caroline Mary, second dau. of Timothy Fellows, esq. of Ormesby.

April 3. At the vicarage, Middleton, Lynn, Ellen Lavinia, youngest dau. of the Very Rev. Peter Wood, Dean of Middleham.

NORTHAMPTON.—*March 24.* At Daventry, aged 31, Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Clark Watkins, esq. and niece of W. Watkins, esq. of Badby House.

March 29. At Peterborough, Thomas Holmes, well known in that city as "King" of the procession of "Spinners," which annually took place on St. Catharine's Day.

April 11. At Stanwick, aged 82, Thos. Wilkins, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*April 1.* At Alnwick, aged 70, Mary Ann, wife of Robert Thorp, esq. Clerk of the Peace for the county.

NOTTS.—*April 13.* At Worksop, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Johnson, esq.

SOMERSET.—*March 6.* At Bath, Caroline Nightingale, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Frodsham Hodson, D.D. Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.

March 14. At Bath, aged 64, Georgina, dau. of the late Thomas Whitmore, esq. of Apley Park, Shropshire.

Aged 80, the widow of George Walter, esq. of Combe Head, near Chard.

March 20. At Bath, in his 8th year, Samuel-William-Charles-Brome, only child of Samuel-William Bythesea, of Freshford, esq.

March 21. At Shepton Mallet, Elizabeth, relict of F. B. Morgan, esq.

March 26. At the vicarage, Chard, in her 35th year, Madelina-Louisa, wife of the Rev. J. E. Lance, Rector of Buckland St. Mary, leaving eight children.

March 28. Aged 67, Mr. Thomas Goldsworthy, gunsmith, of Taunton, who has left a copy of the Old and New Testament, with comments, written entirely by himself, in a neat and remarkably clear manner. The work appears in two large ruled volumes, for each of which he paid 5*l.* His pious labour was commenced on Sunday, March 8th, 1836. Both volumes are now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Hill, of Mary-street, Taunton. Since the exploits of the cloister, we have seldom heard of a similar instance of such persevering industry. The deceased was a liberal and just man, without parade or ostentation.

Lately. At Bath, aged 75, the relict of Phineas Phené, M.D.

Aged 63, Mary, wife of James Heavyside, esq. formerly Master of the Ceremonies at Bath.

At Bath, aged 76, Ann, relict of Gen. John Coffin, Governor of St. John's, New Brunswick. She was the daughter of William Matthews, of South Carolina; and was left a widow June 12, 1838, having had issue four sons and three daughters. (See the memoir of General Coffin in our vol. X. p. 321.)

At Taunton, in her 108th year, Catharine Woodcot, who was born at Repton, Derbyshire, Nov. 25, 1731. The parish allowed her 3*s.* 6*d.* weekly, and, from her great age and cheerful disposition, she frequently engaged the benevolent notice of many respectable persons.

April 1. At the house of her son-in-law the Rev. Dr. Evans, Rector of East Lydford, Martha Jewell, at the advanced age of 93 years. Her mother attained the age of 95, and her grandmother that of 96.

April 2. At the vicarage, Wookey, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Edward Sneyd.

April 13. At Bath, aged 67, Temple West, esq. of Mathen Lodge, Worcestershire.

April 17. At his seat, Jordan's, near Ilminster, aged 71, William Speke, esq. father of William Speke, esq. of Orleigh Court, near Bideford, and of Mrs. S. Barnes, of Exeter.

SUFFOLK.—*Lately.* Aged 69, Sarah, relict of W. Mannock, esq. of Gifford's hall.

April 8. Aged 28, Martha, wife of D. C. Meadows, esq. of Great Bealings, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. D. Sprigge, Rector of Brockley.

April 10. At Framlingham, John Shafto, esq. fourth son of the late Sir Cuthbert Shafto, of Bavington Hall, Northumberland; a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant for Suffolk, formerly a Captain in the army.

SURREY.—*March 14.* At Cobham, aged 72, Joseph Stedman, esq.

March 30. At the residence of her brother the Rev. Thomas Hatch, of Walton-on-Thames, Sarah, wife of Thomas Bonnor, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 10.* At Allington, near Lewes, the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. E. Champnes, aged 63, Sarah Dawson, late of Great Cumberland-st. relict of the late James Dawson, esq.

March 12. At Brighton, aged 73, Thomas Worley, esq.

March 22. At Lewes, aged 70, Anne, wife of John Whiteman, esq. of Westham.

March 26. At Brighton, aged 54, Maria, wife of Charles Lloyd Gray, esq. late of Hampstead.

March 31. At Hastings, aged 22, Mary Anne, wife of J. H. Leckey, esq.

Lately. At Storrington, in his 70th year, George Mant, esq.

April 2. At Hastings, aged 35, Sir John Dunlop, Bart. of Dunlop, M.P. for Ayrshire, and a Captain in the army. He was the eldest son of the late General Dunlop, M.P. for Kirkcudbright; was elected M.P. for Ayrshire in June 1835 as a Reformer; and was created a Baronet last year on the Queen's coronation. He married in 1829 Charlotte Constance, dau. of Major-Gen. Sir R. D. Jackson, K.C.H. His body was buried at St. Mary de Castro, Hastings.

April 6. At Heathfield, aged 82, Major-Gen. Fuller, late of the Bengal Artillery.

April 15. At Brighton, aged 80, Lady Chambers, of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, widow of Sir Robert Chambers, formerly Chief Justice of Bengal. He died in 1803.

WARWICK.—*March 1.* At Leamington, aged 60, Robert Pryor, esq. of Brick-lane, London, one of the senior partners in the house of Truman, Hanbury, and Co.

April 10. At Leamington, in her 83rd year, Mrs. Elizabeth Gresley.

April 14. At Preston Bagot, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Cartwright, late Rector of Preston Bagot.

WILTS.—*March 29.* At Upton Scudamore, aged 38, Louisa Margaret, wife of Mr. S. F. Knight, and grand-daughter of the late Archdeacon Willis.

At Chippenham, aged 85, Anne, the wife of Robert Sadler, esq.

March 30. Aged 84, the widow of the Rev. Mr. D'Avenant, who was Curate of Ham upwards of 40 years.

March 31. Catharine, relict of the Rev. John Craven, of Chilton House, Wilts, and Brockhampton Park, Gloucestershire.

At Neston Park, John Fuller, esq. many years a very efficient Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of Wilts.

April 9. Aged 3, Robert Michael, second son of the Rev. John Ward, Vicar of Great Bedwin.

At Devizes, J. O. Anstie, esq.

WORCESTER.—*March 15.* At Stourbridge, aged 85, Mary, relict of the late Joseph Robins, esq.

YORK.—*March 9.* At Bishopdale, James Hesletine, esq. a Member of the Society of Friends.

March 22. At Whitby, aged 87, Mary, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Rudyard, R. Eng.

At Kippax Park, aged 17, Augusta, youngest dau. of Thomas Davidson Bland, esq.

March 27. At Hull, aged 54, Anne, widow of Rev. John Hawksley, of London, dau. of the late Wm. Rust, esq. of Hull.

Aged 65, Mr. John Talbot, of Leeds, eldest son of the late Mr. Matthew Talbot (author of the "Analysis of the Bible,") brother-in-law to Edward Baines, esq. M. P. and father of the Rev. Edward Talbot, of Tenterden. For 35 years Mr. Talbot occupied a confidential post in the office of the *Leeds Mercury*, and for nearly twenty years he was an assistant editor of that paper.

At Scarborough, aged 77, Elizabeth,

relict of Rev. George Marsh, M.A. Rector of Foord, Northumberland.

March 29. At Hull, aged 49, Caroline, wife of Richard Cattley, esq.

Lately. Aged 102, Martha, widow of of Wm. Thorpe, of Maltby, Yorkshire. Six children survived her, whose ages are 69, 67, 63, 59, 54, and 50. She had 103 grandchildren, and 49 great-grandchildren.

April 6. At South Cave, Ann Elizabeth, wife of Captain Waller (late) 21st Scotch Fusileers.

April 14. Sophia, second dau. of the late Col. Foster Lechmere Coore, of Scruton Hall.

WALES.—*April 1.* At Tenby, William Richards, esq. mayor of that town, having been mortally wounded in a duel with a gentleman named Mannicks. The dispute arose from some misunderstanding in reference to the late election of guardians under the Poor Law.

April 12. At Carreglwyd, Anglesea, aged 83, Holland Griffith, esq.

SCOTLAND. *March 10.* At Lauriston Castle, near Edinburgh, aged 25, Patrick Sterling, esq. of Blackgrange.

April 2. At Auchter House, Forfarshire, John Wedderburn, esq.

IRELAND.—*March 14.* At Termon, co. Tyrone, Emily, wife of the Rev. Charles Colte Beresford, jun.

March 17. At Tivoli House, near Cork, Catharine Sarah, eldest dau. of Mr. Robert Roper, of St. Osyth, Essex, and sister of the Rev. C. R. Roper, M.A. late of St. John's College, Oxf.

March 29. At Dublin, Lara, the wife of Capt. Edgar Campbell, 23d Fusiliers.

April 2. At Kingstown, near Dublin, aged 72, the Hon. Mary, widow of the Hon. Robert Molesworth. She was the eldest daughter of Charles 4th Viscount Ranelagh, by Sarah dau. of Thomas Montgomery, esq. M.P. for Lifford. She was married in 1793, and left a widow in 1814, having had issue two daughters, who are deceased.

WEST INDIES.—*Jan. 7.* In the island of Grenada, aged 55, John Berkeley, esq.

Feb. 6. At Demerara, aged 19, George, third son of Rd. Hockings, esq. formerly Barrack-master of Gibraltar, and nephew of Capt. Hockings, R.N.

Feb. 15. At Trinidad, aged 34, Steph. Rothery, esq. Her Majesty's Attorney-General for that Island.

ABROAD.—*Dec. 27.* At Guiana, aged 21, Robert Bell, esq. Resident Dispenser of Medicine to the Seamen's Hospital, youngest son of the Rev. J. Bell, Rector of Knightwick and Dodenham, Worcestershire.

Jan. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 25, George Penrice Dumergue, of the Madras Civil Service, fourth son of Charles Dumergue, esq. of Albemarle-st.

Jan. 27. At Fort Erie, Upper Canada, Lieut. Charles Jones, R.N. eldest son of the late Henry Jones, esq. of Mansion-house-st. London, grandson of the late Dr. Davison, of Leeds.

Feb. 22. In New Brunswick, aged 31, Captain Gerard Lake Harvey, eldest son of Sir John Harvey, Lieut.-Governor of the Province.

Feb. 27. At Madeira, aged 29, John Synnot, esq. eldest son of the late Mark Synnot, of Grove House, Clapham Common, esq.

Feb. At St. Petersburg, Count Spersanski, formerly private secretary to the Emperor Alexander, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1812 and 1813, during the invasion of Russia by Napoleon. It was this nobleman who first introduced to the notice of the Emperor Count Nesselrode and Count Pozzo di Borgo, when they were only cavalry officers in the Russian army. He is said to have left some important memoirs, elucidating the history of Russia and the general policy of Europe.

March 2. At Malta, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Maxwell Tylden, of Milsted Manor House, Kent.

March 3. At Florence, aged 35, not leaving any children, the Princess Charlotte Buonaparte, daughter of Joseph Buonaparte, King of Spain, and widow of Prince Charles Louis Buonaparte, who died in 1831, the third son of Louis, King of Holland. She was very benevolent to the poor, and a great patroness of educational institutions for the indigent classes. Her talents as a painter were considerable, and she executed a series of landscapes, which have been lithographed by herself. She has left an only sister, the Princess Zenaide de Musignano, married to Charles Lucien Buonaparte, son of the Prince de Canino.

March 4. At Malta, Stephen Fox Strangways, esq. youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Charles Strangways, of Maiden Newton, Dorset.

March 8. At Nice, aged 34, Anne, wife of Humphrey St. John Mildmay, esq. eldest daughter of Lord Ashburton. Her death ensued from the effects of her clothes having caught fire a few days before. She was married in 1823.

March 14. At Malta, aged 27, William Henry Thurlow, esq. of the firm of Sweet, Sutton, Thurlow, and Evens, solicitors, of London, son of the Rev. E. S. Thurlow, Preb. of Norwich, and

great-nephew of the late Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

March 15. At Amsterdam, Professor N. G. Van Kamper.

March 19. At Rome, in his 12th year, Digby-Ryder, son of the Rev. William Cleaver.

March 21. At Upsal, aged 90, Louisa, last surviving daughter of the great naturalist, Linnæus.

At Paris, in her 60th year, Sarah, widow of W. H. Cannon, esq. of Reading.

March 22. At Bremen, Anton Jacob Hentz, esq. formerly partner of the late R. Castendieck, esq. ship and insurance brokers.

March 31. At Crema, Augustus, youngest son of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, Bart.

Lately. At Dresden, Adelaide Reinhold, a native of Hanover, a celebrated poetess, as remarkable for the elevation of her mind as for the solid acquirements which she possessed, uniting a masculine spirit with the most feminine graces. She had adopted the name of François Berthold, under which designation a part of her works have appeared, edited by Louis Tieck.

At Vienna, Baron Martin, director of the Emperor of Austria's privy cabinet.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Mar. 26 to Apr. 23, 1839.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	50 and 60
Males	803	Males	597		5 and 10	60 and 70
Females	827	Females	617		10 and 20	70 and 80
					20 and 30	80 and 90
					30 and 40	90 and 100
					40 and 50	
Whereof have died under two years old...268						

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Apr. 26.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
70	4	38	4	24	4	40	2	37	1	37	9

PRICE OF HOPS, April 27.

Farnham Pockets, 8*l.* to 10*l.*—Kent Bags, 6*l.* to 8*l.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, April 27.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 4*s.*—Clover, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Apr. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	6 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	to 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, April 26.		
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	572	Calves 154
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	6,190	Pigs 320

COAL MARKET, Apr. 26.

Walls Ends, from 19*s.* 0*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 18*s.* 3*d.* to 27*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52*s.* Yellow Russia, 50*s.*

CANDLES, 9*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 10*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 201.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81½.—Grand Junction, 190.—Kennet and Avon, 28¾.—Leeds and Liverpool, 750.—Regent's, 15.—Rochdale, 112.—London Dock Stock, 66¾.—St. Katharine's, 109½.—West India, 110½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 193.—Grand Junction Water-Works, 69½.—West Middlesex, 104.—Globe Insurance, 140.—Guardian, 39.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas, 55.—Imperial Gas, 51.—Phoenix Gas, 28.—Independent Gas, 50.—General United Gas, 36.—Canada Land Com-pany, 28.—Reversionary Interest, 136.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26 to April 25, 1839, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	41	48	44	29, 87	fair, cloudy	11	37	52	37	30, 44	do.
27	47	54	45	, 57	cloudy, rain	12	41	48	45	, 26	cloudy
28	47	53	43	, 34	fair, showers	13	43	48	44	, 26	do.
29	42	44	37	, 48	cloudy	14	46	53	47	, 26	do.
30	40	43	38	, 75	do. fair	15	46	52	45	, 20	do. fair
31	41	45	40	, 55	do.	16	47	59	47	29, 70	do. do.
A. 1	42	45	41	, 58	do. rain	17	48	51	40	, 45	ha. ra. wd.
2	37	39	35	, 75	do. do.	18	49	56	50	, 54	fa. cldy. ra.
3	35	35	34	, 90	do.	19	50	56	46	, 76	do.
4	34	37	35	, 98	do.	20	48	51	44	, 76	cloudy, rain
5	32	33	37	, 80	snow, rain	21	47	58	44	30, 20	fair, do. do.
6	39	40	34	30, 20	cloudy	22	50	58	48	, 22	do. do.
7	41	45	36	, 34	do. fair	23	49	54	47	29, 97	rain
8	35	41	35	, 30	do. snow	24	47	53	39	30, 10	fair, cloudy
9	36	41	38	, 33	do.	25	44	52	38	, 10	do.
10	41	50	32	, 40	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 28 to April 26, 1839, both inclusive.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28			92 ³ / ₄			100 ³ / ₄						44 47 pm.
30			92 ¹ / ₂			100 ¹ / ₂						44 45 pm.
1			92 ⁵ / ₈			100 ¹ / ₄						43 40 pm.
2			92 ⁵ / ₈			100 ¹ / ₄						40 38 pm.
3			92 ⁵ / ₈			100 ¹ / ₄						38 40 pm.
4			92 ³ / ₄			100 ¹ / ₄						38 40 pm.
5			92 ³ / ₄			100 ³ / ₈					42 pm.	40 39 pm.
6	198 ¹ / ₂	91 ⁷ / ₈	92 ⁵ / ₈			100 ¹ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₂		103		40 pm.	40 38 pm.
8	197 ³ / ₄	91 ⁷ / ₈	92 ⁵ / ₈		99	100 ¹ / ₈	14 ¹ / ₂	89 ³ / ₄			44 pm.	40 38 pm.
9	197 ¹ / ₂	91 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂		99	99 ⁷ / ₈	14 ³ / ₈					39 36 pm.
10	196 ¹ / ₄	91 ⁷ / ₈	92 ⁵ / ₈		98 ³ / ₄	100	14 ³ / ₈					36 39 pm.
11	197	91 ⁷ / ₈	92 ³ / ₄	98 ⁵ / ₈	98 ³ / ₄	100 ¹ / ₈	14 ³ / ₈			251 ¹ / ₂	45 46 pm.	41 46 pm.
12	197	91 ⁷ / ₈	92 ⁵ / ₈		99	100 ¹ / ₈	14 ³ / ₈		103			44 46 pm.
13	196 ¹ / ₄	91 ⁵ / ₈	92 ³ / ₈		98 ⁷ / ₈	100 ¹ / ₈	14 ¹ / ₂			251	48 45 pm.	44 46 pm.
15	197	91 ³ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₂		99 ¹ / ₈	100 ¹ / ₈		89 ¹ / ₂		253 ¹ / ₂		45 47 pm.
16	197	92	92 ³ / ₄	99 ³ / ₈	99 ¹ / ₄	100 ³ / ₈	14 ¹ / ₂			254 ¹ / ₂		45 47 pm.
17	197	92 ¹ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈		99 ³ / ₈	100 ¹ / ₂	14 ¹ / ₂	89 ⁷ / ₈	103 ¹ / ₈	255 ¹ / ₂		46 50 pm.
18	197	92 ¹ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈		99 ¹ / ₂	100 ⁵ / ₈	14 ¹ / ₂			255 ¹ / ₂	51 pm.	51 49 pm.
19	197	92 ¹ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈		99 ⁵ / ₈	100 ³ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₂				50 pm.	51 46 pm.
20	197	92 ¹ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈		99 ⁵ / ₈	100 ³ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₂					46 44 pm.
22	197	92 ¹ / ₈	92 ⁷ / ₈		99 ⁵ / ₈	100 ³ / ₄	14 ¹ / ₂			255 ¹ / ₂	48 46 pm.	44 46 pm.
23	197	92 ¹ / ₄	93	99 ⁷ / ₈	99 ⁷ / ₈	101	14 ¹ / ₂				46 48 pm.	44 46 pm.
24	197 ¹ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₄	93		99 ⁷ / ₈	101	14 ¹ / ₂	90 ³ / ₄			48 pm.	46 44 pm.
25	197 ¹ / ₄	92 ¹ / ₄	93 ¹ / ₈		99 ⁷ / ₈	101 ¹ / ₈	14 ⁵ / ₈			256	45 pm.	43 45 pm.
26	197 ¹ / ₄	92 ³ / ₈	93 ¹ / ₈		99 ⁷ / ₈	101 ¹ / ₈	14 ⁵ / ₈				44 46 pm.	44 41 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
JUNE, 1839.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A correspondent, C. E. has communicated a rough sketch of the upper part of a monumental effigy, which he describes as remaining in the church of Northop, in the county of Flint. He says it is considered to be a memorial of Edwin ap Gronow, Lord of Tegeugh, a district in North Wales, who died in the eleventh century. The figure represented in the sketch is, however, evidently of the thirteenth century: slight and imperfect as the drawing is, it expresses sufficient to enable us to make the above conclusion. The raised lines near the shoulder which C. E. would persuade us indicate a *strigil* of the Roman form, appear to represent the *guige*, or shield-strap for slinging the shield round the neck,—

“Et l'escu par le guige pend.”*

The shield in the monument described is probably thrown behind the shoulder. The protuberance under the head of the figure is a portion of the helmet or crest, much deformed either by the draftsman or by casual mutilation, and is by no means a staff of office, in that absurd and unusual position. That the tomb in Northop Church represents a Welsh chieftain and officer of the royal household, who, according to the laws of Howel Dha, supported the feet of his sovereign, and tickled them with a *strigil*, and who, instead of a sceptre, governed the vassals of his own demesne with a good oak cudgel or shillelah, is really too large a dose for our antiquarian credulity. If our correspondent believes these suggestions himself, all the excuse we can form for such extravagant imaginings is, that it has been the error in several instances of the explorators of Welsh antiquities to place their sepulchral monuments too high in the chronological roll. Thus, even the figures in St. David's Cathedral, supposed by the late eminent antiquary, Sir R. C. Hoare, to represent Giraldus Cambrensis, and his contemporary Rhys, Prince of South Wales (see the plates illustrating Sir R. C. Hoare's translation of the Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales, by Giraldus Cambrensis), are of the fourteenth, instead of the close of the twelfth and opening of the thirteenth century. C. E. may rest assured that no effigies of knights in chain-mail will be found associated with instruments of the classic period throughout the principality of Wales.

A CLEMENTINE remarks, on the paper

* Romance de Perceval, Glossaire de la langue Romane.

by Mr. Cooper, on the ancient modes of election of public officers within the university and town of Cambridge (p. 385), that the writer has fallen into an error as to the mode of electing churchwardens in the parish of St. Clement's, one of the two parishes in which alone, as Mr. Cooper truly says, a peculiar system still prevails. He states the election to be in the vicar and five *questmen*. This is incorrect. The custom is as follows:—The parishioners, being assembled in vestry, all retire into the body of the church but the churchwardens of the previous year, who nominate and call in from the body of the parishioners on the outside two individuals; those on the outside, in like manner, choose and send in two others. The four thus selected nominate and call in two more, and these six delegates choose both churchwardens. This usage has existed from the earliest times, undisturbed, till last Easter Monday, when an attempt was made to introduce the more general mode of election; but this is, I learn, to be made the subject of legal consideration.

Chelsea Bun-House. We are informed that David Loudon (see p. 467) was the recent keeper of this house, since the family of Hand, and not before them. From a supplementary article in the Mirror, we glean the following statistics of Bun-making: “During the prosperous times of the late Mrs. Margaret Hand, upwards of 250*l.* have been taken on a Good Friday for buns, the making of which commenced more than three weeks before the day of sale, in order to prepare the necessary quantity; they were kept moist, and re-baked before being sold. During the palmy days of Ranelagh, the Bun-House enjoyed a great share of prosperity, which fell off upon the close of that establishment, and it continued to decline under the management of the late occupier; notwithstanding, it appears that he sold, on last Good Friday, April 18, 1839, upwards of 24,000 buns, which were compounded of eight sacks of fine flour, butter, sugar, [spice?] and new milk, the sale of which produced upwards of 100*l.*”

Any gentleman in possession of unpublished matter relating to Sir Walter Raleigh, will confer an obligation on a gentleman engaged in writing a biography of that eminent man, by forwarding them to “E. R. MORAN, ESQ. 127, STRAND.” Any documents which their owners may desire to have back again, shall be taken care of, and speedily returned.

Erratum.—P. 444, line 11 from foot, for George Ward, esq. read Wood.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

England, under the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, with the contemporary History of Europe, illustrated in a series of Original Letters never before printed, with Historical Introductions and Biographical and Critical notes. By Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1839. pp. 432 and 521.

IT was remarked by some one, Mrs. Barbauld, if we remember rightly, that, "reading Boswell's Life of Johnson was like going to Ranelagh; one met all one's friends there." We pay the volumes before us no mean compliment when we say that they have brought this observation very forcibly to our mind. In their pleasant pages, often full of mere gossip, occasionally devoted to more serious historical criticism, always good tempered, and sometimes containing matter both novel and valuable, we "meet all our friends" of the period to which they relate. Mr. Tytler, indeed, dresses some of them up in habiliments which we do not very much admire; he presents them to us, not in "their habits as they lived," but masquerading, as we believe, in garments of his own manufacture: what we conceive, however, to be his mistakes in these particulars, are generally of little moment, since his documents, in the most instances, set right what appear to us to be his overstrained and illegitimate deductions. His actors speak for themselves, and, when they are allowed to do so, it is our own fault if we do not winnow the truth from the false chaff which too often conceals and disguises it. And who are the actors who figure in Mr. Tytler's volumes? The sovereigns to whose reigns they are devoted, with the contemporary monarchs of Europe, Elizabeth, Catharine Parr, Jane Grey, the Protector Somerset, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, Gardiner, Cranmer, Hooper, Pole, Northumberland, Wyatt, Courtenay, Secretaries Paget, Petre and Cecil, Roger Ascham, Wotton, John Knox, and Sir Thomas Smith. The company is a goodly one, and the parts they played were correspondent with the dignity and talents of the actors. Deformed as many of them were by personal vices, and especially by covetousness and ambition, they were unquestionably great men; men whose opinions produced a perceptible influence upon the times in which they lived, and whose very vices were made conducive by a benevolent Providence towards the advancement of the great work of enlightenment and civilization.

The revolution in opinions which took place in England during the brief period of eleven years, which elapsed between the death of Henry VIII. and the accession of Elizabeth—the period to which the volumes before us are confined—was astonishing. Henry, bribing the nobility by the plunder of the Church, and keeping down the populace by the influence of his personal character, forced some of the opinions of the reformers upon a people, the great majority of whom were unprepared for their reception; but when Elizabeth ascended the throne it was to reign over a people who could find no gift for their monarch more expressive of their wishes and opinions than a copy of that sacred book which is the emblem of the reformation, and from the study and influence of which even

the fires of Smithfield had not sufficed to restrain them.* In the production of this great change in the opinions of the nation the persons to whom we have alluded were efficient and operating agents. Far be it, indeed, from us to say that it was their work. No; many of them opposed it directly, strenuously, and with all the energy of men who verily believed that in their opposition they were doing God a service; and never was there exhibited a more striking evidence of that solemn and too often forgotten truth, that

“ Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well
When our deep plots do fail; and that should teach us,
There's a Divinity that shapes our ends
Rough-hew them how we will.”

Nurtured, in its infancy, by the quiet sobriety and attractive discretion of Cranmer; nourished, in its youth, by his blood and that of his fellow martyrs; strengthened, in its approach towards manhood, by the rough exercise provided for it by Gardiner and Pole; and fostered at all periods of its existence by that over-ruling Providence whose gracious will it was that in the fullness of time the nations who had long sat in darkness should see a great light; the principles of the Reformation progressed surely, quietly, and almost imperceptibly, in the midst of fear, in spite of discouragement, and in the teeth of persecution, until, at length, when the death of Mary released the people from their restraint, and men began to talk openly and to take counsel together, it was discovered that the little leaven had leavened the whole lump; and that, whilst princes and governors were vainly dreaming that they could arrest its progress, the young plant had grown into a mighty tree, under whose shadow the whole nation was anxious to repose.

But we must leave these general reflections, which, although naturally arising out of the consideration of the book before us, diverge, in some degree, from it, since the author tells us, that, “with regard to the religious history of this period, in England, he has purposely abstained from adding many inedited letters to those already printed.” If the letters referred to were valuable we do not see that the circumstance of many others having been printed already is a sufficient reason for keeping them back, and fully admitting, as we do, the right of an editor of documents to confine his selections to any subject he thinks proper, we must, at the same time, with all deference to Mr. Tytler, submit that “England, under the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary,” without a due share of attention being given to its religious history, resembles nothing so much as the play from which we have just quoted with its principal character omitted “by particular desire.”

But, whatever may be its omissions, the book is a good book, a pleasant, agreeable, readable, valuable book; and we are very far from feeling any disposition to quarrel with it. If it does not give us “England” it gives us “the men of England,” aye, and the men of several other countries, and some of them “the foremost men of all the world.” What can be better, more graphic, more shrewd, or more amusing than the following account by Roger Ascham, of an interview with the Emperor Charles V.

* “Here a Bible, in English, richly covered, was let downe unto her [the Queen] by a silke lace, from a childe that represented Truth. Shee kissed both her [the child's] hands; with both her hands she received it, then she kissed it; afterwards she applyed it to her breast; and, lastly, held it up, thanking the City especially for that gift, and promising to be a diligent reader thereof.” Hayward's *Elizabeth*, p. 476.

"I followed Adrian, and found *the Emperor at a bare table, without a carpet or anything else upon it, saving his cloak, his brush, his spectacles, and his pick-tooth.* At my coming in I offered to stand at the side of his Majesty which was next to the door, but, it being on his left hand, he willed me to go almost round about the table, that I might stand on his right side, perhaps for that *he heareth better on th' one side than on the other;* but as I took it he did it to h[onour] the King my master. Here, after the delivery of *the King's Highness's letters,* [which] *his Majesty received very gently, putting his hand to his bonnet and uncovering the upper part of his head,* I did efforce myself with as good countenance as I could, and with as good words as my wit would serve me to devise in the riding of almost twenty English miles, to show the glad[ness] of the King my master, both that for his Majesty in so long and painful a journey either had his health continually, or was, by being sometime sore accrased, soon brought to perfecter health. I did say, besides much more, there could be few that did more rejoice at his Majesty's so honourable and fortunate approaching towards the Low Countries than did the King my master, which did repute all his Majesty's good successes to be as his own."

"He did not suffer me to go on, but, on the least pause that I could make, he did utter unto me in gentle words that he took the King his good brother's letters in very thankful part; saying, as well as he could (for he was newly rid of his gout and fever, and, therefore, his nether lip was in two places broken out, and he forced to keep a green leaf within his mouth at his tongue's end,—a remedy, as I took it, against such his dryness as in

his talk did increase upon him), saying, therefore, as well as he could, he neither had nor could forget the King's majesty's father's love at sundry times showed unto him, nor deceive that trust which at his death he put him in, recommending unto his trust the King his son. He had not forgot the amity that so many years had lasted between the realm of England, and the House of Burgundy; he trusted the King his brother had, in these his young years, found friendship, and no at his hands; and that he had seen a desire in him perpetually to preserve this ancient amity, using this sentence, 'that old amities, which had been long tried and found good, are to be made [much?] of;' and this he spake a little louder than he did the rest, as though he would indeed have me [think] that he did earnestly mean that he said, and *yet hath he a face unwont to disclose any hid affection of his heart, as any face that ever I met with in all my life;* for where all white colours (which, in changing themselves, are wont in others to bring a man certain word how his errand is liked or disliked) have no place in his countenance, *his eyes only do betray as much as can be picked out of him.* He maketh me oft think of Solomon's saying, 'Heaven is high, the earth is deep, a king's heart is unsearchable.' *There is in him almost nothing that speaks beside his tongue;* and that at this time, by reason of his leaf and soreness of his lip, and *his accustomed softness in speaking,* did but so-so utter things to be well understood, without great care to be given to his words: and yet *he did so use his eyes, so move his head, and order his countenance, as I might well perceive his great desire was, that I should think all a good deal better meant than he could speak it.*"—(ii. 134-137.)

From Germany to France—from Charles V. to Henry II.—the transition is extraordinary. The following are extracts from the account of the Marquis of Northampton and the other ambassadors who were despatched to invest the light-hearted and licentious monarch of France, with the Order of the Garter.

"About four of the clock at afternoon, on Friday last, we arrived here at Chateau Brian, where Mons. D'Enghien and the Duke de Montpensier, with better than one hundred horse of gentlemen, met us half a mile without the town, and brought us straight to the King's presence, booted and spurred; the King abiding our coming in his chamber of presence, with his nobility and guard about him. Assuring your lordships that we cannot too much commend him for his benign receiving of us, for he embraced every man, to the meanest gentleman that came in our company;

and that with so good a countenance, and so courteous words, that the greater could not be wished.

"That done, and due salutations made by me, the Marquis, I declared unto him that the King, my master, had now sent me with his Order unto him, as a token of honor, and a manifest declaration of his semblable affection; and so I delivered him the King's majesty's letter concerning the Order, which he opened and read himself, yielding great thanks to the King his good brother, with many gentle words of amity.

"And having a certain space devised with me of the King our master's health and welfare, and of his good towardness, with such like, he caused me to be conveyed to a lodging prepared for me within the court;

"The same evening, after supper, the King sent for me, the Marquis, praying me to bring some of the young lords, with their bows, into the garden to pass the time with him; where we shot for his pleasure at the butts with him and his other lords, until it was late. Then he brought us and all the company to the Queen's chamber, where we found her, with the old and young Scottish Queens, and a great company of ladies, at whose hands we had also such good welcome as might be had; and so the King fell to dancing, and drove forth the night to bed-time.

After detailing the ceremonies of the investiture the Ambassador proceeds,—

"Then went the King into the church, where he heard mass and offered: and after being returned to his lodging, dined in his robes; having at his table the Cardinal of Lorain, the Constable, and I, I being placed highest of the three. . . .

"After dinner, for that we had sat all the dinner-time in our robes, the weather being very hot, the King thought not good to hold me with any long talk; advising me to retire myself into my chamber, whither, after he had a while devised with me, I was conducted by Monsieur Le Grand Prieur of the Rhodes, who is brother to the Duke of Guise, and the Prior of Capua. And scant were my robes off, when a Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber came unto me by his commandment, praying me, if I had ever a little George, to lend him one for that day. I sent him in the prettiest I had, which cheerfully he put about his neck.

"About one hour after this came to

The Ambassador then details the speeches of himself and his colleagues, with the proposals for marriage they were instructed to make.

"Hereunto he made no direct answer, but thanking the King his brother, that it liked him to use this frankness with him, the like whereof he would in all points follow for his part; he said he would, against the next day, appoint certain commissioners to treat with us, who should so proceed with us as we should not have any reason to find ourselves discontented.

"The same evening the King, the Queens, and all the ladies, supt in the park; unto which I, the Marquis, with all the Lords and young gentlemen of my company, were bidden. The place was

"On Saturday, after dinner, he, with certain noblemen, played at tennis, and sent for me, the Marquis, and those gentlemen that were with me, to look upon him; which we did all the while he played. After supper, he brought the Queen and all her train into the fields, where my men wrestled with certain Brittons, and had the better of them. That done, we returned in; and the King fell to dancing, as he did the night before, causing some of our younger lords to dance for his pleasure. Then he had us into his bed-chamber, where we heard his musicians sing, which he delighteth wonderfully to hear. And when all was done, he told me the next morning he would be ready to receive the Order; and so took leave for that night."

me Monsieur de Chastillion, and inquired of me whether I would, that afternoon, speak with the King; saying, that in that case, he had a commission to bring me unto him. I thought not meet to lose any occasion for the doing of such commission as I had in charge of your lordships, and, therefore, I answered, if it were his pleasure, I would straight wait upon him. And so, taking with me my colleagues, I was conveyed unto him by the Prior of Capua, and the said Monsieur de Chastillion; and finding him in his bed-chamber, accompanied with the Cardinals Lorrain and Chastillion, Monsieur de Guise, D'Aumale, and the Constable, I the Marquis approached unto his person; to whom, after some words of office, I delivered the King my master's letter of credence, and, following the order of my instructions, I declared to him at good length, in such sort, and with such words as I thought fittest."

very pleasant; but the good countenance, and great cheer, that we had both of lords and ladies exceeded. After supper we rode all into the heath beyond the park, where certain red-deer were entailed, and standings made for the ladies to see the coursing. The King himself caused horses to be brought for divers gentlemen of our company to gallop the course, which, indeed, was both fair and pleasant. In effect, the entertainment that we have had at the King's own hands hath been very great; for at all times of our access unto his presence, in all places and in all companies, he hath used us so

familiarly and friendly that it is impossible for him to show us in his own person greater demonstrations of love and amity than he hath showed openly, as this bearer can more at large declare unto

your lordships, who, not only hath seen it from time to time, but also is therein sufficiently instructed by us, wherefore it may please you to give credence unto him." (i. p. 386.)

Of Edward VI. the notices in Mr. Tytler's work are less directly descriptive, although occasionally of great interest. We are involved in the disputes which divided his council; and behold him the victim of intrigues, which stained the court and kingdom with blood, and forced the youthful sovereign into positions, and occasioned him to be a participator in acts, which have justly brought discredit upon his memory. Under the suspicious tutelage of the Protector Somerset, he was kept in comparative seclusion, watched with all possible care, and prevented from communicating even with his uncle, the Admiral, except by stealth. This narrow policy created the very evils it was intended to prevent. The youthful Prince, driven to all kinds of artifice and concealment, regarded his jealous guardian with suspicion and dislike, whilst the more crafty and dangerous Seymour of Sudeley, by means of loans of money and secret correspondence, carried on through John Fowler, one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, came to be considered by Edward as his best friend. The following are extracts from one of Fowler's letters to the Lord Admiral,—a letter which has an importance not noticed by Mr. Tytler, inasmuch as it was made the foundation of one of the charges against the Admiral upon his trial for treason.

"John Fowler to my Lord Admiral.

"I most humbly thank your Lordship for your letter, dated 15th of this present, which letter I showed to the King's Majesty; and whereas, in my last letter to your Lordship, I wrote unto you, if his Grace could get any spare time, his Grace would write a letter to the Queen's Grace, and to you, his Highness desires your Lordship to pardon him, *for his Grace is not half a quarter of an hour alone*; but such leisure as his Grace had, his Majesty has written, here inclosed, his recommendations to the Queen's Grace and to your Lordship, that he is so much bound to you that he must needs remember you always, and, as his Grace may have time, you shall well perceive by such small lines of recommendations with his own hand.

"I desire your Lordship, *when you send me any letters, let them be delivered to myself*; trusting, also, your Lordship will *provide that this shall tell no more tales after your reading*;* for now I write at length to your Lordship, because I am promised of a trusty messenger. And thus I commit your Lordship to Almighty God, who preserve your Lordship with the Queen's Grace and all yours to his pleasure! Written in haste, at Hampton Court, this 19th of July.

"Your Lordship's most bounden,
"JOHN FOWLER."

"I had forgotten to declare to your Lordship concerning the money your Lordship would *my friend*† should have; when he has need, I shall be bold to send."

Mr. Tytler adds, "The 'small lines of recommendations,' writ with the young King's own hand, are enclosed in this letter of Fowler's. They are as follows:—

"My Lord, send me for Latimer as much as ye think good, and deliver it to Fowler.

"EDWARD."

"To my Lord Admiral."

* It would have been well both for the Admiral and his correspondent if he had attended to this advice. This letter, which was probably found amongst the Admiral's papers upon his arrest, not merely furnished ground for one of the articles of the accusation against him, but occasioned Fowler to be sent to the Tower. (State Trials, I. 487. 494.)

† Probably the King.

The second is, if possible, still more laconic.

“ My Lord, I thank you, and pray you to have me recommended to the Queen.”

“ The minute, torn, and shabby scraps of paper on which these royal notes are written, seem to indicate the haste and secrecy which Edward was obliged to use.” (Vol. i. p. 110.)

It appeared upon the Admiral's trial, if the proceeding may be dignified by that name, that, in reply to the King's request respecting Latimer, the Admiral sent him “ 40*l.* with this word, that 20*l.* was a good reward for Mr. Latimer, and the other he might bestow upon his servants.” (State Trials, i. 494.)

Whilst the King was thus borrowing from one uncle, it appears from the following extract that he was completely at the mercy of the other. The fact stated is curious, and, as far as we know, has never been noticed before.

“ The woe pronounced in Scripture upon the country, whose King is a child, is nowhere more strikingly exemplified than in the history of the minority of the sixth Edward. Somerset, the Protector, not long after his election to that dignity, —we might almost say his usurpation of it— procured a *Stamp* of the King's sig-

nature, which placed in his hands a power that might too easily have been abused. This is a fact which I do not remember to have seen elsewhere noticed, but which is proved by several papers I have found during the early part of this reign, to which the royal signature is thus affixed.” (Vol. i. p. 152.)

Somerset, the uncle who exercised this unwise control over his youthful sovereign, is very leniently regarded by Mr. Tytler. He was a plausible, smooth-spoken person; a weak, but not a bad man, susceptible of flattery, jealously alive to a sense of his pre-eminent dignity, suspicious of every one who at all interfered with his authority, and, at the same time, anxious for popularity, and apparently resting upon the favour of the people as the main support of his government. The following letter addressed to his brother, the Admiral, at the commencement of the disputes between them, is extremely characteristic. Mr. Tytler, who is very charitable in his consideration of great people, sets higher store by it as a proof of goodness of disposition than we do; but it is, at any event, specious, and we might perhaps have thought it indicative of something like fraternal affection if its writer had not within a very few months afterwards signed a warrant for the execution of the brother to whom it is addressed, and that upon pretences which, after having read all that Mr. Tytler has alleged to the contrary, we are compelled to think extremely insufficient.

“ THE PROTECTOR TO THE LORD
ADMIRAL.

“ After our right hearty commendations to your good Lordship. We have received your long letters of the date of the 27th of August, to the particularities whereof at this present we are not minded to answer, because it requireth more leisure than at this time we have, and therefore shall leave it until that we shall meet, when we may more fully declare unto you our mind in those matters.

“ But, in the mean while, we cannot but marvel that you note the way to be so open for complaints to enter in against you, and that they be so well received.

If you do so behave yourself amongst your poor neighbours, and others the King's subjects, that they may have easily just cause to complain upon you, and so you do make them a way and cause to lament unto us and pray redress, we are most sorry therefor, and would wish very heartily it were otherwise; which were both more honour for you, and quiet and joy and comfort to us. But if you mean it, that for our part we are ready to receive poor men's complaints, that findeth or thinketh themselves injured or grieved, it is our *duty and office* so to do. And though you be our brother, yet we may not refuse it upon you. How well we

do receive them, it may appear in our letters ; where we lament the case unto you, and exhort, pray, and admonish you so earnestly as we can, that you yourself would redress the same, that there should no occasion be given to any man to make such complaints of you to us.

" In the which thing we do yet persist both in Sir John Brigg's matter and the other, that you should yourself look more deeply of the matter, and not seek extremity against your neighbour and kinsman, or others the King's Majesty's subjects ; but to obtain your desire by some other gentle means, rather than by seeking that which is either plain injury, or else the rigour and extremity of the law, and that poked out by the words, which, peradventure, coming to learned and indifferent men's judgments, may receive according to equity and conscience a more gentle interpretation than a man in his own case, as he is affectionated, would judge.

" And this we do, not condemning you in every thing we write ; for, before we have heard the answer, our letters be not

so. But if the complaints be true, we require, as reason would, redress ; and that you should the more earnestly look upon them, seeing you do perceive that the complaints do come to us. The which thing, coming as well of love towards you as of our office, can minister no occasion to you of any such doubt as you would make in the latter end of your letters.

" We would wish rather to hear that all the King's subjects were of you gently and liberally entreated with honour, than that any one should be said to be of you either injured or extremely handled. Such is the *hard affection* we do bear towards you, and *so glad* we be to hear any complaints of you.

" Thus we bid your Lordship right heartily farewell. From Syon, the 1st of Sept. 1548.

" Your loving brother
E. SOMERSET."

" To our very good Lord and brother, the Lord Admiral of England." (Vol. i. p. 120.)

Mr. Tytler complains rather too sharply of Sir James Mackintosh and Dr. Lingard for entertaining doubts of the justice of the sentence, upon which the Protector sent his brother to the scaffold. He thinks the former did not " give himself much trouble to investigate the truth ;" and as to the latter, " it is singular," he says, " that after stating *facts* which amount to evident treason," he should throw a doubt upon the Admiral's guilt. If Mr. Tytler would substitute " charges " for " facts," in the last sentence, he would come nearer the truth with respect to Dr. Lingard's narrative ; but these eminent writers need no defenders, and we will only say therefore, that, thanking Mr. Tytler heartily for the additional evidence he has brought to light, we yet remain fully convinced that the sentence was one of great and scandalous injustice. The times were bad, and the men were bad, and the whole proceeding was one which outrages our notions of justice, as much as it does our feeling of the affection which ought to exist between brothers. The following is perhaps the most important piece of evidence which Mr. Tytler has discovered.

" *Certain communications betwixt the Lord Privy Seal and the Lord Admiral.*

" Riding one day together with my Lord Admiral, as we followed my Lord Protector towards the Parliament House, I said unto him, My Lord Admiral, there are certain rumours bruited of you, which I am very sorry to hear.

" My Lord Admiral demanded what the same should be.

" I showed him I was informed he made means to marry either with my Lady Mary, or else with my Lady Elizabeth. And touching that I said, My Lord, if ye go about any such thing, ye seek the means to undo yourself, and all those that shall come of you.

" He asked me who informed me thereof,
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desiring earnestly to know the authors of that tale to me.

" I showed him I heard it of divers of your near friends, and such as bear you as much good-will, and wish you as well to do, as I do myself.

" At that time he seemed to deny that there was any such thing attempted of his part, and that he never thought to make any enterprise therein.

" I answered, My Lord, I am glad to hear you say so ; and, giving him exhortation not to attempt the matter, we finished our communication in that behalf for that present."

" *Certain communications betwixt us at another time.—*

" Riding in like sort together, within

two or three days following, from my Lord Protector's house unto the Parliament House, my Lord Admiral said unto me, 'Father Russell, you are very suspicious of me; I pray you tell me, who shewed you of the marriage that I should attempt, whereof ye brake with me this other day?

"I answered, he should not know the authors of the tale, but that I understood it by such as bare him right good-will; and said therewithall, My Lord, I shall earnestly advise you to make no suit for marriage that way.

"He replied, saying, It is convenient for them to marry, and better it were that they were married within the realm than in any foreign place and without the realm. And why might not I, or another, made by the King their father, marry one of them?

"I answered, My Lord, if either you, or any other within this realm, shall match himself in marriage either with my Lady Mary or with my Lady Elizabeth, undoubtedly, whatsoever he be, shall procure unto himself the occasion of his utter undoing; and you especially above all others, being of so near alliance to the King's Majesty.

"And he being desirous to know the cause, I alleged this reason:—You know, my Lord, that although the King's Majesty's father was a prince of much wisdom and knowledge, yet was he very suspicious and much given to suspect. His grandfather also, King Henry the Seventh, was a very noble and a wise prince, yet was he also very suspicious. Wherefore it may be possible, yea, and it is not unlikely but that the King's Majesty, following therein the nature of his father and grandfather, may be also suspicious. Which if it shall so prove, this may follow,

that in case you, being of alliance to his Highness, shall also marry with one of the heirs of the Crown by succession, his Highness may perhaps take occasion thereof to have you hereafter in great suspect, and, as often as he shall see you, to think that you gape and wish for his death; which thought if it be once rooted in his head, much displeasure may ensue unto you thereupon. I added also, And I pray you, my Lord, what shall you have with any of them?

"He answered, that who married one of them should have three thousand a year.*

"I answered, My Lord, it is not so; for ye may be well assured that he shall have no more than only ten thousand pounds in money, plate, and goods, and no land. And therewithal I asked him what that should be to maintain his charges and state, matching himself there.

"He answered, They must have the three thousand pounds a year also.

"I answered, By G-d! but they may not.

"He answered, By G-d! none of you all dare say nay to it.

"I answered, By G-d! for my part I will say nay to it; for it is clean against the King's will. . . .

"Riding together another time, in like sort together, toward the Parliament House, my Lord Admiral said unto me, What will you say, my Lord Privy Seal, if I go above you shortly? I answered, I would be very glad of his preferment; and, concerning going above me, I did not care, so that he took nothing from me. Which my Lord Admiral's saying, and my answer, I declared to my Lord Chancellor immediately the same morning.

"J. RUSSELL."

Vol. i. p. 142.

These papers may be conclusive evidence of the Admiral's design to marry one of the King's sisters; but neither that, nor the ambitious and significant hint of prospective advancement—which was capable, by the bye, of a variety of constructions—was sufficient to constitute treason. As to Sherrington's testimony, after much consideration we regard it as totally undeserving of credit.

Mr. Tytler investigates the fall of the Duke of Somerset with much about the same feeling in his favour which is displayed in his comments upon the prosecution of the Admiral: but here, as in the former instance, we have, in the volumes before us, new facts of importance quite sufficient to compensate for any little inaccuracy in Mr. Tytler's deductions. We regret extremely that the new documents were not published before the volume of the new edition of Dr. Lingard's History which relates to this period had passed through the press. We should be much surprised if he were to view them in the same light as Mr. Tytler; but at any event it

* This alluded to the provision made for Mary and Elizabeth under the Will of Henry the Eighth.

would be highly satisfactory to have them subjected to the critical examination of such an able sifter of historical evidence. The question of Somerset's guilt or innocence, as put by Mr. Tytler, turns upon a very simple point. The Duke admitted that he had entertained a design to *apprehend* the Duke of Northumberland and others of the King's advisers, but he was accused, says Mr. Tytler, of a design *not merely to apprehend them, but also to cut off their heads*. Mr. Tytler brings forward a good deal of new evidence, and, after commenting upon it at considerable length (vol. ii. p. 1 to p. 73), comes to the conclusion that "there is no evidence to convict him of a conspiracy to *assassinate* Northumberland; and that the utmost extent of guilt proved by the few original documents which I have discovered, was an intention *to apprehend* this dangerous rival, and wrest from him the power which he found incompatible with his own safety." (ii. 73.) Now we will not stay to point out that "the original documents" upon which so much stress is here laid, are probably but a very small portion of those upon which the question of the Duke's guilt or innocence was determined, and that, consequently, it does not at all follow that he was not guilty because Mr. Tytler's documents do not prove him to have been so; that is a point we will only indicate and not enter upon, although it would be found to be fatal to Mr. Tytler, but the real fact is that Mr. Tytler's comments are all beside the real question—"a Much-a-do about Nothing." The Duke was indicted for an attempt to "take and imprison" the Duke of Northumberland, one of the King's Privy Council—"felonice ad capiendum et imprisonandum predictum prenobilem Johannem nuper Ducem Northumberland, tunc Comitem Warwic' de Privato Concilio dicti nuper Regis ad tunc existentem" were the words of the indictment—that was the presumed legal felony of which he was found guilty, and for which he was executed; and Mr. Tytler's new evidence establishes in the most overpowering manner, nay the Duke himself admitted, and Mr. Tytler admits, that such an attempt was contemplated. In mixing up the question of "assassination" with that of "apprehension," Mr. Tytler has raised a point which may be relevant enough to the question of what were the real designs of the Duke, but which really has no connexion at all with that of his legal guilt or innocence. He suffered death for a legal crime; that crime was a design to place certain Privy Councillors under duress; that he entertained such a design was proved and is admitted; he was therefore legally guilty, and his punishment was in accordance with the law, as the same was interpreted by the judges. Whether their interpretation was correct or not, and whether the law was a good law or not, are questions into which Mr. Tytler does not enter. A conspiracy to seize the King's ministers and compulsorily effect an alteration in the government was obviously a very high and dangerous offence; and Mr. Tytler proves that the Duke was guilty of that offence at the same time that he argues his innocence of the design of assassination, which was never *legally* imputed to him. The following very important paper contains the sum and substance of the whole matter, and we are extremely obliged to Mr. Tytler for bringing it to light.

" CONFESSION OF THE EARL OF
ARUNDELL.

" At such time as the Duke of Northumberland and the Lord Marquis of Northampton were appointed by the King's Majesty's commandment to hear the confession of the Earl of Arundell in

the Tower; of whom, when he was brought before them, and demanded what he had to say, they declared also, how, upon his own suit and request, they were sent unto him for that purpose. Who, after some protestations, with much difficulty, as a man loath to say any thing that might touch himself, finally confessed these

words hereafter following, or the like, to the very same effect.

“ ‘ My Lords, I cannot deny, that I have had talk and communication with the Duke of Somerset, and he with me, touching both your apprehensions ; and to be plain, we determined to have apprehended you, but, by the passion of God ! ’ quoth he, ‘ for no harm to your bodies. ’ And when they asked him how he would have apprehended them, he said, ‘ In the Council. ’ And when he was demanded how oft the Duke and he had met together about these matters, he said, ‘ But once. ’

“ And after they had showed him (which was known by the Duke’s own confession) that the Duke and he met sundry times together for that purpose, as well at Sion, as at Somerset-place in London ; with that he sighed, lifting up his hands from the board, and said, ‘ They knew all. ’

“ And being demanded whether he did at any time send any message to the Duchess of Somerset by Stanhop, the effect whereof was that she and the Duke should beware whom they trusted, for he had been of late at Barnard’s Castle with the Earl of Pembroke, and did perceive by his talk that he had some intelligence of these matters ; but, if they would keep their own counsel, he, for his part, would never confess any thing to die for it ; he

seemed to be much troubled with this demand, and with great oaths began to swear that he never sent no such message to the Duchess by no living creature. And being answered, it might be that he sent the message to the Duke, he sware faintly ‘ By the passion of God, no ! ’ But being farther charged by the said Duke and Marquis with the matter, he, perceiying that they had some knowledge of it, finally confessed that he did warn the Duke of the premises by Stanhop, but not the Duchess.

“ And afterwards, when Hampton, one of the clerks of the Council, was sent unto him to write all the whole matter, he would in a manner have gone from all again ; and, in especial, from the last ; saying, he did not will Stanhop to warn the Duke, but only told it to Stanhop. Whereupon the said Duke of Northumberland and the Marquis were eftsoons sent to him again, in the company of the Lord Privy Seal and the Earl of Pembroke ; at which time he did, by circumstances, confess the whole premises, saving the sending of Stanhop to the Duke ; but, nevertheless, he said that he declared it to Stanhop to the Duke, to the intent he should warn the Duke of it, but in no wise he would confess again that he sent him. ” (ii. p. 43.)

Mr. Tytler comments at considerable length upon the means by which the crafty and ambitious Northumberland strove to divert the succession into his own family, and upon that point, and also with reference to the brief sovereignty of Queen Jane, Mr. Tytler’s work will be found to be exceedingly interesting. We must confess that we are often at variance with him in his deductions, and we should ill discharge our duty if, whilst admitting the importance of Mr. Tytler’s documents, and expressing our conviction that his work is one which will take a permanent place amongst the materials for the History of England, we did not caution subsequent writers against the unhesitating adoption of his conclusions. Documents can only be properly appreciated *in the mass*, and inferences as to the real nature of transactions can no more be properly drawn from single papers than men’s characters can be discovered from single facts. There is at present abroad, and very widely prevalent, a sort of morbid anxiety to come to conclusions upon historical facts at variance with long standing opinions ; inquirers seem to fancy that our ancestors were altogether wrong in their estimates of the men, and the incidents, of their own times, and the times of their fathers ; they are perpetually on the look out for “ something new,” and, when anything is discovered, which seems to be in the slightest degree at variance with a commonly received opinion, it is hailed with delight, its importance magnified, its authority over-estimated, and we are called upon to discard all that we have before known or believed upon the subject, and give place to this new light. Something of this kind is but too apparent throughout Mr. Tytler’s book, and especially in many curious passages relating to Cecil, the future Lord Burghley. Mr. Tytler has found several papers which will deserve the most careful

attention of the future biographers of that great man; but much, indeed, will it be a subject of regret if they do not bring to their difficult and important task a more just spirit of criticism than Mr. Tytler's. We have been told from childhood that, during the reign of Mary, Cecil remained in seclusion, renouncing public appointments, which could only be obtained by the sacrifice of his conscience, and retaining in private life the Protestant principles upon which he had acted during the reign of Edward VI. and of which he was the avowed champion during that of Elizabeth. Farewell to this pleasing delusion! Upon the authority of a vicar's account of Easter Dues, in which appear the names of Cecil, his wife, and son, we are henceforth to believe that Cecil "became a Roman Catholic . . . confessed . . . attended mass with his wife . . . and brought up his son in the profession of the Roman Catholic faith." (ii. 445.) Few things more obviously overstrained have ever come before us; and the "new fact" is commented upon, and entered in the index as proving that Cecil "embraced the Catholic faith," and put forward in such manner as to make its presumed importance the most obvious. What weak compliances even the best of men submitted to in those troublous times, or what is the precise character of the evidence of this really unimportant paper, we will not stay to inquire; Mr. Tytler's book contains better evidence upon the point, although unhonoured by a single comment, undignified by any reference in the Index. Whilst Mary was upon her death-bed, the Count de Feria, "one of Philip's confidential councillors," whose letters are described by Mr. Tytler as "indisputable evidence" (ii. 497), visited Elizabeth and wrote the result to his royal master. His despatch concludes in words which we desire to see set against the account of the Wimbledon Vicar, but which Mr. Tytler passes without a syllable of observation—"I am told for certain that Cecil, who was secretary to King Edward, will be her secretary also. *He has the character of a prudent and virtuous man, ALTHOUGH A HERETIC.*" (Tytler, ii. 499.)

Mr. Tytler gives a series of very important extracts from the despatches of Simon Renard, ambassador from the Emperor at the Court of Mary. They contain much information respecting Wyatt's rebellion, and the treatment of Elizabeth during her confinement in the Tower. It is very evident that Mary was advised to secure her own throne by the sacrifice of her sister, and that Elizabeth's opinion as to how narrowly she escaped the same death as Lady Jane Grey was but too well founded. The following extracts afford proof of the way in which Mary was importuned upon the subject. The writer, it will be borne in mind, was a decided enemy to the presumptive heiress, and his comments, therefore, upon her conduct are not to be much regarded. Writing on the 24th of February, 1554, just after Elizabeth, who was at that time in extremely bad health, had been brought to the court in custody, he says:—

"The Lady Elizabeth arrived here yesterday, clad completely in white, surrounded by a great assemblage of the servants of the queen, besides her own people. She caused her litter to be uncovered, that she might show herself to the people. Her countenance was pale; her look proud, lofty, and superbly disdainful; an expression which she assumed to disguise the mortification she felt. Mary declined seeing her, and caused her to be accommodated in a quarter of her palace from

which neither she nor her servants could go out without passing through the guards. Of her suite, only two gentlemen, six ladies, and four servants are permitted to wait on her; the rest of her train being lodged in the city of London.

"The queen is advised to send her to the Tower, since she is accused by Wyatt, named in the letters of the French ambassador, suspected by her own councillors, and it is certain that the enterprise was undertaken in her favour. And assuredly,

sire, if, now that the occasion offers, they do not punish her and Courtenay, the queen will never be secure; for I have many misgivings that, if, when she sets out for the parliament, [which was to be

held at Oxford,] they leave Elizabeth in the Tower, some treasonable means will be found to deliver either Courtenay or her, or both, so that the last error will be worse than the first." (ii. 310—312.)

On the following 8th March he reports to the Emperor an interview with Mary, in which,—

"As for Elizabeth, she [Mary] observed that her examination by the Chancellor, Arundel, Petre, and Paget would take place that day, and that they would be guided by her answers in what was best to be done; that they had already found by the confession of the son of the Lord Privy Seal, who was arrested in his father's house, that this young man had received letters from Wyatt during the time of his rebellion, which were addressed to Elizabeth, and had delivered these letters to her; and, in short, that her conduct had been such as they had always found it and judged of it. With regard to the other

prisoners, they will be condemned and executed before our departure from this place. She added, that she would never cease to demand the enforcement of the laws, which would be a terror to others who were disposed to malign her: it was her hope, she said, to set out soon for Windsor for the holidays, and then to proceed to Oxford to hold her parliament; but, before the parliament, she would take care to make strict order and provision for the safety of the Tower. Regarding the city, she had already communicated with the lord mayor." (ii. 321-2.)

Again, two months afterwards, he writes thus:—

"The inconstancy of the people here is incredible, and equally so their power of inspiring confidence when they wish to deceive you. It is the subject of religion debated in the last Parliament, which is the cause of these troubles; and *the Queen is reduced to such a state of perplexity, that she knows not what advice to adopt, understanding well that all is done in favour of the Lady Elizabeth.* They have

removed Courtenay from the Tower, and taken him to a castle in the north. *Your Majesty may well believe in what danger the Queen is, so long as both are alive: and when Paget, in whom she has so much confided, has so far forgot himself, and proceeded to such an extreme, that, to revenge himself of the Chancellor, he professes himself a heretic, and neglects the service of her Highness.*"—(ii. 400-1.)

The following is a new proof of the infatuation which existed upon the subject of Mary's pregnancy.

"In the State Paper Office are preserved some curious proofs of the extent to which preparations had been made in the idea of Mary's approaching delivery. Numerous letters had been prepared, signed by the King and Queen, informing the various continental sovereigns of her safe delivery; the word *fil* being left unfinished, so that by the after addition of

s or of *le* it would serve for a boy or a girl: but one of these singular documents is still more decidedly worded. It is the letter prepared to be sent to Cardinal Pole, who was abroad, and informed him in express terms, "that God had been pleased, amongst his other benefits, to add *the gladdening of us with the happy delivery of a Prince.*"—(ii. 468.)

We presume that a small blank was left after the end of the word "Prince," so that "ss" might be added if necessary; in that case, the letter to Pole would be scarcely more decidedly worded than the others.

As the termination of Mary's reign approached, all eyes were turned towards her successor, and that worshipping of the rising sun ensued, of which Elizabeth retained so vivid a recollection in her after-life. When importuned to nominate her own successor, "No! no!" said she, "I remember Hatfield." The following extract from the despatch of the Count de Feria, to which we have before alluded, gives an interesting glimpse of the state of things around Elizabeth, whilst Mary was upon her death bed.

"He informs us that on the 10th of November, he went thirteen miles from London, to where Elizabeth resided, in the house of a certain nobleman, whose name he omits. She received him well, although not so warmly as on some other occasions. He supped with the Princess, and with the wife of the High Admiral Lord Clinton, who was in company with her: and after supper opened his discourse, according to the private instructions which he had received in Philip's own hand. The Princess had then three ladies with her; she told the Count they understood nothing but English; to which he answered, that he would be well pleased if the whole world heard what he had got to say.

"Elizabeth expressed herself much gratitude by the Count's visit, and the message which he brought from Philip. She acknowledged the high obligations which she owed to him when she was in prison; but seemed to receive rather more dubiously the discourse of the Count when he endeavoured to persuade her that the declaration of her right to the crown was the work, neither of Mary, nor the Council, but solely of his royal master. Having given these few particu-

lars of the meeting, De Feria adds the opinion he had formed of the character of Elizabeth. 'It appears to me,' says he, addressing the King, 'that she is a woman of extreme vanity but acute. I would say that she must have great admiration for the King her father's mode of carrying on matters. I fear much that in religion she will not go right, as I perceive her inclined to govern by men who are held to be heretics; and they tell me that the ladies who are most about her are all so. Besides this, she shows herself highly indignant at the things done against her in the lifetime of the Queen. She is much attached to the people, and is very confident that they are all on her side (which is indeed true); indeed she gave me to understand that the people had placed her where she now is. On this point she will acknowledge no obligations either to your Majesty, or to her nobles, although she says they have one and all of them sent her their promise to remain faithful. Indeed, there is not a heretic or a traitor in all the country who has not started as if from the grave to seek her with expressions of the greatest pleasure.'—(ii. p. 497.)

And now one word as to the source from whence these valuable papers have been derived. How comes it, it may well be asked, that a gentleman from Scotland has been able to illustrate English History by digging up, amongst our own materials, documents which our own students have neglected?

Mr. Tytler shall answer the question himself.

"The following letters, with very few exceptions, have been selected from her Majesty's invaluable collections of manuscript original letters preserved in the State Paper Office. In this great depository of historical truth, it is perhaps known to some of his readers, that the author, with the permission of the Government, has been for many years engaged in the collection of materials for the History of Scotland: a work which has occupied more than fourteen years of his life, and which he hopes, at no distant period, to bring to its conclusion. These labours necessarily led to the perusal and

transcription of a large portion of the English and Foreign manuscript correspondence in that national collection, and it was impossible not to be struck with the new and valuable light which was thrown by its stores upon English and Continental history. So important, indeed, are these stores, and yet so little are they known or appreciated, that the author believes he does not overstate the fact when he asserts that no perfect History of England, either civil, ecclesiastical, or constitutional, can be written, till this collection is made accessible by catalogues to men of letters."—(i. p. v.)

We do not understand what Mr. Tytler means by being "made accessible by catalogues;" but why should not that part of the collection, the uses of which are solely historical, be made generally accessible? The nation has a place of deposit for collections of this description; the British Museum—why should it not be transferred thither? Many men, and literary men more especially, will not condescend to ask favours, and lay themselves under obligations in order to procure the sight and inspection of that which, as Mr. Tytler says, is a "national collection," and which ought, therefore, to be open to

the national use. Hence it has arisen, that whilst foreigners, Von Raumer for instance, and strangers, Mr. Tytler for example, have through the kindness of the Secretary of State been enabled—and we are very pleased to think they have been enabled—to take advantage of these stores, with a view to the illustration of the history of other countries, English historical writers are excluded from the use of them, except upon terms, and under circumstances, to which few gentlemen like to submit. How long is this state of things to last?—for ever? We hope not, and we believe not, and one ground for gratitude to Mr. Tytler for the present work is, that we think it may lead to inquiries which will bring about an alteration.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 19.)

1815. *May 6.*—Read, as I walked, *Dyer's Grongar Hill*. Very pleasing in imagery, and touching in natural moral reflections arising out of it; but deficient in topical interest of description, and, as Gilpin observed, in the *keeping* of the landscape. The “lie” in the second line is of very awkward construction: I doubt the existence of “spires,” and the “Æthiop’s arm” is unfortunate after Shakspeare’s “cheek.” There are other blemishes arising from the adoption of trite objects and epithets, instead of having recourse to the rich structure of nature: but, on the whole, it is a very pleasing composition.

May 14.—Read some of *Dryden's Poems*. He appears to great advantage in Absalom and Achitophel. In the arguments he alleges in favour of popular and legal rights, the former, contrary to his intention, have for the most part force. He admits that all government is originally derived from the people; and his only argument in favour of our being bound by the act of our progenitors, against a resumption of this trust, though no parties to the engagement, is—that otherwise we could not be justly damned by Adam’s transgression! “Nothing to build, and all things to destroy”—which he applies to the Puritans, is precisely what Johnson said of Priestley.

July 15.—Pursued *Hume's Inquiry*. The abstract and recondite character of his speculative philosophy is admirably characterised by a perpetual recurrence to the maxims of practical good sense, of which he never loses sight for a moment—keeping the two provinces perfectly distinct. The spirit of his philosophy consists in endeavouring to account for all human knowledge from impressions alone, without admitting any instinctive inferences, and may be considered as consummating the modern school of speculation. He does not appear to have examined at all the nature of mathematical and necessary inferences; which would have fallen in exactly with the heart of his system.

Aug. 19.—Met *Dr. Spurzheim* at Mr. Reveley’s; had some discussion on his system of craniology. He stated that he regarded the skull merely as indicating the conformation of the brain, on which he conceived mental pathology dependent. He confessed that Dr. Gall had erred in looking at man as he found him in society, and referring directly artificial states of mind to original modifications of that organ. Dr. S. considered that there were national characteristics in the skull, and thought that he had discovered two or three distinct races in Wales, one very remarkable for the breadth of the head below the temples.

Sept. 7.—“How in the world does it happen,” said a gentleman to Wilkes, “that your brother alderman, Brook Watson, who never sides with opposition on any other occasion, should join you in your late attack upon us poor attornies?” “I should think the reason was plain enough,” said Wilkes; “don’t you know how damnably he was bit by one of you, when he was young?” (he had lost his leg by a shark). On my mentioning (Aug. 23) that I was with Tooke on the hustings, when Wilkes gave him his vote, Mr. Humphry Williams related, that on that very day he overheard Mr. Scott (now Lord Eldon), to whom the reconciliation was communicated, telling this anecdote at Westminster Hall, as an excellent sarcasm.

Sept. 12.—Mr. Austin called. Had, as usual, much legal, jurisprudential, and metaphysical discussion: expressed himself eager and anxious to believe in Christianity, but repelled by the monstrosities involved in it. Willingly acquiesced in my solution of the presence of evil in the world—by the want of power to prevent. Absolute Omnipotence, coupled with the present order of things, presented, he thought, a terrible prospect. He considered the Methodists as gradually refining, with their spread and increase, into men of the world.

Oct. 3.—Read Warburton’s *Letters to Hurd*. There cannot be a finer commentary than this Correspondence presents to Parr’s description of both these characters; every lineament, pleasing and offensive, common and peculiar, is brought out to the very life. I should not be surprised, if, as Parr intimates, when the buoyancy of his spirits had subsided, Warburton was disposed to abandon some of those paradoxes which he had espoused and defended with such fervour in the animation of youth. In what a situation, in this case, would his toad-eater find himself. Much of the *latter* correspondence between them, I suspect, is suppressed. Bishop Hallifax told Lord Chedworth that Hurd inquired if there was anything in Parr’s “Tracts by a Warburtonian” that required an answer; and on being told “No,” he said, he should abstain from the perusal. In the 33rd letter, Warburton makes the will of a superior essential to obligation, in opposition to Browne’s account of moral obligation. Nothing can be juster or more profound than his maxim to Hurd. (Lett. 183.) “In your commerce with the great, if you would have it turn to your advantage, you should endeavour when the person is of great abilities, to make him satisfied with *you*; when he is of none, to make him satisfied with *himself*.” *Finished correcting Sharon Turner’s History, — an ungracious occupation!*

Oct. 6.—Looked into Warburton’s (for I presume it is his) Answer to Lowth’s Letter—very heavy and incumbered. Lowth’s incomparable Epistle, I suspect, to have been Warburton’s death-blow, from which he never recovered. Parr considers Lowth as the *popular*, and not the *successful* antagonist of Warburton. I cannot discover the origin of the dispute in the Prælections, and suspect that Lowth suffered himself to be unwarily drawn astray from the real merits of the case: if the Patriarchs possessed secular power, he might safely have left it to human nature to establish the fact of their employing it for spiritual purposes. Warburton in this tract puts the alliance of Church and State on the same ground with the original compact between King and People; a convenient supposition for regulating the rights and duties on both sides. Warburton observes on one occasion, “that it was not his business to see how far the Professor carried his argument, but how far his argument would carry him.”

Oct. 7.—Looked over Warburton's *Divine Legation*. He here gives an admirable display of his plastic powers in twisting and untwisting the triple cord, of which he composes morality when complete. Against Mandeville's doctrine he contends, that luxury, which he defines an abuse of the gifts of Providence, benefits society only as it promotes consumption, which is more effectually done by their proper use ; in which many will share instead of the few.* His vigour of argumentation is wonderful, but his arguments seem the deeper by the circuitous *detours* through which he arrives at the bottom of the question.† Christianity, he affirms, enjoins nothing in moral practice, and forbids nothing, which natural religion had not before enjoined or forbid—a bold assertion ! Wrote to Sharon Turner, and returned the corrected sheets of his *History*.

Oct. 16.—Read Mathias's *Observations on the Writings of Gray*, written in that ambitious style which frequently perplexes the writer himself in the artificial difficulties of the construction, and is painfully incommunicative in its character. Mr. Nicholls, the friend of Gray, seems to have been a very amiable and accomplished character, though tainted a little, I suspect, like all Gray's acquaintance, with his effeminate peculiarities.

Oct. 25.—Called at Christ Church, and sat with Mr. Fonnereau. He lived for some time next door almost to Pope, and had often seen him carried down in his sedan to the Thames, and placed, in it, in the boat, which usually conveyed him to town. Mr. F. mentioned that his friend Grose, the antiquary, always congratulated himself *that he could slip out of life when he chose*.

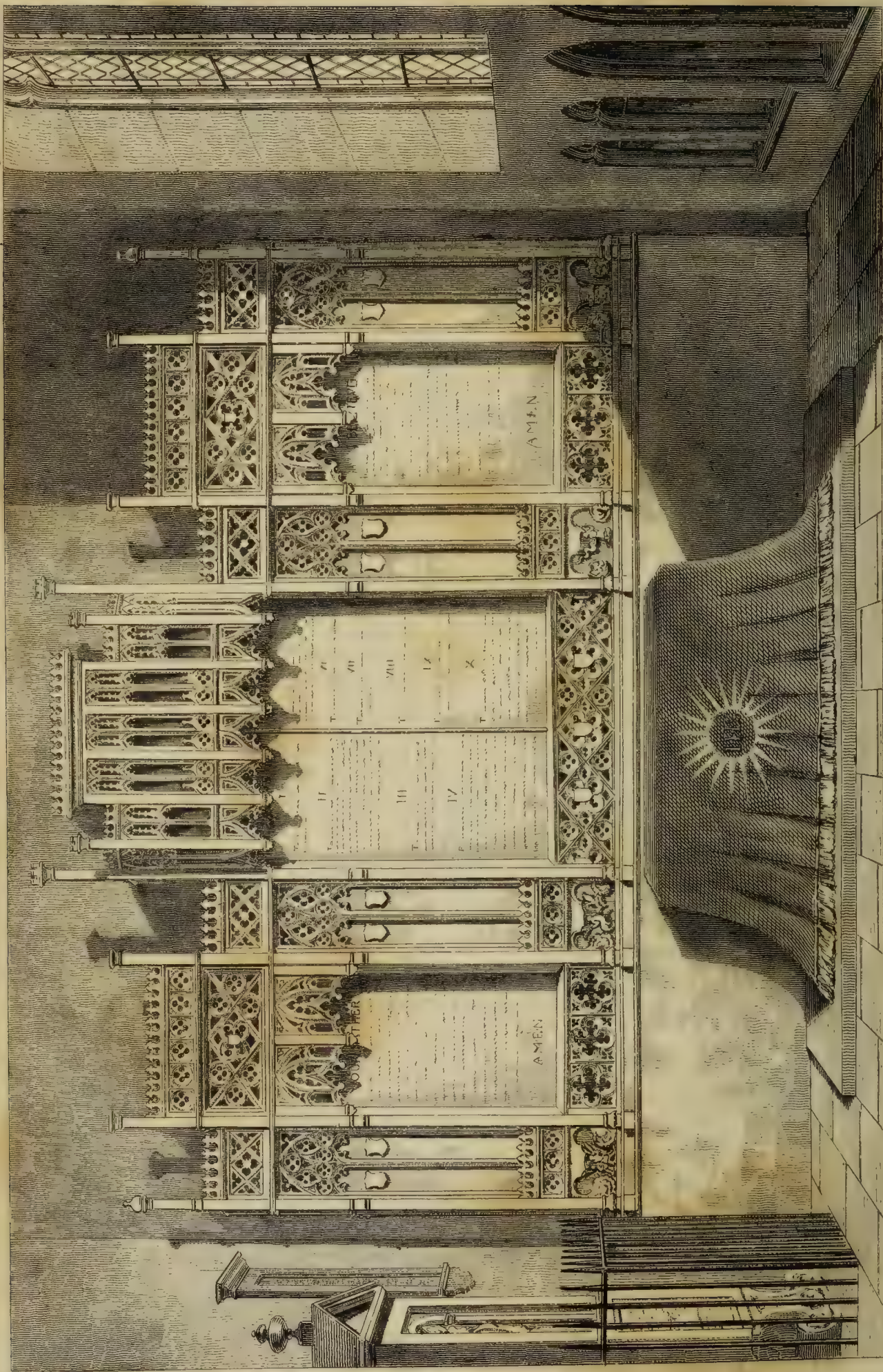
Nov. 5.—Read Sprat's *Life of Cowley*. Much too laudatory : one cannot but smile at his extolling the loose unconfined measure of his author's Pindarics, because it approaches nearly to prose. Some of his remarks, however, are excellent, as when he observes that to scorn the pomp before a man knows it, proceeds rather from ill manners than true magnanimity. The most difficult style to be imitated, he remarks, is that which consists of natural ease and unaffected grace ; where nothing seems to be studied, but everything is extraordinary. Cowley's learning, he says, sat exceedingly close and handsomely upon him ; *it was not embossed on his mind, but enamelled*.

Nov. 20.—Read *Godwin's Lives of the Philipses*, Milton's nephews, containing anecdotes of Milton and his times, anything but of the personages named, of whom nothing seems known but from their obscure publications. The style would be respectable but for occasional aspirations after fine writing, which is uniformly in the worst possible taste. "Whenever you have written any passage which you think particularly fine, strike it out,"—was the injunction of a tutor, which might be applied to Godwin with good effect.

Nov. 21.—Pursued *Godwin's Lives*. I like him the less the further I advance. The coarseness of his nature and feelings, the cold, heavy, leaden character of his philosophical pedantry, the swells and throes with which he amplifies his insignificant discoveries, and the occasional brutality of his invectives, on Johnson and Clarendon particularly, are at once offensive, repulsive, and oppressive. He mentions Thomas Salmon (c. vi.) as the person who published a proposal for taking away the different clefs in music. Of Speed the historian, Godwin observes,

* The great fallacy of Mandeville's book is to represent every passion as wholly vicious, which is so in any degree, or in any direction. See Ad. Smith's *Moral Sentiments*, ch. iv. sect. 7. Parr's *Spital Sermon*, p. 56. Dug. Stewart on the *Active and Moral Powers*, vol. i. p. 214.—*Ed.*

† Warburton's passion for paradoxes has the same effect as a propensity to lying : we hardly give him credit, even when he is right.—*Diary*.



G. Hollis sc.

J. A. Repton del.

THE ALTAR SCREEN IN AYLSHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

“By his original profession, like Stowe, he was a tailor ; but, like him, his impulses led him into a wider field, and engaged him in the pursuit of objects of a more permanent value”—than what ? making a pair of breeches ? And this is philosophical writing !

Nov. 22.—Had much chat in the evening with Miss Pearson. She said Sheridan would sometimes live quietly and abstemiously for three months together, but soon broke out again on coming in contact with his old friends. Delighted with *Waverley* and *Guy Mannering*, which he thought the finest productions of the kind in our language. A relation of Tickle’s affirmed that, to his knowledge, Tickle wrote Sheridan’s plays. Lord Donoughmore brought to Mr. Moore’s, an honest act, the letter which he wrote, by the Prince’s desire, at Carlton House, to the Catholics ; and on which the Prince observed, that the only fault he could find with it was, that it did not go far enough. Called Tierney an ungrateful rascal,—himself faithless and heartless—bought by Perceval—detesting Grey and Grenville.

Dec. 12.—Read Cowley’s “Discourse by way of vision on the Government of Oliver Cromwell.” The devil, I think, very contrary to Cowley’s intentions, has the best of the argument. His furious attack on the Protector defeats itself. Burke, probably, caught from this piece, which he had been reading, his allusion to Medea. The opening sentence of the first of Cowley’s Essays, “The liberty of a people consists in being governed by laws which they have made themselves,” reminds one of Junius, “The submission of a free people to the executive authority of government is no more than a compliance with laws which they themselves have enacted.” Cowley’s Essays exhibit much good sense and just feeling, in a lively though desultory manner. In his Essay on Solitude, his contrast between a town and country life is eloquent and fine.—Mr. Kilburn, who dined with me to-day, told me he had often seen Jortin playing about the room with his cats, and amusing them with ball and string.

Dec. 26.—Looked into *Sharon Turner’s History*, the third part. He strives hard to make a figure in the battle of Agincourt ; but it is a miserable figure he makes. Whenever he tries to be particularly great, he is sure to be ridiculous. He assigns the final causes of moral events with all the exactness imaginable, as if he had been in the counsels of the Deity.

ALTAR PIECE IN AYLSHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

(*With a Plate.*)

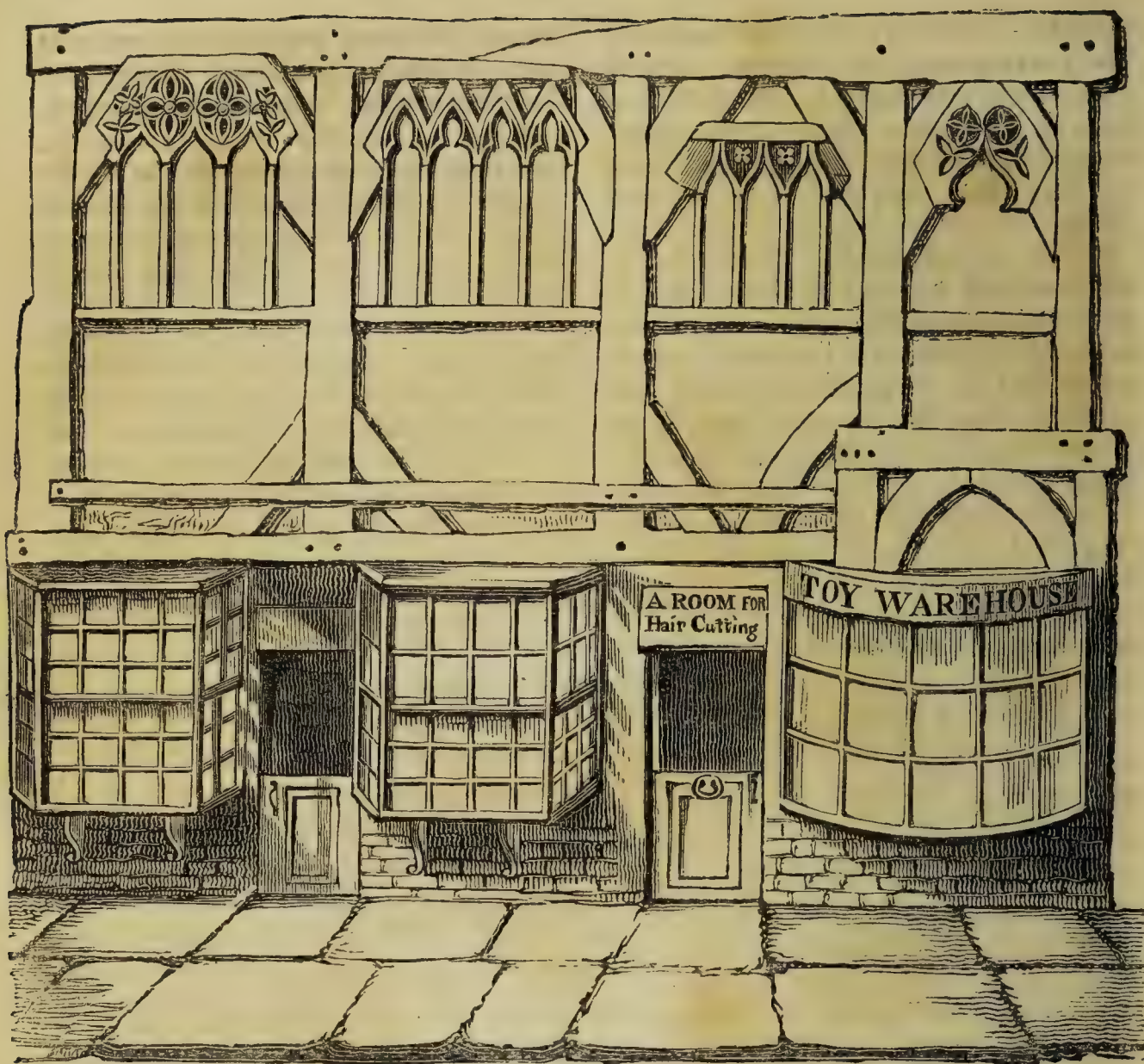
MR. URBAN, *Springfield, near
Chelmsford.*

IN passing through the town of Aylsham a short time since, in my way to Cromer, I went into the church of the former place, and was struck with the appearance of the rich altar-piece there. I found, on inquiry, it was erected by the late Rev. Charles Norris, a former vicar of the parish. The screen is composed of several pieces of old carving, collected from different parts of the Church, many of them were discovered concealed behind the cloth linings of the pews.

In clearing away the lower part of

the south wall within the rails, three plain arches of the stone stalls were discovered, and also two rude trefoil arches for a piscina. These arches were evidently filled up soon after the Reformation, as the balusters of the rails before the altar appear to be of the date of Elizabeth.

The Church (according to Blomefield) was founded by John of Gaunt, great part of the architecture being of the date of Edward III. or Richard II. except the new windows on the south side of the Church, which are of a subsequent period, and the beautiful porch, erected in 1488. J. A. R.



OLD HOUSE AT LINCOLN.

MR. URBAN, *Lincoln, Feb. 20.*

THERE is not, I believe, another town in the kingdom in which so many relics of by-gone days have been displayed, as in this city; but still, unfortunately, no place has evinced a more thorough disregard to antiquity than has been shown in Lincoln: as the householders, so far from having taken any pains to preserve the numerous specimens of ancient art which have adorned their dwellings, have either destroyed them altogether, or disguised them with some paltry modern work. These remarks, however just in numerous instances which might be mentioned, are not, of course, intended to apply to cases such as the one I am about to name, where the removal of an ancient building may have become desirable, or even necessary; as, however much our forefathers might have been disposed to ornament their dwellings, the internal arrangements were generally upon too con-

tracted a scale to comport with our notions of comfort and utility.

The front of an old house in the centre of the city has recently been taken down, and on removing the laths and plaster with which it was externally covered, some fine old windows were exposed to view, and as they were very curious and varied in their style, and were probably a fair specimen of the sort of buildings of which *old* Lincoln was composed, I made a sketch of them for your Magazine. The windows were boldly carved in oak, and you will perceive they were let into the braces which were placed to support the timbers. The sketch represents the house just as it appeared after the roof had been removed, and nothing left over the comparatively modern shop-windows below, excepting the oaken framework of the front of the old dwelling. All the lower parts of the front had been modernized, and no part of the

ancient work left in the basement story excepting the doorway, which was composed like the windows of oak, and was quite plain: it was, however, large in its dimensions, being not less than nine feet high, by four wide.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that so little appears to be known of ancient street architecture in this kingdom: it is, however, I believe, understood that the common dwellings (excepting detached houses, and those which stood in courts, and the suburbs) were invariably built of wood. All the domestic buildings of the Anglo-Saxons were constructed of timber, and from that period down to much later times the same practice prevailed in the erection of street-

houses, as wood was the only material used for those purposes throughout the middle ages; and we may presume, from the few specimens yet remaining, that many of the timber fronts of the old houses displayed fine architectural designs, and a rich profusion of beautifully carved ornaments and decorations.

What may have been the probable date of the old street building at Lincoln, I leave others, better acquainted with such matters, to determine; but I think I am not far wrong in presuming the work was a specimen of the domestic architecture of our city, as far back as the early part of the fifteenth century.

Yours, &c. FRED. BURTON.

LETTERS OF ARCHIBALD HUTCHESON, ESQ.

(Continued from page 388.)

*Mr. Hutcheson's Letter to Mr. Crawford,
Secretary to the British Embassy at
Paris, dated from Montpelier.*

DEAR SIR, Jan. 19, 1719, N.S.

YESTERDAY I received your obliging letter of the 16th instant, for which, and all your other favours, I return you my hearty thanks.

The death of the King of Sweden will, in all probability, be attended in a little time with a peace in the North; and all hopes being cut off thereby of blowing up a flame, either in the empire or Britain, from that quarter; the intrigues of Prince Cellamere in France being discovered, and the coming in of the States-General to the alliance, surely must convince the mad Cardinal himself, that 'tis high time for his master to make peace, and to concur in the general quiet and repose of Europe; and the rather, that the ill state of the health of that Prince must give his Eminency the melancholy prospect that his domination in Spain will be of no long continuance.

Upon the whole, there seems, at present, to me a very fair prospect of a general peace: but as all human affairs are subject to great uncertainties, and that there are still events far from being impossible, which would not a little change the present agreeable view, I hope no time will be lost in Britain to make the best use of the approaching peace, in a vigorous application to the discharge of the

national debt; and to the calming and uniting, as well as possible, the minds and hearts of all the people. I am sure, if this could be effected—at least, in some degree—the protestant succession in his Majesty's royal family would be better secured than by any alliances which have been, or ever can be made.

The last time I had the honour to be with Lord Stair, he mentioned to me a disposition in the ministry which I perfectly agreed with his lordship would very much contribute to this good end; I mean a general pardon, and some douceurs to the Roman Catholics; but his lordship seemed to think that the whigs in Parliament would not be brought to do this without a repeal of the Occasional Conformity Act. That, I believe, will be speedily effected; and the other, I hope, will follow: sure I am that a time of doing it can never offer more to the honour of the King's clemency, and to the credit and reputation of the present ministry, than this present sunshine of their administration. This would naturally dispose people in their favour, and to believe that the hardships which they think have happened, were wholly owing to the councils and advices of those who were lately in power; but if these good inclinations should happen to vanish away, will not the old proverb naturally occur, viz. When the devil was sick, &c. But is it not prudent to

consider, that, how smooth soever things may go for a while, a day of distress may happen to come, and that a general pardon might be found of some use, even to those who at present want it not? I believe the Earl of Oxford and his friends were, after the Queen's death, convinced of this truth, and that an act of generosity to others, in her life-time, had been afterwards of great service to themselves; and may it not fall out that those now in power may become an abdicated ministry, in disgrace with the King, and not in favour with a majority of either House; and in such case, you may believe there would not be wanting men of great dexterity in cooking up articles of high crimes and misdemeanours. These, indeed, are only secondary considerations: and I believe the present ministry will want no other influence in this matter but the good they conceive may accrue thereby to his Majesty, and to the people.

Should not the trade to Sweden be immediately opened, and a compliment from our court to the new King, and endeavours used to get him into the alliance? I wish that could be done, and that we were fairly rid of his worship, the Czar, out of the Baltic. I hope you will excuse these hints from a lover of his country, and who is with a just esteem, &c.

*Mr. Hutcheson's Letter to Lord Sunder-
land, dated February 9, 1721.*

MY LORD,

I took leave to send you a message by — in which — and — agree with me in opinion, and I will venture to affirm, it is the universal sense of the Tory party, which, if one may guess from appearances, are not less than — to one of the nation; and your lordship will consider whether the securing such a party is not of consequence to the King and your lordship.

I am morally persuaded that a House of Commons, chosen without bribery and corruption, and other indirect practices, will be for the honour of the King, the reputation of the administration, and the happiness of Britain; and it is impossible to suppose that such a Parliament will not come into every measure necessary for the welfare of the nation, and the ho-

nour and dignity of the crown; for your lordship knows we are a proud people, and will have our share of vanity in that appearance which our monarchs ought to make in Europe.

Indeed, if there are indirect views for private interest, such a Parliament as I wish will not be convenient; but from past experience I will leave it to your lordship to consider, whether a government can long subsist on such a foot, or whether any good Englishman can wish it should.

I know no person is so capable as your lordship to set this matter in a clear light to the King; and if he should not come into this way of thinking, I pray God that contrary measures may not prove fatal to himself and to the kingdom. The Bill now sent up to your Lordships from the Commons, relating to Elections, must be believed the sense of the majority of the House, as it certainly is of the nation, though not perhaps of the little boroughs of the kingdom. And will it not be thought hard measure, if the Commons are not allowed to be the most proper judges of what wholly relates to themselves? and it is certain that, whatever may be the fate of this Bill in the House of Peers, the import of it will be known to the whole nation, and they will judge of its justice and equity; and if they should think the rejecting of it a formed design of a ministry to destroy the liberties of a free people, I will leave it to your lordship to judge what may be the consequences thereof, and the opinion which they must necessarily have of the operators in such a work. I meant the message, and mean this letter, in sincere friendship to my country and to your lordship; and I shall leave it wholly to yourself to act therein as you shall think (all things considered) most prudent. Consider whether the passing it at once will not be best, or to make some small amendments, and send it back to us, and to leave it to other people to manage it there; for why should the load of this matter lie upon your lordship in particular, and the House of Peers in general? If, on a further consideration, it should not pass in the House of Commons, they are then to answer for it to those they represent; and if it should, with your Lordships' amend-

ments, surely the matter ought to be so determined, for it cannot be well expected that any future House of Commons, unless procured by indirect measures, will be more disposed to oblige a ministry than those who at present fill St. Stephen's chapel.

For God's sake consider this important matter as it deserves, and know his Majesty's pleasure therein: I think I cannot give him a better testimony of my duty than by these hints to his first minister, nor better express the esteem with which I am, &c.

—
Mr. Hutcheson's Letter of Instructions to Mr. John Collier, Mayor of Hastings in Sussex, dated 6 February, 1722.

1. You have herewith delivered to you my assignment to yourself, and Mr. Cranston, of my parts in several ships and vessels therein mentioned, which you are to dispose of according to the trusts therein specified: and in relation to which I have nothing further to add.

2. I did, some years since, lodge in your hands the sum of 100*l.* to be lent to such of the freemen of Hastings concerned in the fishery, and in such proportions, as you, in your discretion, should think fit, for their encouragement in the said trade; and as I think the loan hitherto has been sufficiently charitable to those to whom the same was at first lent, I desire that you may proceed to recover the money so lent from the respective borrowers thereof; and on receipt thereof, that you may either lend or give the same absolutely to such of the said freemen as you shall judge the most proper objects of this charity, without any account to be rendered to me, or to any other person for the same.

3. I have directed payment to be made to you for the expense of sending news to the corporation till Lady-day next, and for my allowance of 5*l.* per annum to the school of Hastings, to Christmas last, from which respective times I will be at no further expense in these matters; and as I have defrayed the same for these last seven years, I shall leave it to my fellow member to do it for the ensuing seven years: and I hope I have therein, and in all other respects, endeavoured to shew my goodwill to the corporation in general,

and to the members thereof in particular, according to the best of my poor abilities; although I may not have been able to come up to what others of greater power and interest have been able to perform.

4. I desire you to acquaint Captain Bartholomew, that in consideration of the signal virtue he has shewn in voting for me according to his inclinations and promise, to the prejudice (as I believe) of his particular interest, that I have been at the expense of a Statute of Bankruptcy to clear him of those demands with which he was not able to comply; and that for your concurrence therein, without which it could not have been effected, I have paid you 50*l.* of the 150*l.* which was due from him to you: I mention this that he may be sensible that in this particular he is under great obligations to yourself. I desire you to acquaint him farther, that I have that regard to the virtue he has shewn in so degenerate an age, that I will take care, during my own life, and will make provision for it in my last will, that he and his aged wife, during their lives, shall have a support towards their comfortable subsistence; and I heartily wish that other representatives of Great Britain, for the honour and true interest of the nation, would, in a matter of this nature, follow my example.

5. And lastly, I desire you to communicate these, my instructions, at a public assembly of the mayor, jurats, and freemen of Hastings; and to assure them, while I have the honor to sit in Parliament, either as theirs, or the representative of any other place, I will do my utmost for the service of the port and corporation of Hastings in general, or for the benefit of any particular person therein, as far as it lies in my power. I am firmly persuaded, that many who voted against me did it on principles which they thought entirely right; and I ought, in charity, to believe that all the others proceeded on the same motives; and God forbid that any action of mine, either before or after an election, should have the least tendency to deprive the meanest Englishman of his undoubted birthright, viz. of voting as in conscience he thinks he ought. I have always acted, and ever shall

act, according to this rule: and, therefore, I desire you to publish that several persons (some of them my own tenants) who voted against myself, and contrary to my inclinations, in the last two elections for the city of Westminster, have been by me treated with the same candour and friendship as they were before, without the least expression of resentment on that account; and for the sake of Great Britain, I wish that this were the general practice of the nation. I think this conclusion would be imperfect to the end I design, if I did not at the same time desire you to acquaint all the electors of Hastings, that I entirely release them from all obligations, either out of gratitude or inclination of voting for me, on any future election,

and that I never will again stand a candidate for their corporation; and if my thoughts continue as they at present are, for no other place whatsoever; for in truth, in the sixty-third year of my age, recess and quiet is highly necessary for me; and should I live to see writs issued for a new Parliament, it will be much more so. I believe, for the future, I shall be determined by my own judgment, and not by the importunities of any friend whatsoever; but, let this happen as it will, I do hereby declare that I acquit all my friends at Hastings of all sorts of obligations to me in relation to any future election, and leave them entirely at liberty to vote as they shall judge best. I shall only add that I am,
Sir, &c.

ANGLO-SAXON WORKS OF ARCHBISHOP PARKER.

MR. URBAN,

April 16.

IT is a generally received opinion that Archbishop Parker was induced to give his attention to the study of Anglo-Saxon, and to the publication of books in that language, from his desire to promote the Reformation; and that the Paschal Homily of Alfric was the first work in the Anglo-Saxon language and character printed in England.

Alfric's homily appeared in a 12mo. volume, (from the press of John Daye in 1567) entitled, "A Testimonie of Antiquitie," &c. which apparently confirms the general opinion; the principal argument of the homily being directed against transubstantiation. I have, however, lately met with references by two authors to a work, which it is probable, if it exist, will dispute the claim for priority with the above volume, as being "the first work in the Anglo-Saxon language and character printed in England."

The first quotation which I give is from "Edward Rowe Mores's Dissertation on Typographical Founders and Foundries, 8vo. 1778," p. 8. "In the preface to the Asser. Menevensis, (which the Archbishop, to allure the English to the study of their mother tongue) published in Saxon characters *in the year* 1567, we are expressly told that the types for that edition were cut by Day, and that he was the *first* and *only* one who had cut such types." My next quotation is from "Aistle's Origin and Progress of Writing," p. 224. "*About the year* 1567, John Daye, who was patronised by Archbishop Parker, cut the first Saxon types which were used in England. *In this year* Asserius Menevensis was published by the direction of the

Archbishop in these characters; and in the *same year* Archbishop Alfric's Paschal Homily," &c.

Can any of your readers inform me if such a work ever existed? I am willing to believe that Mr. Mores, a Saxon student, and a writer on typographical antiquities, had some reason for making such a statement: his general accuracy is undeniable, as one proof of which he has pointed out (what appears was unknown to M. Michel when he published his Anglo-Saxon Bibliography) two editions of the "Testimonie of Antiquitie," one having the date of 1567, the other without date, but both published in the same year by John Daye.

If such a work existed, or exists, as the Asser of 1567*, we might reasonably infer that it was written in the Saxon *language* as well as *character*, "to allure the *English* to the study of their *mother tongue*," and it might also induce a belief that Archbishop Parker was not entirely guided by his feelings in favour of the Reformation in the promotion of Saxon literature.

Perhaps some of your correspondents can also inform me whether Alfric's Paschal Homily, together with other Saxon monuments, appeared in the second edition of Fox's Acts and Monuments, folio 1570? In most or all of the subsequent editions they certainly did, although not in the first of 1562-3.

Yours, &c. PEDRIDAN.

* Archbishop Parker published "Alfredi Regis Res Gestæ" in 1574; but the language is Latin, although the type is Saxon.

A SKETCH OF HUNGARIAN LITERATURE.

ALTHOUGH the Hungarians cannot as an original people be traced up to their primary source, emanating as they do from so many ancient tribes, yet their characteristics as a bold, resolute, and warlike nation, partaking of a harsh rudeness bordering on ferocity, impart to them some distinctive features.

The territorial property of Hungary is divided between the clergy and the nobility; and out of eight million inhabitants, there are only eight royal free towns: the others and the villages are the property of the crown, the clergy, and nobility; and the inhabitants are the complete vassals of their lords. Her institutions, civil, political, and religious, are greatly inferior to many others of civilised Europe; still one of the leading features of these people is their determination in accomplishing objects of great and apparently unsurmountable difficulty.

A noble instance in this respect has been displayed in *Smandeli*, an Hungarian scholar of the most profound and masculine genius, who for thirty years devoted his whole energies to the study of art, sciences, and philology; and who by the extreme dint of application mastered a knowledge of all the known languages ancient and modern. Nothing could tempt him from his retired and persevering studies—neither honours, emoluments, riches, or distinctions; all of which he refused though proffered to him.

Hungary has rendered herself somewhat famous in her encouragement of literature, if she has not produced many learned men. In the fifteenth century there were more than 40,000 students in the University of Prague, and among the number two thousand Hungarians. After the death of Huss, who was burned at Constance by the authority of the Council of Trent in 1416, the Emperor of Germany, as King of Bohemia and Hungary, changed the entire organization of this University: in consequence of which, thirty-six thousand out of the

forty left the walls of the University, and no less a number than fifteen thousand departed in one day. Up to the present period there exist in the Universities of Leipsic and Jena scholarships and exhibitions, founded by Protestant noblemen of Hungary, for Hungarian students. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the University of Paris was attended by a considerable number of Hungarian scholars.

The period we have mentioned presents a very singular contrast to the present time. The University of Pesth is governed by a President and a Vice-president. In the Theological faculty there are seven professors; in Jurisprudence six, in Medicine eighteen, in Philosophy nineteen. In the year 1836, the number of students promoted to the degree of doctor were eight in Divinity, in Laws five, in Medicine forty-five, Chirurgy nine, in Philosophy seven.

Turnau is only to be considered as the supreme Catholic Lyceum: the number of students were two hundred and forty-eight. This number included twenty-two Greeks from the Grecian Catholic dioceses of Epesies, Groswardein, and Mankatz; one hundred and eighteen students devoted themselves to Theology, and one hundred and thirty to Philosophy.

The development of human genius and expansion of mind has to a considerable degree been backward in Hungary. Arts, Sciences, and Literature are not even now deemed the common good of the nation, notwithstanding there are so many things favourable to their advancement. The people themselves possess a natural organization of intellect, gifted with vivid conceptions, energy and strength of mind, equal to any other people in Europe.

The climate of the country itself seems to contribute and invite the activity of human intelligence: embracing, as she does, a twofold advantage, distinguished on her mountains for a bracing atmosphere, in the valleys and plains for a mild and varied and

in some instances even burning temperature; with these advantages, the inhabitants can vie with the sons of the eastern or northern climes.

The whole history of Hungary presents, from the Roman conquest of Panonia and Dacia, a picture of the highest interest; fruitful with important events from that period down to the present time, she has been engaged in one uninterrupted struggle against the oppression of foes and the devastation of conquest: her history combines a chain of events, which in a remarkable degree illustrates the progress of civilization amid great disadvantages.

Shortly after the Romans had subdued Panonia, Dacia, and Illyria, they began to introduce the culture of the human mind, and to improve the habits and rude dispositions of these people, with all the advantages and privileges of a Roman province; but numerous hordes of barbarians poured forth in great numbers from the interior of high Asia, the Caspian and Black Seas, which retarded in a great degree the progress of civilisation.

These invaders, such as the Quades and Huns, assumed dominion, and established themselves in Hungary under the famed King Attila, who has been named, and with great justice, the "scourge of God." Formidable as were these enemies to the progress of knowledge among these people, they had to contend with barbarians more savage and cruel than they. The Gepides, the Herules, the Vandals, the Goths, the Lombards, the Avars, the Slavonians, and lastly the Bulgarians, followed in rapid succession. Victory after victory, with pillage, fire, and sword, devastated this fair country from one extremity to the other. Those of the people who had not perished in contest with such formidable enemies, were compelled to submit to the yoke of slavery; and thus their religion, language, and civilisation were thrown into the greatest state of confusion.

The Lombards and Goths were the least savage of these hordes of barbarians. The former did in some measure advance intellectual improvement and civilisation; but even their efforts received a check from the

Goths, who settled in Hungary, while the Lombards wandered westward and wrested the north of Italy from the dominion of the Romans, and thus founded the Lombardian empire, which flourished, during four centuries, to a considerable extent, when it finally became united to the French empire under Charlemagne.

The Goths themselves became civilised by the advance of time, and greatly improved the country they had subjugated; when Hungary was again invaded, in the beginning of the ninth century, by the Huns, who came from the borders of the Caspian Sea, and who called themselves Magyares. These people not only conquered the Goths after the most desperate and repeated struggles, but even penetrated into Germany as far as Mersburg in Saxony, where they experienced an overthrow, the greater part being slain in a contest with the Germans under their distinguished Emperor Henry the First.

It was during this period, and in the middle of the tenth century, that Christianity was introduced into Hungary, and its principles were embraced by the Magyares, the present Hungarians, by the influence and encouragement of Stephen the First, their king, surnamed the Pious,* the first of their princes who became a Christian. With his patronage, many missionaries came from different parts of Europe, by which means the Latin language was introduced, and the youth instructed in its principles; through which circumstance it assumed the superiority over all the idioms then in existence among these people, and soon was the language of the church, the king, court, and government. It must, however, be remarked, that the Latin thus introduced was of a mixed and corrupt quality, as was commonly used by the monks, and such as is now found in their writings, and therefore could not conduce to a knowledge of that language in its classical purity. A national tongue formed itself, consisting of a variety of mixed idioms, and which subsequently

* This monarch was canonized after his death, and raised to the distinction of a saint.

greatly partook of the Turkish language, as the Osmanlis were for some time masters of considerable part of Hungary.

In the dark ages, the clergy were here, as in other countries, the depositaries of learning and the fosterers of education and science; but their zeal and energy, in endeavouring to diffuse its influence, met with but little success in improving and civilising the Hungarian people. This disadvantage naturally arose from the continual wars with the Germans, the Greeks, Venetians, and Slavonians, and more especially from the invasions of the Tartars, who almost reduced the country to a vast desert. In conjunction with these external attacks, Hungary had, moreover, to contend with internal civil wars, arising from the disputed succession of her princes, which disputes were not finally settled till the fourteenth century.

From such a combination of evils, it will be evident that civilisation was not only retarded, but that the country itself became considerably depopulated; so much so indeed, that the kings were obliged to call in new colonists, consisting of barbarians, such as the Russians, Kumanes, Gazzyges, Bulgarians, and others; but even this resource, instead of being beneficial, was in some measure injurious, as it introduced new customs, new manners, and fresh languages, and thus vitiated and retracted the progress of national improvement.

The internal state of the kingdom was in a desperate condition, arising from the nobility; who were incessantly engaged in contests among themselves, and in committing pillage, devastating the country, and burning the towns and castles, and thus producing the greatest internal disorder.

The clergy themselves added in no small degree to the confusion, being alternately allied to the nobles or the citizens, for political or personal advantages. Such was the deplorable state of things arising from party feuds, external and internal disorders, that the peasantry were nothing more than serfs, and the country a scene of barbarism.

Amid circumstances so discouraging and events so unpropitious, the Hun-

garians had the good fortune to select in a king of the house of Anjou, who, together with his successors of that dynasty, were the means of restoring order, and the nation assumed a more powerful appearance; the Hungarian language became more generally adopted, and was even introduced into the court, and used in high society. Louis, surnamed the Great, whose accession was, in 1730, gave special encouragement to all departments of human learning, and was the founder of the first University* in Hungary; her towns assumed stability, her inhabitants increased in wealth, and the riches of the nation sensibly augmented.

In later times, King Mathias Corvin, of the illustrious family of Huniades, devoted particular care to the cultivation of letters in his dominions, notwithstanding he was continually engaged in wars during his regency with the Emperor of Germany, the Kings of Bohemia and Poland, and the Turkish Sultan. He was not only an advocate for the study of learning among his people, but ardently pursued it himself, and gave the most munificent encouragement to the efforts of science, art, and literature. With a king so eminent, and patronage so powerful, the spark of intelligence seemed as if it would be fanned into a flame, giving at the same time splendour to the throne, and happiness to the people; but alas! upon his decease the light of knowledge dwindled almost to extinction among his kingly but feeble successors.

Ferdinand the First, brother of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, of the Austrian house of Hapsburg, contrived to obtain election as King of Hungary, and thus put an end to the internal struggles and convulsions resulting from the disputes of the hereditary succession.

The reformation of Luther, and that of Zwingli, met with great encouragement in Hungary, being embraced alike by the people and the nobility, who adhered very generally to the creed adopted by Zwingli and Calvin. However, the severe measures adopted by the Kings Ferdinand the First,

* At Tuenfkirchen in 1367.

Second, and Third, who were at the same time Emperors of Germany, together with the Catholic clergy, not only retarded the advancement of Protestantism, but also repressed the extension of knowledge, and the invasion of the Turks contributed to complete the measure of evil.

The system of the Austrian dynasty in her government was followed up and adopted with great vigour in Hungary, and continued to the accession of Joseph the Second in 1765. The important victories achieved by Prince Eugene over the Turks, which resulted in the recovery of a part of the Hungarian territory which had previously submitted to their sway, secured to the nation an independence they had not previously enjoyed.

A brighter æra now opens to view, and a more genial sun throws his beams upon the pages of her literary history. Century after century had passed presenting obstacles the most formidable to the growth of human intelligence; during those ages, the intellect had been cramped and stifled in its development, and force had assumed that prerogative which belongs alone to the mind. Hope was now enlivened by anticipation, and joy realised by possession, in the distinguished reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph the Second. The nation now rose in vital strength from year to year, and the spirit of literature seemed to breathe the breath of health and vigour.

But, amidst all the disadvantages that this nation has had to contend with, in its feeble and tardy struggles after knowledge, poetry here, as in all other nations, has flourished during the most obscure and unpropitious times; even under the iron rule of Attila, poetry was honoured and cultivated to a great extent. We have to regret in this instance, as in others, that many rich and beautiful gems of poetic composition, that might have contributed their illustration to the manners of the past, have perished in the general wreck of time.

We are informed by the historians and chroniclers of Hungary, that there existed a variety of poetic compositions on religion and war, in which the exploits and achievements of eminent warriors were recounted, if not with a refined and finished style of

elegance, yet with considerable exactitude and precision. These productions were composed in the different idioms of Hungary. It was the custom of those times to recite and to chaunt them in the courts and palaces of kings. The poets called themselves *Joculatores*, or *Trouveres*. These bards were not held in high estimation by the clergy, and the synods forbade, at different times, the people to listen to them, or to give them alms; but, notwithstanding this, they were highly esteemed by the people, and they were the popular poets of the day.

The kings had their own private minstrels, whose office was to attend the table of the monarch, while he partook of his repast. This practice was not only adopted in Hungary, but in most of the courts of Europe, and it continued down to the fifteenth century. The royal bards had land assigned to them from the state for their support and encouragement. Their songs rarely celebrated love; the leading topics being combats and battles against the infidels, and farcical relations; which were the most admired and encouraged by the people. The oldest monuments of Hungarian poetry which have been preserved are a hymn to the Holy Virgin, and a poem in honour of King Ladislas, but neither are older than the fifteenth century.

In the sixteenth century, Balassa and Rimai were distinguished for lyric poetry, and more especially for sacred odes; but with them, as also Bornemisa and Göneze, the metrical art had not attained a very high degree of perfection, being harsh and rugged in its construction. About this time appeared a translation in verse of the history of Peter of Provence and the beautiful Magnelone, which possessed the same faults as the foregoing; but, although the metrical art did not flourish in the Hungarian language to the same extent as in some others, yet this period gave birth to scenic compositions in the form of dramatic songs.

In the thirteenth century, in the reign of Wladislas the Fourth, a new order of comedians made their appearance, consisting of pantomimics and mimics; and low buffoonery was thrown into a species of dramatic action; in which some popular character was hit off or satirized, and the clergy ca^{hit}_{me}

in for no small portion of their humour. Rude as were these representations in their commencement, and even in their progress, they contained the germs of pure comedy and farcical dramas, which attained their perfection in the seventeenth century.

The songs of the *Joculators* withdrew to give place to the rhymed chroniclers, whose attention was devoted to recounting all important and even trivial circumstances in verse. These productions are even now important, as they serve to direct the historian in his researches, and illustrate many interesting, important, and intricate events of the times.

One of the first of these kind of chronicles, written in the Hungarian idiom, is that of Szekelys: its date is 1559, and is preserved in the archives of the kingdom, in connexion with other productions of a similar species produced by his contemporaries, such as Temesvari, Haltai, Trinodi, &c.

These chronicles treat in a great measure of national deeds and feats of arms, and in some instances the subjects are taken from history in its earliest stages, or from Greek or Latin poets, such, for instance, as the adventures of Ajax, those of Ulysses, also the history of Cyrus and the Persian Princes, &c. and others of a kindred character; and indeed during this period all historical annals, whether public or domestic, were arranged and concentrated into this style of composition. The manners of the people of the sixteenth century are more correctly portrayed in them than even in the historical records of the time. These compositions, from the nature of the subjects treated, did not allow scope for beautiful or correct structure in verse: they are, in most instances, irregular, crude, and without poetical ornament.

The lyrical compositions labour under the same defect; their language is without beauty and the verse without harmony. This defect is to be attributed to the idiom, which is not governed by fixed rules. It was only about a century ago that a grammar was composed in the Hungarian tongue, in which an attempt was made to fix the language by certain rules; but that attempt proved futile, for where there is such a diversity of dia-

lects spoken in one country, derived from such varied sources, it is no ordinary task to make them submit to mere grammatical principles. This can only be accomplished by the progress of time, when the nation is more advanced and improved by a general system of education.

During the seventeenth century, sciences, arts, and literature became prominent, and the people themselves gave some encouragement to its progress in the disposition they evinced to attend all kinds of dramatic representation. There can be no greater proof of the intellectual advancement of a nation than the circumstance of such compositions being patronized and admired. Theatrical dramas were not only represented in the principal towns and villages, but also in the camps of the armies, and indeed in any place where opportunity offered. In the latter instances these compositions depicted and developed the characters of martial heroes; but in the first they were serio-comic, or taken from history or mythology, or remarkable events. The comedians themselves enjoyed great privileges; but their representations were under the strict censorship of the government, which required that both the action and the speech should be of that character as not to be offensive to public morals, or not to touch on politics.

The glory of Hungarian literature in the seventeenth century was the eminent poet Zriny, whose poetical education was formed by a rigid study of the great masters of antiquity, such as Homer, Virgil, and Tasso; it was from these men that he drew the soul of poetical inspiration, disdaining to be guided by the mere verse chroniclers. His great national poem, the *Zrineyide*, is one deserving of high praise, although it cannot rank among the first compositions of poetic genius. The fault lay not so much in the author, as in the language which he employed, being ungoverned by any fixed rules or forms.

Great as are the excellences of this poet and much as he is to be admired, he did not obtain from his countrymen that justice which he deserved, and to which his abilities entitled him, as many mere versifiers of his time had more encouragement and experienced

greater success than he. Among the ephemerals is Liszti, and he is the most eminent of his class; he composed a poem on the celebrated battle of Mohacz, in a didactic style, quite unsuitable to the high nature of his subject. Generally speaking, among the contemporaries of Zriny is to be found a body of servile imitators of the ancients: there is a harshness and stiffness which allows not the flight of the imagination or the full range of poetical conceptions. In addition to Zriny's great epic poem he has left several lyrics and idylls, which display great simplicity and purity of conception, and rich veins in poetic imagery. There can be no question but that a genius of such superior order should give not only an impulse but a national characteristic to a people, and a desire to make progress in that knowledge which would raise them to a scale of eminence equal to other nations.

The polemical and controversial discussions which took place between the Catholic clergy and Jesuits against the Protestants contributed in no small degree to advance learning and to improve the spirit and temper of the Hungarians; it also gave a variety and refinement to the language: all men of education devoted their energies to historical studies and religious discussions. The Protestants, who were anxious to be on good terms with the people, wrote their treatises, pamphlets, and works generally in the Hungarian language; while the Catholics preferred the Latin, which was the language of the court, the nobility, the clergy, and of the state in public acts.

In this period, the pulpit produced her best orators, and the chair her best philosophers; among the number may be cited the names of Pazmany, Kaldi, and Alvinczi, who produced several eminent works.

Tsere published in 1653 and 1656 an excellent treatise on logic, and also an Encyclopedia of Sciences. These works were highly esteemed at the time.

The progress of intelligence, which now had made considerable strides, was, in the commencement of the eighteenth century, unhappily arrested. The extreme principles of the government, combined with the despotism and the intolerance of the Catholic

clergy, became powerful and oppressive, and in consequence literary productions were devoid of energy and strength, and displayed but little genius.

The reigning dynasty of Transylvania encouraged the Hungarian language in their dominions and used it in state affairs, but it was relinquished when the country became a province under the sway of Austria. The first act of the Emperor Leopold the First, who also was King of Hungary, was, at the instigation of the Jesuits, to suppress, in this province, the use of the national language in public acts, and to adopt in its stead the Latin. The German and even the French languages were also introduced in the higher schools. The nationality of the Hungarian language was restricted, and recourse was obliged to be made to foreign literature to fill up the chasm.

Among the writers of this epoch displaying the lively and energetic combined with simplicity, and the amorous with delicacy and refined expression, may be cited Amadus, whose poetic compositions embrace the rich yet natural figures of Bion and Moschus, with the sentiment of Theocritus, and the love painting of Anacreon. In this respect, he stands alone in the whole poetic history of Hungary. These compositions met with not merely partial but general success and encouragement.

The Jesuits, who have in all instances strived to make their body powerful at the expense of the people, studied and encouraged all kinds of dramatic representation; but these productions were not exposed to public exhibition, but only to private representation, being confined to their houses of education, and only enacted for the benefit of the pupils, in order to impart to them a general and perfect development of all the diversities of human nature.

The eighteenth century opened under the authority of the Empress Maria Theresa, who owed the security and stability of the empire only to the sacrifices and fidelity of the Hungarians. On the death of Leopold the First, the Pragmatic Sanction was defied by several princes, who attacked the Empress on all sides; but

the Hungarians remained steady and favourable to her rights : she, in return for their support, did more good for the kingdom than all her predecessors put together. Her son and successor Joseph the Second, however willing, could not realise all the noble and generous desires of his mind ; his dominions being so scattered and his influence so extended. The Hungarians were opposed to the reforms he had resolved to introduce ; the clergy, nobility, and the people, being backward in the march of civilisation, knew not how to appreciate with justice his views and designs. He was most anxious to arouse the lower orders of the people to a sense of their nationality, and to accelerate their independence ; but this disposition was unfortunately repulsed by the Diet, consisting of deputies of the clergy and nobility, and the representatives of the eight royal free towns. Still, the wise and generous efforts of the Emperor were not wholly inefficient : as in later times several patriotic members appeared and carried measures by which the Hungarian language was authorized to be taught in all public schools. Theatres in the chief towns were opened ; journals published in the national tongue ; prizes were awarded to competitors in sciences, arts, and literature, and throughout these arrangements, the Emperor and the Diet legislated with prudence, wisdom, and discretion, to the astonishment and dismay of the Catholics and their clergy. From this circumstance the effect was soon evident ; the spirit of freedom and liberality now began to assume its authority, and to exercise its justice ; the people began to awake from their slumbers, and men of education acquired a new influence.

In literature there were three distinct schools visible : Baroczi and Barascai were at the head of the French, which however soon began to decline, being entirely exotic ; the Latin was directed by the distinguished masters Virag and Kazinczi, who rendered themselves eminent in nationalizing the ancient metrical compositions, which had been already introduced into the Hungarian verse by Erdosi, who flourished in the fourteenth century, and had since fallen into disuse ; and lastly the Modern school, which

alternately employed the metre and the rhyme ; the heads of it were Dayka and Kazinczi.

The most brilliant period of Hungarian literature began with the nineteenth century, the language having been considerably enriched by the victory obtained by the Neologists* over the Stationaries, who bestowed no ordinary care and research, in order to introduce precision, purity, and harmony in the writings of the national idiom, and in which they succeeded to an extent beyond precedent.

Literature now began to assume an elevation which it had not dared before to attempt, and poetry became invigorated. In epic composition Hungary now seemed to be freed from the constraint under which she had previously laboured, and to such an extent had she now proceeded, as fairly to challenge competition with any other part of Europe. The most distinguished who merit our attention as poets of the first rank are Czuczor and Vorosmarty. The first is author of the poem entitled the Battle of Augsburg, and the Diet of Arad ; the second is author of the Conquest of Hungary, by Arpad†, the Defeat of the Kumanes at *Czerhalom*, the Siege of Erlaus, and of the Enchanted Valley.

Kisfaludy, Gael, and Maylath, with extraordinary research, have gathered together the wisdom of the Sagas and the ancient traditions preserved in substance among the soldiers, citizens, and the people, from the earliest periods down to their own time.

As a lyrical poet of this period, Alexander Kisfaludy, who by his great genius opened a new road to poetical distinction, maintains without contradiction the first place, throwing into the shade such men who preceded him, as Szentjobi, Dayka, Anyos, Csokonai, and others of the same mediocre class. His collection of poems, published under the title of the Love of Heinfey, are filled with the most beautiful imagination, and characterised by the highest degree of sentiment. Ka-

* The principal organ of the Neologists is at the present time the *Almanach Aurora*, established long since by Charles Kisfaludy.

† Arpad was the King of Huns Magyares, who invaded and conquered Hungary in 907.

zinczi is also a poet of no common order and deserves a place beside the former; his odes bear the stamp of the study of Horace, and his songs are full of lovely and natural simplicity. The gracious Szentmiklossy, the noble and elevated Berzsény, Horrat, who are distinguished among the didactic class, Szati, Telcki, Charles Kisfaludy, Szemer, Bartfay, and many others of the same level of eminence, deserve to be mentioned.

The dramatic art, although early encouraged and more fully developed in the subsequent history of Hungary, has not attained the same degree of perfection as the other branches of poetry. Comedies and tragedies and lighter compositions are somewhat numerous, but not sufficiently important for the pen of criticism. The tragedies of Alexander Kisfaludy are dialogued epopœas and not dramas in the strict sense of the word. Charles Kisfaludy is the leading author of the Hungarian theatre, and shines more especially in subjects of comedy. After him come Vorosmarty, Tolteny, and Szenrcy.

As it respects her prose compositions, the Hungarians can boast but little. This is a fact much to be regretted, that while she has produced poets of considerable eminence, there are no prose productions of any high degree of merit to which we can refer, as specimens of composition or as historical works worthy of imitation. This defect may be accounted for upon this principle, that the disposition of the people was more inclined for versified poetry, and also from the severity of the political institutions of the country, which have not allowed a full and free expression of opinion.

MR. URBAN,

March 30.

AS at this moment when every thing

relative to Ireland and Catholic Ireland is so anxiously sought for, it strikes me that the following curious historical anecdote, which has never been published, may not be deemed uninteresting to your readers; and the more so, as there the loyal conduct of that much calumniated body the Irish priesthood, at a most critical period, the year 1745, will be made manifest, and on no less an authority than that of Doctor Stone, the Primate Archbishop of Armagh.

CURIOUS FACT, IMPORTANT SERVICE
RENDERED BY AN IRISH PAPIST TO
THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

This fact is as follows: James Devereux of Carigmenan in the county of Wexford, who died in the year 1758, was throughout the courts of Europe, where he had visited many of his relatives, raised by their civil or military merits to high stations, deemed to be an accomplished gentleman, and at the same time one of the most perfect classical scholars which the renowned Jesuits' College of St. Omer's had produced. On leaving college he made the tour of Europe, accompanied by the celebrated Father O'Madden, a St. Omer's Jesuit,* and afterwards lived many years in London, where his society was courted by the first wits of the age; amongst others, by Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, whom he had known on the Continent.

In 1737 Mr. Devereux returned to Ireland, where, shortly after, he married a celebrated beauty, his cousin Mary Esmonde (the representative of the ancient house of Esmonde of Johnstown Castle, the head of that family).

Lord Chesterfield came over as Lord Lieutenant in 1745. Mr. Devereux renewed his acquaintance, and was cordially received at the Castle, by Lord Chesterfield, who, from Mr. D.'s classical arguments, used jocosely to

* It may be, amongst others, from this circumstance, and the high regard which Mr. D. ever expressed for his masters, the illustrious order of St. Ignatius, that Lord Chesterfield notices the attachment of Catholics educated by them to the Jesuits, and at the same time pays so high a compliment to their merits by estimating the famous Pere Neufville as the first preacher he ever heard. Thus Lord C. writes, 6th Jan. 1752: "I have known many Catholics educated by the Jesuits, who have always remained attached to them. The first preacher I ever heard in my life was LE PERE NEUFVILLE, who, I believe, still preaches."

call him his *LATIN FOP*.* But it was not long before Lord Chesterfield discovered that his Latin Fop might be made some better use of than discussing the merits of Horace and Virgil.

In consequence of the landing of the Pretender in Scotland, the alarmists throughout Ireland were incessantly ringing the changes upon Popish rebels and Popish rebellion; representing papist priests and laymen as one and all ready to rise in rebellion in favour of the Pretender. These reports arrived at the Castle from every quarter of Ireland, and the same awful forebodings equally reached His Majesty's Ministers in London.

Now, Lord Chesterfield soon discovered that Mr. Devereux was a man of unbiassed mind and of sound understanding; and, from his position as an ancient Catholic gentleman, was most likely to obtain true information as to the state of the country: he therefore consulted him as to the truth of the reports he heard. And as Mr. D. always set him right, when Lord Chesterfield heard an alarming report as to the state of the country in such or such a place, he uniformly applied to his Latin Fop, who shewed him the absurdity of such reports, and pointed out to him the best means by which he could discover that absurdity: all this time Lord Chesterfield never in public uttering a word to Mr. D. but upon the classics, knowing how injurious it would be that it should for one moment be thought he had consulted a papist on politics. So great were these alarms so created, that ministers sent peremptory instructions to Lord Chesterfield to raise 4000 men; but so entirely did his Lordship trust to the

truth of the information he received, either from or by the means of Mr. D. of the peaceable disposition of all orders of the people and the perfect quiet of the country, that his Lordship took upon himself not to raise a single man, but, on the contrary, to send over four regiments from Ireland to the assistance of the Duke of Cumberland, without which the battle of Culloden might have had a different termination. This was a most important service rendered by the Earl, and so acknowledged to be; and he was borne down with praises upon his spirited contempt of the clamour of fanatics, and the essential service he had been able to render his King and country in consequence of that contempt.

But how would it have been if the Earl of Chesterfield had not had a judicious and disinterested person, perfectly acquainted with the subject, constantly at his elbow to contradict false alarms? Why, there can be no doubt but that he would have believed these reports, coming to him from all quarters with such authority; that he would have roused the country into a flame by raising those 4000 men; and that he would not have sent the four regiments to the Duke of Cumberland.

The noble Earl rendered great service, but we maintain that the merits of the Wexford Catholic who enabled the lord lieutenant to render that service are not inferior to his Excellency's; and we have now proved our assertion: we said that a Wexford Catholic had rendered essential service to the illustrious House of Brunswick, and here it is proved that he did render such service.

Sir John Cox Hipplesey,† 18 May,

* Classical accomplishments were the fashion of the day, and Lord Chesterfield always continued partial to them; therefore nothing was more natural than his becoming intimate with a gentleman distinguished by the same taste and pursuit: indeed, Lord Chesterfield was, on leaving college, quite an enthusiast on this subject, as appears from his letter to his son, dated June 4th, 1751, where he says, "At nineteen I left the University of Cambridge, where I was an absolute pedant. When I talked my best, I quoted Horace; when I aimed at being facetious, I quoted Martial; and when I had a mind to be a fine gentleman, I quoted Ovid: I was convinced that none but the ancients had common sense," &c.

† Extract from the speech of Sir John Cox Hipplesey, Baronet, on seconding the motion of the Right Honorable Henry Grattan to refer a petition of the Catholics of Ireland to a committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday, May 18, 1810.

"In the year 1745 Lord Chesterfield, then lord lieutenant, was instructed to raise 4000 additional troops for the defence of Ireland. He took upon himself not to raise

1810, in seconding a motion of Mr. Grattan, for leave to bring in a bill for Catholic Emancipation, gives an account of the above transactions; but in doing so, he commits an error: he says that the only dangerous Papists who ever visited the Castle were two ladies named Devereux; whereas the truth is, that they were Lady Palmer and Mrs. Devereux, wife of Mr. Devereux, Lord Chesterfield's Latin Fop; and these two ladies were ever after called "the dangerous Papists." The anecdote of the dangerous Papists, though well known, we shall here repeat, as it will shew the extent and grave nature of these alarms; the groundless nature of which Mr. D., with such advantage to the State, had made known to Lord Chesterfield.

On his Excellency's return to England, the first day he appeared at Court he was asked the question by the King, George II. in his broken English, "My Lord Chesterfield, have you not seen many dangerous Papists in Ireland?" to which the peer replied, "Please your Majesty, I have only seen two dangerous Papists there, and they have the audacity to attend all the balls at your Majesty's Castle of Dublin." The King expressed his astonishment; when Lord Chesterfield explained that these two dangerous Papists were two beautiful women, a Lady Palmer and a Mrs. Devereux.

In fact no sooner was Lord Chesterfield, by means of the Wexford Catholic gentleman, his Latin Fop, convinced that there was no truth in the alarms he was pestered with, than he made the alarmists the constant butt of his wit: thus one of them one morning burst into his bed-room, exclaiming, "My Lord, my Lord, the papists are all up!" To which Lord Chesterfield coolly replied, "I am not surprised at it;" and looking at his watch, he said, "why, it is ten o'clock, I should have been up too, had I not overslept myself." Another of those alarmist geniuses, a Sir Thomas

Massenburg, dining at the Castle, held forth for a long time on the iniquity of using popish words, and on the necessity of changing them for others: thus, he said, we ought to change the Romish word *mass* for the ancient word *tide*, for time, in the words Michaelmas and Christmas, for example, calling them instead Michaelstide and Christtide; upon which Lord Chesterfield replied, "Sir Thomas Massenburg, I entirely approve of your alterations, and of changing the Popish word *mass* wherever it is to be met with into the Saxon word *tide*; and so, Sir Thomas Massenburg, I shall in future call you Sir *Totide Tidenburg*." A roar of laughter of course followed, and the name of Sir *Totide Tidenburg* ever after stuck fast to the puritanical baronet.*

We have shewn that Mr. Devereux had made Lord Chesterfield acquainted with the real state of the country, but let us not be misunderstood; we by no means here meant to say that Mr. D. was in any manner the cause of that general peace and calm, for no such pretensions, as we understood, were ever put forward for him by his family: as for himself, he never mentioned the subject, as he considered that he had in his keeping the secret, and I might say the high reputation for sagacity, of his noble friend, which could have suffered no small disparagement, had he announced that the contempt manifested by Lord Chesterfield for the alarms of Government as to the state of Ireland, which enabled him to render so important a service to his King and country as that of confirming his opinion as to the quiet state of Ireland by refusing, contrary to the orders of Government, to make any new levies, and on the contrary sending over four regiments to the Duke of Cumberland, was not due to the sagacity of his Excellency, but to the accurate information he received from Mr. D. on the state of Ireland.

But still one great merit cannot be

a single man; but, on the contrary, he sent four regiments from Ireland to join the Duke of Cumberland.

"Upon his return to England, being asked by the King whether there were many dangerous Papists in Ireland, he replied that he had only discovered two, in the persons of two handsome young ladies of the name of Devereux who had danced at the Castle on His Majesty's birthday."—Times and Chronicle of Wednesday, May 19, 1810.

* Qu. knight, and the name Massingberd. *Edit.*

denied to the noble Lord, which is having had the wisdom to discover and calmly to attend to the suggestions of an honest adviser, in spite of the pusillanimous interference of Government, and the yells of fanaticism, by which he was incessantly assailed. Without any diminution of the general regard deservedly entertained for Lord Chesterfield's political talents, all we contend for is the fact, that Mr. Devereux did so make it manifest to Lord Chesterfield that such was the peaceable state of the country, that there was not the most distant notion of rebellion in either priest or layman, which information enabled his Excellency to render the service for which he has justly merited general praise.

Mr. D. studiously avoided obtruding himself on the public in company with the Lord Lieutenant, though he might appear at the Castle along with other guests on public days. His intimacy with his Excellency was in fact private, in order to give as little hold as possible to the jealousies which might arise from the intimacy of the King's representative with a Catholic; but, notwithstanding this prudent and discreet conduct, the ire of some *ultra* alarmists in the county of Wexford was provoked at such favour being shewn to a Catholic; and whether it was that they really had received information against Mr. D. or that they had laid a plot indirectly to destroy the esteem and shake the confidence which Lord Chesterfield placed in a Catholic, they, under the pretence of having received information of a treasonable correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Sweetman, parish priest of Carymerson (afterwards Bishop of Ferns,) they caused him to be seized in his bed at night, in the house of Carymenan, and hurried him off under a strong escort to the Castle of Dublin.

The next day he was brought before the Privy Council, and, after a short examination, was remanded to custody.

Nothing had appeared against him but vague rumours, of which he easily shewed the futility.

His Excellency, as usual, consulted Mr. D. and he could not have applied to better authority; for Doctor Sweetman was his intimate friend, had resided

in his house from the time he was appointed to the parish (and so continued to reside until he was made Bishop of Ferns). Mr. D. easily shewed the absurdity of the charges made against his friend, brought forward by a half-witted personage, who regularly lost the other half of his senses when there was question of priests, papistry, or papists.

Doctor Sweetman was released the next day, and returned to the county of Wexford, to the great joy of the people, and to the utter disappointment and confusion of the informers.

Something of the same nature happened relative to some Ulster priest, upon which Mr. D. was likewise consulted, and the priest released; but what will shew the correctness of the opinions given to the Lord Lieutenant by this Wexford Catholic, as to the peaceable state of Ireland, is the speech made by the primate, Doctor Stone, Archbishop of Armagh, in the Irish House of Lords, 1762, when his Grace declared, in answer to some common-place observations on the loyalty of the Papists,

“That in the year 1746, after the Rebellion was entirely suppressed, happening to be in England, he had an opportunity of perusing all the papers of the rebels and their correspondence, which were seized in the custody of Murray, the Pretender's secretary; and after having spent much time, and taken great pains in examining them, not without some share of the then common suspicion that there might be some private understanding and intercourse between them and the Irish Catholics, he could not discover the least trace, hint, or intimation of such intercourse or correspondence in them, or of any of the latter favouring or abetting, or having been so much as made acquainted with the designs or proceedings of the rebels; and what, he said, he wondered at most of all was, that in all his researches he had not met with any passage in any of those papers, from which he could infer that either the Holy Father the Pope, or any of his Cardinals, bishops, or other dignitaries of the church, or any of the Irish clergy, had either directly or indirectly encouraged, aided, or approved of the commencing or carrying on of the Rebellion.”—(Corry's Memoirs, vol. ii.)

Yours, &c. ROCHECHEVREAU,

HINDOO SHASTERS.

Dorchester, Feb. 1.

MR. URBAN,

ON reading the extracts on the Indian Jugglers, given in your number for February, from Martin's History of the British Possessions in India, I recurred to an account of the Hindoo Shasters and books of science which is given in the Hindoo Selections (*Muntakhabat-i-Hindi*), to see what would be said of the subject by a Hindoo writer; and in the course of reading it, I collected some particulars and made a few reflections, which I should be happy to offer you.

The account of which I speak is given under the head of "A few lines in description of the sciences of the people of India," and is extracted from a book called the *Ardeesh-imuhfil*, or "Ornament of the Assembly." It begins by stating that "the sciences of the Hindoos," (of which the *Nutt Bidya*, or science of juggling, is one), "are so many, that it is difficult to write a description of them, as no swimmer has ever found their shore. . . . That among them is the *Bēd*, or body of Shasters, by which the way of justice and mercy is found, and all secrets are opened, and which is the basis of all science." Then it says of the creation that, "at first in this world *water* only was found; and besides it every creature was uncreated and non-existent:" a passage that seems to reflect some stray beams of truth, as we have it in Genesis, ch. i. v. 2, where we read that, "the earth was without form and *void* . . . and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the *waters*;" and it shews that this Shaster existed at the time the Greek Megasthenes was in India, where he learnt what he is made by Strabo, lib. xv. to have delivered in Greece as the doctrine of the Indians, "that the elements of the universe were different, but that of the world was water," ἀρχὰς δὲ τῶν συμπτάντων ἑτέρας, τῆς δὲ κοσμοποιίας τὸ ὕδωρ. And in truth the great antiquity of the Shasters is spoken of in the Selections under consideration; as, after observing that the absolute Creator begot *Bramha* in the form of a man, and set him to be the agent of creation,

and that the heavenly *Bēd* was received by divine inspiration from his tongue, they add that now, when *thousands of years* have passed away, all Hindoos, great and small, still hold his precepts.

The account then states that "the grandson of Bramha compiled *Oopa nishud*, which is a body of the *Bed* (or Holy Sciences), and in which is written an account of the Unity of God, and an explanation of the way of knowledge of the Deity, *Purwurdigār*—literally, the feeder of all creatures. After this his great-grandsons compiled from the *Bēd* the six *Shasters*, in which they not only gave many proofs of God (literally, the *All-worshipped Being*), as to essence and knowledge, but dwelt upon divinity, natural philosophy, the mathematics, logic and eloquence; and that whatever the wise and learned have produced by their wisdom or learning has been derived from the study of these books."

The first of the Shasters is the *Needee* Shaster, the author of which was *Gotum Náydeek*; and (in the language of the Selections), "it treats of causes and effects, or the action, the cause, and the agent," dwelling particularly on metaphysical reasoning concerning the being, power, and attributes of God. The case which the writer chooses to illustrate, the absolute power of the Creator over the creature, cannot but strike the christian reader, as it is that taken by St. Paul in his epistle to the Romans, ch. ix. v. 21,—the power of the potter over the clay. "The true Cause" (God), says he, "is absolute; and there is no power of the creature, (*bundee*, servant), that he should utter a breath in it, (meaning the act of creation,) or meddle with it in the beginning, the middle, or the end. *As the potter from the clay makes vessels after his will, and applies them to whatever use he wishes, so the creature, before the will of the Creator, is helpless and without power.*"

The second Shaster is the *Waeesheshik*; the framer of which was *Soámee Kunrád*. It treats of the moral fitness of the time of actions; or, to describe it in the language of the

Selections, "it shews that the place of an action or business (*Mudâr-i-Kâr*) is at some one time; which action, done at another time, would bring only regret. As if a husbandman should sow grain out of season, he would lose his seed; though the rain should fall, and irrigate it, yet no grain would rise in his fields, and he would reap no fruit but the fruit of despair. So whatever is, is *time* . . . without it the effect of an action is impossible, and the creation of non-existent things would be difficult."

The third Shaster is the *Sankh Shaster*; the compiler of it was *Soâmee Kupil*; and, as the Selections tell us, "the one skilled in it can separate the true from the false." This Shaster treats mostly of corporeal and spiritual natures, and particularly those of man, on which subject the writer observes, that they consider whatever exists to touch or move a body, is corporeal, (*ân atma*, not spirit,) and transient; and what is not such, is spiritual, (*atma*, spirit,) and permanent. In short, that the body is transient, but the soul permanent.

The fourth Shaster is *Patunjul*, and the collector of it was *Soamee Annut*. From this Shaster is derived the *Hubs-i-dum*, or practice of *holding the breath*, which some of the *fakeers* do for a long time, as an act of religion; on the principle inculcated by this Shaster, that every man has a set number of inspirations to draw, and therefore, that he will lengthen his life by taking them sparingly. "The internal mirror of the cultivator of this Shaster is so bright," the Selections state, "that the secrets of the hearts of all men are reflected upon it. He can tell the past and future circumstances of each whom he will; and in doing so, will not err by a hair (*moo burabur*); and his visible body becomes so light, that, whenever he will, he can fly on the air, and walk on the water."

"The fifth Shaster is the *Weedant*, the compiler of which was *Beas Deeco*, and the understander of it becomes master of the Unity of God;" for this is the Shaster that teaches the Bramhin doctrine of the emanation of all things from the Divine essence, and the ultimate absorption of them into

it; or, as the Hindoo writer observes, "the true belief of it as to the Divine Unity, is this:—that although the world is from Him, yet whatever is, is He. For whatever relation there is between the clay and the pot, the water and the wave, the sun and light; such is the relation between the Divine essence and creation." This doctrine, which seems to have been carried from India into Greece, and to have spread into Italy in early times, is the one which Virgil delivers in the sixth book of the *Æneid*, where he tells us that,

"Principio cœlum, ac terras, camposque
liquentes, [astra
Lucentemque globum lunæ, Titaniaque
Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per
artus [miscet—"
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore

and the Unity God spoken of in the Selections is only, as they state, that "whatever is, is He," or that He is the "mens infusa per artus" of the Universe.

The sixth Shaster is the *Meemansa*, and the arranger of it was *Soamee Jacemin*. "The understanding of this Shaster is first above all the Shasters, because the conduct of men of business or property (*Sahib-i-tuulook*) depends upon it. Whatever is, is action; and without it is nothing. As long as a farmer shall sow without plowing, what but dust shall he take from his field? Whatever one sows, that shall he reap; and, in short, want and wealth, virtue and vice, Heaven and Hell (*Bihisht o Dozuk*), are the result of action." This Shaster, as will be readily seen by these observations, is the Hindoo text book of Ethics; their Shaster "*de officiis*."

Besides these there is the *Dhrum Shaster*, or Shaster of Justice, which the sons of Bramha took from the *Bêd*. This is the book of the Bramhin Ceremonial Law; and is the basis of the business, trades, and habits of the *Bramhin*, *Chutree*, *Bâees*, and *Soodur* castes; and the fastings, ceremonies, alms, virtues, vows of the four *asrum* or classes,—the ascetics, householders, anchorites, and beggars, and the penitence for every crime, the atonement for wrongs, the decrees in questions

of right, and in capital charges of every kind, and the laws of justice, are received from it.

On another occasion I should be happy to offer you some observations on the *Pooran*, or mythological books; and *Bidye*, or books of sciences, including the *Nutt Bidya*, or juggler's text book.

W. BARNES.

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

WE append by way of postscript the following addenda and corrections to our Article on the Bayeux Tapestry, p. 471 of our last number.

In the copy of the inscriptions, note p. 471, for *Hic Harold Dux*, read, *Ubi Harold Dux*. The words *Et venerunt ad Dol* should follow *Cosnonis*. For *Alfgyva*, read, *Ælfgyva*;—what does this term, taken as a distinctive appellation, imply? *Ælfgyva Emma* occurs in the Saxon Chronicle. In the absence of any satisfactory conjecture we refer it to our Saxon *literati*. For *Conan fugā vertit*, read, *Conan fugā vertit*; for *at Hestenga-ceastre*, read, *at Hestenga-ceastra*; the prefix *at* or *æt* before the names of places is a decided Saxonism. For *fuga verteruntur Angli*, read, *fugā verterunt Angli*.

In the proper name Gyrth, the Saxon *Ð* is employed, GYRÐ; and the Saxon character for the conjunction *et* is occasionally used, precisely as it occurs throughout Domesday book 7, also *+*, a character used in Saxon MSS. Many of the letters are blended together in the *monogrammatic* form, in the same way as on the coffin of Queen Matilda at Caen. These peculiarities, and others, which we could not typographically indicate, will be observed on reference to the drawings of the Tapestry by the late C. A. Stothard, as engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

Among the numerous circumstances which shew that the pictorial record was directed by an eye-witness of the Norman invasion, may be noticed the landing at *Pevensey*—that is, in the bay bearing that name; the cavalry proceeding immediately to the nearest town, Hastings, to forage for provisions for the troops of William,

exhausted as they would be by the sickness incident to a sea voyage—the cooking of the food thus obtained, the Bishop (Odo) blessing the repast as chaplain to the army. A tradition of this refection lingers at Hastings even to the present day, and a rock of tabular form which lay on the sea beach near that town, near the present gateway into St. Leonard's, had acquired from time immemorial the name of "the Conqueror's Table." We may also notice the examination, by Duke William, of a person named Vital, who had been despatched as a scout to look for the approaching army of Harold:—the Bishop Odo exhorting the Norman Infantry (*Pueros*) to sustain the shock of battle; the overthrow of the standard of Harold, represented as a dragon,* and its bearer; all these circumstances accumulate to

———"confirmations, strong,
As proofs of Holy Writ,"

of the contemporaneous execution of the Tapestry. Indeed so firmly must they have opposed themselves to the "new conjecture" offered by Mr. Corney, that the Tapestry was fabricated about one hundred and forty years after the battle of Hastings, that he was obliged to get rid of them, and of the entire testimony borne by *appropriate costume*, in a way much more novel and surprising than the new conjecture itself,—namely, by suggesting that the whole internal evidence of identity was owing to some ingenious *forger* of Antiquities "for the nonce!"

"The elaborate nature of the composition, and the *intelligence* contained in the *inscriptions*, clearly point out," says Mr. Corney, "the superintendence of some *learned person*," (read *forger*) "who most probably was qualified to direct the operatives as to the costume of the period. It is observable that Harold is called *Dux* previously to the scene of his coronation, afterwards *Rex*. William, whose coronation forms *no part* of the pictorial tale, is called *Dux*, never *Rex*. This evinces a

* This is a discrepancy with the Chronicles, which describe the standard of Harold as embroidered with the figure of an armed warrior.

desire to avoid anachronisms; and is not erroneous costume an anachronism?"

So, because the Tapestry whose details end with the death of Harold does not style William *King*, before he was recognised as such and crowned, and thus fall into a blunder and absurdity of the grossest nature, its contemporaneous authenticity is to be questioned and overthrown! Really *this* is a subtilty of argument which we cannot praise, because it is beyond the bounds of any rational consideration. The proposition refutes itself, and saves us any extension of our postscript.

MR. URBAN, Greenwich, May 14.

I REQUEST permission to comment on the review of my *Researches and Conjectures on the Bayeux Tapestry*, which appeared in the last number of your Magazine.

1. The Reviewer appends to my name the significant capitals F.S.A. The authority for this honorable addition has escaped *my* inquiries, and I cheerfully give him the credit of an archæiologic discovery.

2. I am avowedly answerable for a *new conjecture*; but, in controverting the asserted antiquity of the Bayeux Tapestry, do not stand alone. The Abbé de la Rue ascribes it to the Empress Matilda, or Maud,¹ who died in 1167²; Sir Samuel Meyrick, a very accomplished antiquary, declares it to have been "fabricated under the directions of the Empress Maud;"³ and the Honorable Daines Barrington conceives it was "woven many centuries after the Norman invasion."⁴

3. When we have the misfortune to experience a failure of documentary evidence, it is surely allowable to have recourse to conjecture, and to internal evidence. This plan I have pursued; but the Reviewer censures the *comprehensive and decisive terms* in which I express myself on the latter criterion. Now, I shall repeat the *axiom* in question—so he is pleased to call it—in juxtaposition with his own axiom:—

"This point [internal evidence] requires considerate examination. Propriety of costume is not always decisive of the coeval execution of a monument. It may have been the result of *choice*, or of the propensity of inferior artists to copy the works of their predecessors."—C.

"Propriety of costume is always (in works of the middle age) decisive of the coeval execution of a monument."—

The Reviewer.

I confidently leave my *axiom* to its fate—and, with the same confidence, leave the reader to decide who has best observed the important canon of criticism: "Il faut être réservé sur les affirmations générales."

4. The Reviewer strenuously urges the alleged practice of ancient *sculptors, painters, illuminators, &c.* I admit, and have dwelt on, the importance of that tangible evidence which is afforded by "*architectural remains, monumental effigies, coins, seals, illuminations, &c.*"—but in the application of such evidence, I conceive that much caution is requisite—much more caution than is commonly exerted. Antiquaries are too apt to *argue in a circle*; to assume the date of a monument—to assume that the costume which it exhibits is that of the period—and from ideas of costume so obtained, to infer the date of other monuments which exhibit the same costume. Now, the establishment of a date in such cases is often an insurmountable difficulty. Mr. Gally Knight, who has paid so much attention to mediæval architecture, admits that "*few dates can be discovered relating to early buildings, and affording satisfactory evidence on controverted points*;"⁵ and Mr. David Casley, who had examined ancient manuscripts with singular care and assiduity, remarks that the want of a date is the "*general defect in MSS.*"⁶

5. It is a favourite mode of argument with the Reviewer—if argument it can be called—to reverse my propositions. I have asserted that the *letters* of the inscriptions "*are unlike those on the seals of our Kings of the*

¹ Recherches sur la Tapisserie, &c. Caen, 1824, 4to. p. 92.

² Art de vérifier les Dates. Paris, 1770, fol. p. 687.

³ Archaeologia, xix. 123.

⁴ Observations on Archery, 4to. p. 1. note.

⁵ Architectural Tour in Normandy, 1836, post 8vo. advert., p. 3.

⁶ Cat. of the MSS. of the King's Library, 1734, 4to. preface, p. 6.

Norman line; but perfectly resemble those on the seal of Henry de Beaumont, and on various Norman seals of the *thirteenth* century." He denies it. Did time permit, I would produce the evidence of a certain mute yet effectual witness—a wood cut; but I must be contented with stating that I spoke on the authority of the English seals, engraved by order of the Commissioners on the Public Records,¹ and the capital collection of Norman seals, edited by M. Léchaudé D'Anisy, under the sanction of the Norman Society of Antiquaries.² The Reviewer appeals to the "inscription on the tomb of Queen Matilda herself." The inscribed slab to which he alludes is of doubtful antiquity.³ De Bras, an eye-witness, declares that the monuments of William and Matilda were *abbatus et desmolis* in 1562;⁴ and Ducarel, who saw a monument of Matilda with the same inscription in 1752, informs us that it bore the *arms* of the conqueror.⁵

6. The Reviewer attempts to explain why "the Normans are called *Franci* in the embroidered relic." He is rather insensible to the difficulties which the question involves. I consider it as one of the most embarrassing of those which arise out of the subject; and so seems to think the very able antiquary M. Auguste Le Prévost. In a note to that remarkable hemistich of *Mestre Wace*, "*Richart sout en Daneiz, en Normant parler,*" after affirming that *Normant* means *la langue Romane*, he thus proceeds: "Nous ne terminerons point cette note sans faire remarquer que, tandis que les Normands paraissent ici chercher à s'approprier la langue Française, ces mêmes Normands, par un *singulier échange*, se donnent constamment le nom de Français sur le monument par lequel ils ont voulu perpétuer la représentation exacte du fait le plus glorieux de leur histoire, la tapisserie de Bayeux."⁶

The question presents itself under two aspects: 1. Admitting the monument to be coeval with the conquest. 2. Considering it as posterior to the union of Normandy with France.

Guillaume de Jumièges thus describes the composition of the invading army: "*Ingentem quoque exercitum ex Normannis, et Flandrensibus, ac Francis, et Britonibus aggregavit,*"⁷—but he styles the combined powers *Normanni*. For example: "*Deinde, in die Natalis Domini, ab omnibus tam Normannorum quàm Anglorum Proceribus Rex est electus, et sacro oleo ab Episcopis regni delibutus, atque regali diademate coronatus.*"⁸ Guillaume de Poitiers incidentally mentions the mixed nature of the force: "*Institerunt eis Cenomanici, Francigenæ, Britanni, Aquitani, sed cum præcipua virtute Normanni*"⁹—but he styles them collectively *Normanni*. For example: "*Jam inclinato die haud dubiè intellexit exercitus Anglorum, se stare contra Normannos diutiùs non valere.*"¹⁰ Such is the language of contemporaries: can it be believed, in defiance of this evidence, that the Normans themselves term *Franci* in a coeval monument—a monument intended to commemorate the most brilliant of their triumphs? Moreover, it is certain that the Normans were *very proud*—and that the French hated the Normans. *Mestre Wace*, a minute reporter of the traditions of his time, ascribes to William himself this character of his Norman subjects:—

"En Normendie a gent mult fiere,
Jo ne sai gent de tel maniere;"¹¹

and he thus forcibly paints the enmity which existed between the French and the Normans:—

"Par la discorde è grant envie
Ke Franceiz ont vers Normendie,
Mult ont Franceiz Normanz laidiz
E de méfaiz è de médiz."¹²

¹ Appendix to Reports from the Commissioners on the Public Records, 1819, fol.

² Recueil de Sceaux Normandis. Caen, 1834, folio oblong.

³ Vide Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, by C. A. Stothard, 1817, folio, introduction, p. 3. This volume is itself a monument—a noble monument to the memory of the artist whose skill and fidelity produced it.

⁴ Recherches et Antiquitez de Neustrie. Caen, 1588. 8vo. p. 171.

⁵ Tour through Normandy, 1754, 4to. p. 23.

⁶ Roman de Rou, Rouen, 1827, 8vo. I. 126, 7.

⁷ Historiæ Normannorum scriptores antiqui. Lutetiæ, 1619, fol. p. 286.

⁸ Ibid. p. 288.

⁹ Ibid. p. 202.

¹⁰ Ibid. p. 203.

¹¹ Roman de Rou, ii. 293.

¹² Ibid. ii. 70.

M. Duval, in a critical essay on Marie de France, remarks : “jamais Breton, à cette époque, ne se fût dit Français.”¹ We may with the same confidence exclaim : *jamais Normand, à cette époque, ne se fût dit Français.*

If we believe the monument to have been executed after the union of Normandy with France, the appellation *Franci* would be that of the period—but an anachronism as applied to the events described. I have suggested that it might have been an *oversight* : now cometh, with permission of the Reviewer, a *new conjecture*. Henry de Beaumont, Bishop of Bayeux, died in 1205—soon after the union. Pierre, his reputed successor, was a nonentity. Robert des Ableges, one of the canons of the church, obtained the episcopate in 1206, and held it twenty-five years. There are circumstances in the life of this prelate which make it probable that the monument in question was executed in his time. Detached from other evidence, they may not convince—but certainly form a curious addition to it. His connexion with Bayeux extended probably over half a century ; and his munificence to the church could not but make him a favorite with the chapter. Now the subject of the monument—which for various reasons I have ascribed to the chapter—was exactly suited to his character. A Tancred by descent, he was a Tancred in spirit. He had served in an expedition against the Albigeois. In the crusade of 1216 he conducted his own soldiers to the Holy Land, and is said to have been present in some victorious affair at Acre.² An armament, an embarkation, a victory, a martial prelate, &c.—what could be more appropriate ? At what more suitable time could such an ornament be devised for a church ?

The *new conjecture* shall now make its appearance. Robert des Ableges was an especial favorite of Philippe Auguste ; and it is possible that the word *Franci*, in lieu of *Normanni*, may have been designedly introduced as an act of homage to that monarch.

In justification of the relative importance attributed to this question, I shall submit an anecdote. The *Lai d'Ignaurès*, by Renaut, contains this couplet :

“ Franchois, Poitevin et Breton
L'apie tent le *Lay del Prison.*”

MM. Monmerqué and Michel, the experienced editors of the Poem, consider that the distinction made between the French and the Poitevins proves it to have been composed before the union of Poitou with France, in 1205 ;³ and M. Raynouard, who admits this to be *une forte conjecture*, finds in the style proofs of its remarkable antiquity.⁴

The Reviewer asks how the fact escaped me, that “the Conqueror addressed his Charters relating to English affairs, ‘tam *Francis* quam *Anglis*.’”—The fact did not escape me : I have cited, as an authority, the Exemplar Chartarum Regum Angliæ, in which the formula “omnibus fidelibus suis *Francis* et *Anglicis*” occurs, I doubt if the Reviewer interprets it correctly. I contend that the word *Franci* has no reference to the population of Normandy—but, to all persons resident in England *except natives*. It is impossible otherwise to explain this variation of the formula : “fidelibus suis *Francis* et *Anglis* de *Kent*.”

7. The Reviewer points out to my *attentive consideration* some remarks of Mr. Charles Stothard.—I cite, in my *Researches*, the very paper ; and must now add that Mr. Stothard is somewhat more cautious than the Reviewer. “It was the invariable practice,” he says, “with artists in every country, *excepting Italy*, during the middle ages, whatever subject they took in hand, to represent it according to the manners and customs of their own time.”⁵ Now, this *exception* is equivalent to an admission, that artists of intelligence avoided the absurd practice which the axiom of the Reviewer implies. Does he consider that the pictorial epic in question, displays no intelligence ?

¹ Histoire Littéraire de la France, xix. 792.

² Gallia Christiana, XI, 366. Hermant, Histoire du Diocèse de Bayeux. Caen, 1705, 4to. p. 205, etc.

³ Lai d'Ignaurès, Paris, 1832, 8vo. pp. 3, 30.

⁴ Journal des Savants, 1833, pp. 5-9.

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⁵ Archaeologia, xix. 186.

8. "Mr. Córney, to account for these circumstances [the few *Saxonisms* which the Tapestry contains], asserts that the Saxon language prevailed at Bayeux, *where traces of it are still discoverable*; this we take to be a real 'curiosity of literature,' greater than any D'Israeli has culled, or our author tracking the compiler through his authorities, illustrated by his critical castigations."—*The Reviewer*.

Those only who are familiar with the history of certain minor events which have gently agitated the *République des Lettres* in the course of the last few months,¹ can form an adequate conception of the dismay which came over me on the perusal of the above paragraph. I shall endeavour to discuss it with something like serenity.—To fabricate a *curiosity of literature* is a misdemeanour which deserves the sharpest castigation; but every collector is liable to have a spurious article in his possession,—and if he names the former proprietor, he relieves himself of much of the responsibility which would otherwise attach. This is precisely what I have done,—and I shall now produce additional facts in illustration of my fidelity.

Before the fall of the Roman empire, the maritime parts of Normandy had acquired the name of LITTUS SAXONICUM.² The Saxons who had formed settlements in *le Bessin* became famous.³ Grégoire de Tours, who flourished in the sixth century, twice mentions the Saxones Bajocassini, the Saxons of Bayeux;⁴ and in the vernacular chronicles they are called *les Saisnes de Bayeux*.⁵ Two acts of Charles le Chauve, dated in 843 and 853, notice a district under the name of *Otlingua Saxonia*,⁶ la Petite-Saxe; and some of the villages which it com-

prised are in the immediate vicinity of Bayeux.⁷ Dudon de St.-Quentin, a writer of the *tenth* century, informs us, that William I. of Normandy sent his son Richard to Bayeux to learn the Danish language, which at Rouen was obsolescent, about the year 940;⁸ and Benoît de Sainte-More, a poet of the twelfth century, repeats this curious information.⁹ I cannot omit the latter anecdote,—because, as the learned Bosworth assures us, the northern languages "have a striking similarity."¹⁰

I shall assume that I have justified my assertion as to the prevalence of the Saxon language at Bayeux—but, indeed, the addition that *traces of it are still discoverable* appears to be considered as the more extravagant portion of the *curiosity of literature*. To relieve myself of the charge of fabricating an article of that description, I shall introduce as my substitute M. Frédéric Pluquet, Membre de la Société Royale des Antiquaires de France, de l'Académie des Belles-Lettres de Caen, de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, etc.

"Bayeux.—Une colonie *Saxonne* a habité à ses portes, et la langue et les usages du Nord s'y sont conservés plus long-temps qu'ailleurs."—Frédéric Pluquet, 1827.¹¹

"BAYEUX SOUS LES SAXONS.—Il ne nous reste des *Saxons* que des noms de lieu et quelques mots qui se sont conservés dans la langue rustique."—Frédéric Pluquet, 1829.¹²

It is now time to acquit M. Frédéric Pluquet,—and finally to dispose of this *real curiosity of literature*. It pertaineth to the Reviewer! He has read, as I conceive, that mischievous brochure entitled, *Ideas on Controversy*;¹³ and has too literally interpreted Idea XV: "In quoting your op-

¹ Vide Gent. Mag. 1838, i. 61, etc.

² D'Anville, Notice de l'ancienne Gaule, Paris, 1760, 4to. p. 584.

³ Lebeuf, Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions, xxi. 507.

⁴ Histoire Ecclésiastique des Francs, Paris, 1836-8, 8vo. ii. 272, iv. 38.

⁵ Lebeuf, Mémoires, etc. xxi. 509.

⁶ Capitularia Regum Francorum, Parisiis, 1780, fol. ii. 69, 1440.

⁷ Lebeuf, Mémoires, etc. xxi. 509.

⁸ H. N. S. A., p. 112.

⁹ Roman de Rou, i. 127, note.

¹⁰ Origin of the Germanic and Scandinavian Languages, 1836, 8vo. p. 162.

¹¹ Roman de Rou, i. 67, note.

¹² Essai Historique sur Bayeux. Caen, 1829, 8vo. pp. 7, 10.

¹³ Ideas on Controversy: deduced from the practice of a veteran; and adapted to the meanest capacity, 1838, 8vo. pp. 24.

ponent, you may deviate from the rules laid down by theoretical critics." He transforms my *Saxon* colonists and their descendants,—and on such transformation builds his criticism,—into "*Anglo-Saxon emigrants to Bayeux.*"

9. In stating his opinion on the antiquity of the Bayeux Tapestry, and his dissent from mine, the Reviewer interjects some remarks on the value of the relic, on the accuracy of Mr. C. Stothard who copied it, and on the honour which redounds to the Society of Antiquaries for perpetuating the memory of it. The reader might infer that we are at variance on all those points. Now, I have admitted that the Tapestry is the *most ancient monument of its class in existence*—have characterised the artist who copied it as *admirable*,—and have given my humble testimony to the *zeal and liberality of the Society of Antiquaries*.

10. The Reviewer thinks I have paid "too nice attention to French euphony" in writing Odon in lieu of Odo.—"Wherefore stand you on nice points?" I was guided by orthography—not euphony. Hermant, Beziers, Du Bois, Pluquet, &c. style the prelate Odon.

11. He adverts, in conclusion, to the *jury of antiquaries*. The proposal was a whim—pardonable, I should think, in a privately-circulated work; but the nomination of the individuals was a sincere tribute to their qualifications. On the *antiquity* of the Tapestry (which will probably form the least part of the forthcoming explanatory letter-press), it was clear they would decide against me,—but I did not choose to *pack* a jury.

12. And now, Mr. Urban, I dismiss this curious topic—for one of more importance.¹ If I have introduced some novelty on a question which has engaged more able pens, it is because the evidence itself was a novelty to me: I had no fixed notions—no prejudices to encounter. As the essay formerly appeared in a volume which contained thirty articles on various subjects, brevity was indispensable. At some future period I may give it adequate extension, and take into consideration the objections

which may in the mean time be made to it. Should I meet the Reviewer once more, he will perhaps do me the favour to avoid extraneous remarks; and so furnish me with a suitable occasion to record the sense which I entertain of his substantial merit as a man of letters,—for he almost names himself,—and of his well-directed assiduity as an antiquary.

Yours, &c. BOLTON CORNEY.

MR. URBAN, *Dublin, May 10.*

THE hasty passage which you extracted from a private letter (p. 268.) not being intended for the public eye, did not precisely express my meaning. "The peopling Ireland and Britain from Gaul rests merely on probability, &c." This was intended to refer merely to the Britons of Cæsar's day, and the Milesian or Celtic Irish, not to the people who occupied these islands at the arrival of the Celts or Phenician Gael. My opinion on the subject is clearly given in the following passage:

"The Phenicians for some time traded with the Britons, but, finding both islands rich in metals and other produce, they took hostile possession of the parts which best supplied their avidity for the precious metals, and eventually drove the ancient inhabitants from the whole of Ireland and South Britain. Of the precise time they made themselves masters of Celtic Gaul we have no means of coming to a correct decision; but it must have been at a very early period after they had secured the British Islands." (Gael and Cymbri, p. 426.)

This is my position.—In it I admit the existence of previous inhabitants who, probably, came from the Continent, but we have no means of ascertaining the fact, and therefore probability is the best, the only evidence.

I do not see the necessity of accounting for what became of the British whom the Saxons displaced: they could not have settled in Wales, which the Picts had made themselves masters of.

With respect to the three points of difference between me and FION GHÆL, viz.

1st. The identity of the Irish and Punic languages.

2ndly. Etymological inferences from the names of mountains, &c.

¹ See the advertising sheet.

3rdly. The authority of manuscripts founded on traditions, or compiled from MSS. no longer extant.

To the first, I can only say, that I have also examined the Punic in the *Penulus* of Plautus, which (I am sincerely satisfied) is Celtic, but being handed down to us through many transcribers, none of whom understood a word of it, must necessarily be very incorrect. The most ancient copies have no divisions of words, and if FIOR GHÆL will point out any other process for making out its meaning besides that of dividing it into words and syllables, he will do what I confess I have not been able to accomplish, although that system is declared inadmissible to common sense. It appears to me that common sense can discover no other; but I may be mistaken.

I am quite ready to deny any near affinity between the Gaelic and the Hebrew, or any of the Semitic dialects, but I am also satisfied that the Phœnician was not more nearly allied to the Hebrew, and dissent altogether from the assertion that Dr. Gesenius has clearly proved the Phœnician to have been Semitic. In my humble judgment he has totally failed in establishing that position, and therefore, all the conclusions drawn from that supposition, I am satisfied are erroneous.

The second objection stands where it did, if what I have just said be correct. With respect to the third, namely, the authority of Irish MSS. I must protest against being called upon to defend a position I have never taken up. I have not asserted the authority of Irish MSS. On the contrary, I have never quoted one in my *Gael and Cymbri*, not because I doubted their authority, but to prevent cavil on that account, I say (in speaking of *Nemidius*, the truth of whose story FIOR GHÆL calls in question),

“The following statement is chiefly derived from *Giraldus Cambrensis*, which I have chosen to rely on rather than to rest entirely on Irish authority, first, because I am not aware of the existence of any MS. history of Ireland in the Irish language of equal antiquity with *Giraldus*; and secondly, because it is desirable that the statements should be based on authority as free as possible from the imputation of national feeling or bias.”—*Gael and Cymbri*, page 420.

I have now stated what I think necessary; and shall only add, that FIOR GHÆL may be assured of my high consideration. I trust he will now understand me more clearly. His good temper and gentlemanly bearing with those who differ from him entitle him to my esteem. I am convinced we both agree in the desire to ascertain truth, and minor differences are of little consequence.

Had your correspondent, A CYMRO, been acquainted with the power of the Celtic alphabet, he would not have written his letter endeavouring to prove it a corrupt language for the reasons therein stated.

Yours, &c. W. BETHAM.

ATTEMPTED EXPLANATION OF THE
INSCRIPTION AT BANWELL. (See
p. 149.)

DEO MAGNO ETEATO BONO.

If ETEATO, I conjecture it to be a Latinization of ADAD or ADIR, the Sun, the origin of the epithet Ἀδὶρβήνος, on coins of the city Hierapolis in Syria. Βήνος, or Belus, is a King. I submit, however, that FATO BONO is quite as likely, though ETEATUS may have been a local deity, like Viradesthis or Andrastis in Britain, or Beltucadder in the same province, and fifty others that I could name.

VAL. (Valerius) VALENS V. P. (Utriusque Pannoniæ) PRAEFECT(us). I have the testimony of that excellent work on the lapidary language, *Sertorius Ursatus*, Paris, 1723, (*Explanatio notarum et litterarum*), for this reading, which I prefer to *Vir perfectissimus, vivens posuit, or vicarius præfecti*. The inscription is of late date, and the family of VALENS the Emperor was of Cibalis, in Pannonia.

The remainder is of easy selection, —although not passing delicate.

We know right well that the ancients were very particular about admitting certain persons or animals into their temples. This part of the inscription merely implies, that no eunuch (*capus*) OBTRUNCATO PUB. (*sc. pudendo*), should be allowed to enter the Temple of Dioclesian at Mardera. That cruel Emperor, we know, encouraged the worship of himself, and thereby endeavoured to extirpate Christianity, and made the Roman people

call him GOD and JUPITER, as his medals JOVI. INVICTO: AUG. show clearly. Who that has read the book of Deuteronomy attentively, cannot but recall most forcibly the coincidence. Only turn to chap. xxiii. v. 1. which from motives of delicacy I do not enlarge upon further. PUDUELIS is evidently misread for PUDENDIS, in the 3rd line; and the M. E., which occurs before it, is obscure,—*qu. Meditrinis pudendis*, rites or orgies of a mystic and obscene nature. It was clearly a strong denunciation, or forbiddance to eunuchs to assist, or be in any way present, at certain secrets, most likely Priapean rites—or phallic orgies in this temple. The contempt the Romans had for the Archigallus, or high priest of Cýbele, is well ascertained—the mysteries of which are touched upon by Juvenal, Sat. 2, v. 110-116. Catullus celebrates these mysteries in his *Berecynthia et Aty*, Carm. 64; and the priests, or Galli, were all under the necessity of emasculation, which we find was usually done with the *Samia testa*, or broken fragments of one of the sacred vessels

of Samian or red pottery, so often found in our Exeter, and elsewhere.* The parts were supposed to adhere sooner than if cut with a sharp instrument; sometimes a sharp flint was used (*acutosilice*), as above, in Catullus.

There may have been a Mardera in other parts of the Roman empire, as well as in Armenia.

The worthy Roman MARINE, who I regret to find served so many years in the fleet without promotion, (26,) must have got hold of the first inscription in some extraordinary way; perhaps the marble was sent on board his ship, to be transported to the Temple at Mardera, and he thought proper to appropriate it, or use it *pro temp.* as ballast! and thinking that so sacred an article ought to be of peculiar virtue, afterwards placed it on the front of his own family tomb. I have heard of a certain gallant admiral, some years since, who brought home all the mahogany used at his country-seat, from Honduras, in his own line-of-battle ship—good and cheap.

Yours, &c. W. T. P. SHORTT.

Exeter.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Old French Fabliaux and Metrical Tales.†

THERE is no class of the literary monuments of the thirteenth century, which throws so much general light upon the manners and spirit of that age, as those short poems which were commonly designated by the name of *Fabliaux*, the subject of which was generally a laughable story, and of which the wit, though frequently very gross, is sometimes extremely good. Collections of these poems were first given to the world by Legrand d'Aussy, and by Barbazan, whose works have both been reprinted in more recent times. Méon added to Barbazan's collection two supplementary volumes, one of which was chiefly composed of *Contes devots*, or religious fabliaux. M. Jubinal, so well known by his numerous publications connected with the ancient literature of France, has now undertaken to give to the world another supplementary collection, to be completed in four volumes, and which, if we may judge by the first, will be quite as valuable as the former works of the same class.

Indeed, M. Jubinal's first volume contains much that is interesting in many points of view. It is chiefly composed of another class of metrical pieces, known by the name of *Dits*. The subjects of most of the Dits in this volume are of a pious character, and in this respect they bear a close resemblance to the *Contes devots*. The object of both these classes of poems was to inculcate in a popular form the morality, as well as the doctrines, of the Catholic Church, and they afford us a singularly valuable illustration of the beauties and the defects of both. Sometimes the monkish stories were strikingly beautiful. We might cite as an example the metrical tale printed by Méon, of the hermit who

* Vide Saubertum de Sacrificiis, Leyden, 1699.

† Nouveau Recueil de Contes, Dits, Fabliaux, et autres Pièces inédites des xiii^e, xiv^e, et xv^e siècles, pour faire suite aux collections de Legrand d'Aussy, Barbazan, et Méon, mis au jour pour la première fois par Achille Jubinal, d'après les MSS. de la Bibliothèque du Roi. Paris, chez Ed. Pannier; London, Pickering, 8vo. 1839.

was compelled to accept from the evil-one the choice of one of three crimes which he was obliged to commit; the crimes were drunkenness, adultery, and murder. The hermit chose the first, as being the lightest, and went forthwith to carouse with his neighbour the miller. After the sin was duly perfected, and the penalty of the devil appeared to be sufficiently satisfied, the hermit took his leave; and, as he was not perfectly master of himself, the miller's wife undertook to conduct him to his cell. On their way, the hermit, under the influence of his neighbour's wine, was tempted to commit the second sin in his list. Meanwhile, as evening began to approach, the miller became uneasy, and, fearing his wife might have met with some accident, took his axe and went to meet her, and by chance arrived just in time to witness her faithlessness. The hermit, in the excitement of the moment, seized the axe, and slew the miller on the spot; and thus he who had set out with committing only the least crime which had been proposed to him, was led in the end to commit all the three: an instructive lesson to warn those who listened to it from the first approach to evil-doing.

The heroes of many of the Dits published now by M. Jubinal, run through a series of adventures which bear a great similitude to one another. They begin by being virtuous, and in course of time fall into temptations; they are providentially, often miraculously, hindered when on the very point of committing a heinous crime; they then repent, and undergo some long and severe penance for their weakness in giving way to the temptation, after which they are crowned with worldly happiness. We have a very remarkable specimen of this kind of story, in the *Dit des Anelès*, with which the volume opens. It cannot be denied that many of these stories of the punishments and rewards of the sinner and the virtuous man in this life are often pretty; but they were too contrary to every-day experience to have any practical use; and their tendency must have been rather to mislead and disappoint, than to encourage. They must often also have been altogether unnecessary, because directed against crimes that were too gross and revolting to have occurred, except in very extraordinary cases, and against which the simplest dictates of natural reason and morality protest, as in the *Dit du Buef*, and the *Dit de la Bourjasse de Romme*. Many of the monkish tales, such as that which is the subject of the *Dit de la Bourjoise de Narbonne* in Jubinal's collection, erred in introducing too much actual and open interference of providence, in cases where all experience seemed to contradict it. Thus people were naturally led to distrust providence altogether.

The Virgin Mary acts a very prominent part in these stories, and it is she who usurps all the powers of heaven. The Virgin, on the one side, and the devil on the other, occupy precisely the same rôle as the gods of Homer; they carry on a constant and inveterate warfare, the latter occupied in tempting and giving evil suggestions, and the former in defeating his attempts or rescuing his victims from his hands; and in pursuing these objects they both act either invisibly or visibly, and in the latter case take any form which seems best fitted for the purpose in hand. Thus, in one of the Dits which M. Jubinal has here published, the devil succeeds in tempting a good woman to sin; yet the sinner immediately becomes repentant, passes her life in holiness, and no one is privy to the crime which she has committed. The devil, disappointed in his object, takes the form of a physician for several years, and in that shape succeeds at last in bringing her to a public trial, and she is condemned to death. But the Virgin also has been at work, and by a powerful and open interference, she snatches her at the last moment from the fate which threatened her. So, in a tale printed by Méon, we find a nun, who held the office of sacristan in her nunnery, after having passed her early years in great holiness, tempted by the devil to quit the house, and for several years she lives in the world, and yields to every kind of vice. After a time, her eyes are opened and she becomes repentant: Our Lady immediately restored her to her nunnery, for she had there condescended to take her form and occupation during the whole of this long period, and none of the inmates were aware of their sister's absence or backsliding. Similarly, on another occasion, a most ferocious highwayman,

who had been in the habit of commending himself humbly to Our Lady every time that he set out on a marauding expedition, is taken, and condemned to the gallows; but the Virgin would not forget him, in his trouble, who had so often thought of her, and she comes invisibly and supports him by the feet while he is hanging, so that he receives no hurt, and she finally delivers him, in return for which he abjures his wicked profession, and becomes a holy monk. It must be confessed, that such tales as these were not much calculated to improve or encourage morality; but they served the Church, which inculcated above all things the efficacy of late penitence, and of a temporal atonement to the Church for the sins which had been committed against heaven. Many of these religious tales are still more grossly superstitious; and the Romish doctrines of transubstantiation, &c. when they were thus popularised, became absurdly ridiculous, and even impious. We may point out as an example of this, the *Dit du Petit Juitel*, in Jubinal's collection. The little Jew partakes of the sacrament, unobserved by the priest; when his father learns this, in his anger, he throws the child into a burning furnace: but the young Jew escapes unhurt; and when questioned on the subject, he says, that he was saved by the child whom he had eaten in the morning.

“ Au juitiau demandent : ‘ Qui t’a sauvé la vie ?’

— ‘ L’enfant que j’ai mangié ; ne le véez-vous mie ?’

Il me tient par la main : j’ai bone compaignie ;

Se de lui m’eslonjoie, bien feroie folie.’ ”

The whole Jewish family are converted immediately, and receive baptism at the hands of the priest.

The tales which form the subjects of these religious dits, had appeared earlier in the form of short Latin stories, but they are often much improved in the hands of the poet, who, in amplifying his materials, had the opportunity of inserting so many curious descriptions of, and allusions to, early manners and customs. It is by no means improbable that many of the fabliaux had gone through the same process of transformation. Even these, gross as they generally are, are very often pointed with a moral, as in the case of the beautiful little popular fabliau of Merlin, of which a copy is printed by M. Jubinal. In this piece the dispensation of particular providence is represented as one of the attributes of the beings of the popular mythology; for the spirit Merlin is here a kind of Robin Goodfellow. From the roots of a tree in the forest, he addresses a poor woodman, who was lamenting over his miserable lot, and promises to make him rich, if he will employ part of his wealth in piety and charity. The peasant, or vilain, agrees to his proposal, and Merlin tells him where he will find a great treasure, and instructs him if he will ask for anything more, to come to that tree on the same day after twelve months are past. The vilain becomes immediately rich, and every body seeks his friendship; but, instead of doing as he had promised, he is proud and surly, and oppresses the poor, whom he drives away from his door. At the end of the year he repairs to the appointed place: “ My Lord Merlin,” says he, “ I wish to be provost of the town where I live.” “ Be it so!” was the reply; “ in forty days thou shalt have thy wish.” Another year passed, the vilain, now provost, became every day more rich and haughty: when he now approached the haunted tree, it was in a different tone: “ Sir Merlin!” he said, “ I wish thee to make my son a bishop.” The request was again granted; his prosperity increased daily, and with it his arrogance also; and after another year had gone by, he approached the tree where his benefactor resided with less respect than before. “ Merlin,” said he, somewhat rudely, “ I desire to marry my daughter to the rich provost of Aquilée.” Again, his request was listened to, and he seemed to have arrived at the highest pitch of earthly prosperity. After the fourth year, the rich vilain would have paid the spirit no further attention; but his wife urged the propriety of waiting upon him once more, and of taking a final but respectful adieu. The rich man now set out towards the wood on horseback with two attendants; as he approached the tree, he rode roughly up to the trunk, and in a contemptuous tone addressed the spirit by the familiar name of Mellot. Merlin answered from the top of the tree,

instead of the root. "Why art thou mounted so high?" cried the villain. "Because I would not be trodden under thy horse's feet," was the reply.

"Le vilain li a dit par sa male aventure,
Com cil qui estoit plains de mauvaise nature :
'Mellot, je pren congié ; je n'ai plus de toi cure,
Car je sui riches homs d'avoir à desmesure.'
La voiz li respondi : 'Vilain fus, vilain soies.
Il ne t'anuoit pas quant tu au bois venoies,
Ton asne devant toi, et tes sommes vendois,
Chascune .vj. deniers, plus avoir n'en pooies.
A la première année venis moi faire enclin ;
Doucement m'apellaz : *Ha ! mon Seignour Merlin ;*
Mais la seconde année fu ton cuer si mastin,
Que tu me déis sire por moi metre à dédin.
Ton fel cuer orgueilleus plus celer ne se pot :
Puis m'apellas *Merlin*, or m'apelles *Mellot*.
Je te di de certain, briément à .i. seul mot,
C'onques en toi bonté ne courtoisie n'ot.
Or samble que tu soies roy d'une royauté.
Vers Dieu et vers les pauvres as fait desloiauté ;
Tu as esté vilain plain de grant cruauté :
Briément te ferai povre. Ce sera loiauté."*

The villain returns home, and pays little attention to Merlin's threats, but soon after his children die, his lands are ravaged by enemies, and finally his personal property is confiscated, and he is reduced to the same degree of poverty from which he had been first elevated.

Besides the *Dits* and *Fabliaux*, M. Jubinal's volume contains many pieces of great interest on different subjects. The poem entitled *Le Dit des Mais*, with the *Dit des Paternostres*, the *Dit des Planètes*, and *li Mariages des Filles au Diable*, are bitter satires against the corruptions of the time, directed primarily against the vices of the Church, and next against those of all the different grades of the court, the nobility, and the commonalty. These poems throw much important light on the condition of the age. There are also one or two political pieces. The poem entitled *La Desputoison du Vin et de l'Iaue*, is an imitation of the Latin poem attributed to Walter Mapes, the *Disputatio inter Vinum et Aquam*, and contains much curious information on the wines then in use ; as does also another poem entitled *Le Martyre de St. Baccus*, which bears a close resemblance to our own popular ballad of *Sir John Barley-corn*. Amongst other pieces, we also find a remarkable poem on the hunting of the stag, which illustrates all the ancient terms and practices of the art of 'venerie.'

* "The villain said to him in his uncourteous manner,
Like one who was full of bad nature :
'Mellot, good bye ; I have no further care for you,
For I am a rich man, with great abundance of wealth.'
The voice answer'd him : 'A villain thou wert, and a villain thou art still.
Thou didst not use to dislike the trouble of coming to the wood,
When thou hadst thy ass before thee, and thou didst sell thy loads,
Each for six pence, for they would fetch no more.
The first year thou didst make obeisance to me,
And call me softly, *O ! my lord Merlin ;*
But the second year thy heart was so perverse,
That thou calledst me *Sir*, in order to lower me.
Thy bad arrogant disposition could no longer be conceal'd :
Then thou calledst me *Merlin*, now thou callest me *Mellot*.
I tell thee, in truth, briefly in one word,
That there was never either goodness or courtesy in thee.
Thou seemest now to be a king over a great kingdom.
Towards God, and towards the poor, thou hast done disloyalty ;
Thou hast been a villain full of great tyranny :
Quickly I will make thee poor. This is but right.'

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Journals and Letters of the Rev. H. Martyn, B.D. Edited by Rev. S. Wilberforce, 2 vols.

THE interest which was felt by the public in the Memoirs of Henry Martyn, as drawn up by his friend the Rev. John Sargent, has induced the present editor, Mr. Wilberforce, to print the Journal which he kept, and which contains a tolerably ample account of his pursuits, opinions, and feelings, from the time he entered at Cambridge, till within a few days of his death. That this publication is judicious, we feel assured, and have no doubt of its largely partaking in the popularity of the former volume. Mr. Sargent had wisely kept his biographical Memoirs in a more contracted scale, from the impossibility of anticipating the reception it might meet with; but now that the value of Mr. Martyn's character has been long known and deeply cherished, while the extensiveness of his learning, the strength and soundness of his intellect, were found to be supported and strengthened by the purity of his mind, the singleness and simplicity of his character, and the truly evangelical spirit of his religious feelings, there was no room for any doubt or hesitation in giving his full portrait to the world, nay, we think it almost an act of justice to himself. Mr. Wilberforce may take for his motto the language which Xenophon used, in his defence of Socrates. Ἐγὼ μὲν δὴ κατανοῶν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τὴν τὲ σοφίαν, καὶ τὴν γενναϊότητα, οὔτε μὴ μεμνήσθαι δύναμαι αὐτοῦ, οὔτε μεμνήμενος οὐκ ἐπαινεῖν. Mr. Wilberforce has, with great propriety, prefixed an account of the

late Rev. John Sargent, the biographer and friend of Martyn, to the work, which memoir he hopes to see prefixed to some collection of Mr. Sargent's literary and theological writings (presuming such he must have left), and which will shew, what his retired and unobtrusive life concealed from all but a few persons, the truly Christian virtues of his heart, and the numerous endowments of his mind. It is long since we dwelt near the spot where this excellent person lived and died, and we know not who occupies his place now; but we can say that the beautiful and secluded groves of Lavington, from sire to son, beheld among them, one of the most accomplished, amiable, benevolent, and truly excellent families that our land possesses.*

It would take a much larger space than our limits can afford to make any such extracts from this diary as would be useful or interesting to our readers; and indeed its value and excellence are not to be judged of by partial views:—but are, as it were, infused continuously through the whole. It is true there is in it little recorded of the conversation of social intercourse, and less of literary criticism or information; there are no brilliant remarks, sententious aphorisms, or witty satirical effusions, for the popular reader; and no profound investigations or learned dissertations for the scholar: but there is the history of a mind, duly sensible of its own weakness, and of the corruptness of its nature; knowing the vanity and shunning the attractions and general pursuits of the world; striving ear-

* Mr. Sargent wrote with great ease and elegance in Latin verse, as his father had done, whose verses are in the Musæ Etonenses. We have a very pleasing copy of Latin verses by him, written to us on our visiting the Roman bath at Bignor and not calling at Lavington. We can also corroborate the high character Mr. Wilberforce gives of his truly religious spirit. One who visited him in extreme sickness, described his state of mind as truly angelic, and indeed said his abode in the house was as if he had dwelt among angels.

nestly to consecrate all its energies and faculties to the glory of God, and concentrating all its strength to advance the knowledge of the true religion, and increase the number of the faithful believers in Christ.

“To the sweetness of a Christian life, and the virtues of a Christian heart, Martyn appeared to have joined a firmness of disposition and courage, which met and overcame many difficulties he experienced in his short but useful life; his industry and perseverance were more than ordinary, and his accomplishments alone would have distinguished him among the scholars of his own time. Looking to ourselves, and our wishes and our interests, he was too early snatched away, when his long course of usefulness was but just commencing; but for himself we believe that he was released from a life of toil, and sickness, and perplexity, to join the spirits of the pure in heart.

“At Cambridge Martyn was the attached friend of Mr. Simeon; and having taken the high degree of a wrangler, he was raised, through the interest of Mr. Grant, to the appointment of Chaplain to the East India Company, in the Bengal Establishment. He went out in 1805, and died at Tocat, in Asia Minor, on his way home, in 1812. We are far from supposing that the religious sentiments, and indeed the general line of conduct adopted by Martyn, on the subject of religion, and the almost complete exclusion of secular pursuits, studies, and conversation, will meet the approbation of all, who are general admirers of his character; on these subjects there must be left much to their own consciences; nor must the road to salvation be narrowed or broken up by uncharitable censures, or rigid and unbending restrictions, or fierce and unauthorized fulminations and invectives on matters requiring all possible brotherly assistance, and kind indulgence, and patient and enduring hope. Men’s conduct here is a means to an end; and who can presume to set a narrow and exclusive limit round that which is to be effected by the varying affections and feelings, by the degree of education, by example, by instruction early bestowed or delayed, by a thousand modifying circumstances unknown to us, which may occasion a sensible difference in the apparent conduct of different men, who yet are alike tending, with the same singleness of purpose and earnestness of desire, to the same end.”

We think that there is even in Martyn himself, something like a want of

consistency on this subject. He could, as appears by his Journal, devote his mind occasionally to the pursuit of studies not immediately or approximately connected with divine subjects; such as reading the Italian Poets, or studying the formation of the Greek language; and yet he severely blames, carefully avoids, or bitterly regrets joining in any conversation (literary not at all excepted) which did not relate immediately to religious improvement. For instance, he appears to have read through Boswell’s *Life of Johnson*; yet he would have called that day ill spent, if he had joined a party whose conversation turned chiefly on the topics of that work. Even in the mention of this very book, we could wish the reflections suggested by the death of Johnson had been of a milder tone.

“Finished Boswell’s *Life of Johnson*, and saw from his account of his dying hours the vanity of human life. Is a death of such confusion and dismay to terminate a life spent in literary pursuits, to attract the admiration of men, even where there was a regard to religion in the man? Then, oh! let me live sincerely with God, and make full proof of religion.”

In the first place, we think that better motives could be assigned to Dr. Johnson’s literary efforts than the love of admiration; and, secondly, what Mr. Martyn calls “confusion and dismay” proceeded, as far as we can judge, not from any uncertainty or weakness of religious faith and hope, not from the absence of habitual feelings of devotion and trust, but from those peculiarities of temperament, those constitutional idiosyncrasies, those nervous affections, morbid visitings of the human frame, concerning which man is not to be the judge of man. That Johnson’s religious feelings would have been purer, or his religious faith stronger, if he had not been a lover of literature, we have no grounds for assuming; we do not know what thoughts were passing through that dying intellect; what the fears were that were shaking that confiding yet trembling heart; surely, that most awful of all subjects, the hope of future salvation, may come with different degrees of assurance over the variously modified dispositions

of the human heart. Death may overtake one man in his seasons of despondence and dismay, when the strength and life-blood of the spirit has all ebbed away, or it may come to him in hours when he has gained a better hope and firmer assurance of immortality. And yet where is the law that can unfold and disclose these fine delicate tissues, whose invisible yet mighty powers thus regulate the human will? The courage of the martyr may give way at the stake; but the faith of the spirit may still soar pure and uncontaminated above the frailty and cowardice of its mortal companion.

As regards the prosecution of classical literature, Martyn's opinion may be found in a passage in the first liber, p. 238.

"On my return, bought an *Æschylus* and a *Pindar*, with some hesitation, as fearing I might use the money to a better purpose; but I may hope that if ever I should find it convenient to read the Poets, the Lord will sanctify these, as he has done my other, studies, to the improvement of my mind, and my fulness for the public duties of the ministry."

On the subject of his marriage (for he was deeply attached to a very amiable young lady), he thus writes:

"Went to the Eclectic, where there were nine ministers beside myself. The subject was the symptoms of the state of the nation. Mr. Cecil spoke admirably. Mr. F——, Mr. P——, and Mr. Simons, also very well. Towards the end, the subject of marriage, some how or other, came to be mentioned. Mr. Cecil spoke very freely and strongly on the subject. He said, I should be acting like a madman if I went away unmarried; a wife would supply by her comfort and counsel the entire want of society, and also be a preservation both to character and passions, amidst such scenes. I felt as cold as an anchorite on the subject, as to my own feelings; but I was much perplexed all the rest of the evening about it. I clearly perceived that my own inclinations upon the whole were not to marriage. The fear of being involved in worldly cares, and numberless troubles which I do not now foresee, make me tremble and dislike the thoughts of such connexions. When I think of *Brainerd*, how he lived among the Indians, travelling freely from

place to place, can I conceive he would have been so useful if he had been married? I remember also that Owens, who had been so many years as a Missionary in the West Indies, gave his advice against marriage. Swartz was never married, nor St. Paul. On the other hand, when I suppose another in my circumstances, fixed at a settlement, without company, without society, in a scene and climate of such temptation, I say, without hesitation, he ought to be married. I have recollected this evening very much my feelings when I walked through Wales; how I longed there to have some friend to speak to, and the three weeks seemed an age without one. And I have often thought how valuable would be the counsel and comfort of a Christian brother in India. These advantages would be attained by marrying. I feel anxious, also, that as many Christians as possible should go to India, and any one willing to go would be a valuable addition. But yet, voluntary celibacy seems so much more noble and glorious, and so much more beneficial, by way of example, that I am loth to relinquish the idea of it. In short, I am utterly at a loss to know what is best for the interests of the Gospel. But happily my own peace is not much concerned in it. If this opinion of so many pious clergymen had come across me when I was in Cornwall, and strongly attached to my beloved Lydia, it would have been a conflict indeed in my heart to oppose so many arguments; but now I feel, through grace, an astonishing difference. I hope I am not seeking an excuse for marriage, nor persuading myself I am indifferent about it, in order that what is really my inclination may appear to be the will of God; but I feel my affections kindling to their wonted fondness, while I dwell on the circumstances of a union with Lydia. May the Lord teach his weak creature to live peaceably and soberly in his love, drawing all my joys from him, the fountain of living waters."

Again we hear the murmurs of the conflict, in which the flesh is striving with the spirit, in this pure and dutiful heart.

"Oh! the subtilty of the devil and the deceitfulness of this corrupted heart. How has an idol been imperceptibly raised up against it. Something fell from Dr. F. this morning against my marriage, which struck me so forcibly, though there was nothing particular in it, that I began to see I should finally give up all thoughts about it. But how great the conflict! I could not have believed it had such a hold

on my affections. Before this, I had been waiting in tolerable tranquillity, and walked out in the enjoyment of a resigned mind, even rejoicing for the most part in God, and dined at Mr. Cecil's, where the arguments I heard were all in favour of the flesh, and so I was pleased; but Dr. F.'s word gave a new turn to my thoughts, and the tumult shewed me the true state of my heart. How miserable did life appear without the hope of Lydia. Oh! how has the discussion of the subject opened all my wounds afresh. I have not felt such heart-rending pain since I parted with her in Cornwall. But the Lord brought me to consider the folly and wickedness of all this. Shall I hesitate to pass my days in constant solitude, who am but a brand plucked from the burning. I could not help saying, 'Go, Hindoos, go on in your misery; let Satan still rule over you, for he that was appointed to labour among you is consulting his ease.' No, thought I, hell and earth shall never keep me back from my work—I am cast down, but not destroyed. I began to consider why I was so uneasy—'Cast thy care upon him, for he careth for you, in everything by prayer.' These promises were graciously fulfilled before long to me."

When he was in India he studied the languages that would enable him to communicate with the natives, to preach to them, and to translate the Scriptures, which was the great ruling hope and object of his life. He describes his studies in Persian and Arabic, and says,

"My delight in them, particularly the latter, is so great, that I have been obliged to pray continually that they may not be a snare to me. Oh! that I may care for them only in proportion to the degree of subserviency to the interests of the glorious Gospel in these parts."

And again,

"Resumed the Arabic with an eagerness I found it necessary to check. Began some extracts from Cashefi, which Mr. Gladwin sent me, and thus the day passed rapidly away. May I find equal or greater pleasure in the most spiritual part of my work! But alas! how much more readily does the understanding do its work than the heart!"

In another place he writes,

"Translated by way of experiment a passage of Scripture into *seven* languages, viz. Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Arabic,

Persian, and Hindostanee. What food for my vanity would this have been some time ago; but I trust that now, through the spirit, I have a more just view of the insignificance of the acquisition of human languages, except for the purpose of preaching the Gospel."

There is a passage in one of Martyn's Letters, which gives a brief account of one of the well-known deceptions of the Indian conjurors, and for the first time, to our knowledge, mentions that the deception was easily detected. We do not recollect, in the accounts of Mr. Forbes or others, who witnessed the most remarkable of these exhibitions, that they ever saw *through the machinery* by which they were conducted.

"By the by, Sabat would have it that the Hindostanee magicians, by some magic, could make a mango blossom and bear fruit in an hour, for he saw the thing done in his own house. I consented to be present when the same people came again. Sabat was about to be deceived again, by suffering his attention to be diverted by the eggs, birds, &c. and the gibberish of the man, when I begged him to look at what the third accomplice was doing with the mango. He rose in great wrath, (probably at having been their dupe before,) and was about to demolish them and their goods; however, when he was appeased, he said he should be now no more a believer in spells or charms."

We are reluctant to leave off, having made such scanty gleanings from a Journal of great length and interest; but, in truth, it is one which is little adapted for extracts, except indeed they should be of considerable length and number; for it is the spirit, the feeling, the general tone that pervades them, the patient self-denial, humility, consciousness of sin, ardent desire to elevate all the energies of life to the advancement of the Word of God, sorrow for the unthinking, the worldly, and the profane:—these are the constant subjects of all the Journal and the Correspondence; and it seems to us that such sentiments lose half their beauty and fragrance, when torn from their native bed, separated from each other, and transplanted into a different soil.

Rambles in the South of Ireland. By Lady Chatterton. 2 vols.

LADY Chatterton, who is favourably known in the literary circles as the author of a novel published anonymously a year or two ago, called "Aunt Dorothy's Tale," now, in propria personâ, states that her principal object in producing the present work is,

"to endeavour to remove some of the prejudices which render so many people afraid either to travel or reside in Ireland—to shew how many and various are the attractions that misunderstood country contains—and to furnish the most decided proofs that a tour in some of its wildest districts may be keenly enjoyed by an Englishwoman, rendered fastidious by ill-health, and frequent visits to the more refined and luxurious countries of the South of Europe."

With the amiable and benevolent feeling expressed in this advertisement, it would be difficult for a critic to feel displeased; but when her ladyship has produced not only a work of an amusing and popular character, but one, which we venture to assert, will be referred to by grave and learned antiquaries, it must be hailed as a good omen of the decline of what has been called the taste for fashionable novel writing, and we therefore most cordially welcome Lady Chatterton's volumes.

After some delightful "home pictures," and they truly are so, full of gracefulness, taste, and sentiment, Lady Chatterton starts from Blackrock near Cork with a small travelling party on a journey to explore the wild western shores of Ireland. The party proceed to Glengarriff by Castle Townsend and Bantry, explore Berehaven, ascend Hungry hill, and visit the mines of Allihies, of which, by the way, there is an admirable and beautifully executed view, embracing miles and miles of land and water; in short, exhibiting a bird's eye view of the South West of Ireland in the most satisfactory and map-like manner.

On the return of Lady Chatterton and her companions from an examination of the noble scenery of Bantry Bay, and after some remarkable and well-described adventures, the tourists attempt and accomplish the formidable passage of the Esk mountain on their way to Killarney.

Killarney and its famous lakes are very briefly despatched by her Ladyship, and after a novel fashion; instead of attempting to describe this region of enchantment, Lady Chatterton declares that it is impossible to write in the presence of so much to fascinate the eye and delight the imagination. Yet, when all around was reposing, her active and enquiring mind is busied in the investigation of that poetic superstition connected with the popular belief in the supernatural appearance of an ancient chieftain called O'Donoghue.

From Killarney the fair author proceeds to Dingle, where she writes thus:—

"I have been told many whimsical stories about this very primitive place;—among other strange matters, that in a population of five thousand, there was not to be found one regularly bred M.D. or practising Attorney.

" 'Happy people,' exclaimed the gentleman to whom I am indebted for this piece of information; 'Happy people!' and he then enquired, being a stranger like myself—'Pray what do the inhabitants of Dingle do, in case of serious indisposition?'

"The reply was, 'Oh we have an excellent apothecary here; and when he sees much danger, why he sends to Tralee for help—and so most of the people, you see, die easy, without troubling the doctor.'

"Thus satisfied as to the state of medical practice in this ancient town, he proceeded to enquire about its form of government, whether by a corporation, or a single county magistrate, &c. To this his friend rejoined with some warmth—

" 'Our town, Sir, governed by a county magistrate? not it, indeed! We have a corporation, a sovereign—a deputy sovereign, and various other officers; our court possesses great powers. We could confine you, Sir, in our prison for ten pounds, and let you out on the Insolvent Act, without giving you the trouble of going to Dublin.'

" 'Your powers are very great indeed, Sir,' observed the visitor of Dingle—'but I hope your sovereign will not have an opportunity of extending his kindness to me.'

" 'If he had,' was the answer, 'our sovereign, with that warmth of feeling and good nature so characteristic of his townsmen, would visit you in prison—he would entertain you there, and he would drown your sorrows in mountain dew.'

" 'Your court, Sir, having so much

power,' said the stranger, 'must occasion many trials of great moment to be held in it; and of course you have a number of those ingenious gentlemen, commonly called attornies, residing in your town.'

" 'Attornies—attornies!' exclaimed the indignant inhabitant of Dingle. 'No attornies, Sir—not an attorney—thank goodness we have not one nearer than Tralee; and that is two-and-twenty long miles from us, the shortest way, and a hilly road.'

" 'But suppose,' continued the pertinacious stranger, 'that a point of law occurred in one of the cases that came before your court; what would you do then, without legal advice to expound and unravel the matter?'

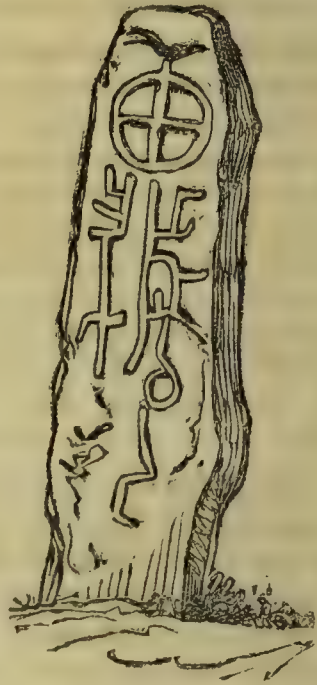
" 'Do, Sir?—Law, Sir?' repeated the man of Dingle, with a look of astonishment and affright—'Law, Sir! we never mind the law in our court. We judge by the honesty of the case that comes before us; and let me tell you, Sir, that if every court were so conducted, there would be but few attorneys, and the country would be quiet and happy.'

" 'But what would you do, if any person brought an attorney these twenty-two long miles, and hilly road, and introduced him into your court, and that he started some points of law, which required professional skill to reply to?'

" 'I'll tell you what I did myself,' was the answer to this apparently perplexing question. 'When I was deputy sovereign, two fools in this town employed each of them an attorney, whom they brought at a great expense from Tralee. When the attorneys went into court and settled themselves with their bags and papers, all done up with red bits of tape, and one of them was getting up to speak, 'Crier,' said I, 'command silence.' 'Silence in the court!' says he. So I stood up, and looking first at one attorney, and then at the other, I said, with a solemn voice, 'I adjourn this court for a month.' 'God save the King!' said the crier, and then I left them all; and I assure you,' he added, 'that from that day to this, no attorney ever appeared in our court; and please God, we never will mind law in it, but go on judging by the honour and honesty of the cases that come before us.'"

From Dingle, Lady Chatterton makes an excursion to Smerwick Bay, memorable in history as the landing place of some Spaniards in the reign of Elizabeth; and here her ladyship's love of architectural research and antiquarian zeal, bursts forth in full enthusiasm. She is delighted with a curious kind of stone cell, which appears to be very

common in Kerry and on the islands off the coast of that county. Several illustrative engravings are given of the rude architecture of a building of this kind at Gollerus, near which stands the following singularly engraved stone.



"Upon very ancient tombstones," says Lady Chatterton "I have observed the upper device of a cross within a circle, from which various scrolls and decorations proceeded, but I have never seen anything more rude or incomprehensible than the strange figures upon this stone.

"The supposition that it is the headstone of some chieftain's grave, is, perhaps, the most likely. The little cell near it might have been constructed by his followers, that prayers might there be offered up for his soul, and for the souls of those who fell and were interred around him.

"Many other stones lie about within the little enclosure, but they bear no marks of the chisel."

In this neighbourhood the tourists introduced themselves to Father Casey, an Irish Roman Catholic Priest, and a most devoted admirer of Irish Oghams and antiquities.

"We explained to him," says Lady Chatterton, "that our object was to inspect the ancient remains, which we had been informed existed in his neighbourhood. He expressed in the warmest terms his admiration of those who, like ourselves, would take the trouble to visit, and perhaps to rescue from oblivion, the 'ruins of old Irish art,' and to see with their own eyes memorials of Ireland's ancient glory. After a most capital luncheon, relished by the cordial welcome of this interesting old

clergyman, we sallied forth, guided by him, towards the ancient village of Killmachedor."

We will not delay to notice the remains of this ancient village, beyond merely stating that the grave-stones of its burial ground, some of which were inscribed with the mysterious Ogham character, together with Father Casey's dissertation thereupon, roused our fair traveller's curiosity so much that from thenceforward we find her ladyship a most devoted Ogham hunter, clambering precipices, fording torrents, and surmounting all kind of difficulties in search of these, to us, rather incomprehensible, "memorials of Ireland's ancient glory."

Of Killmachedor, Lady Chatterton observes that,

"The burial ground contains many most curious remains of old grave-stones, quaintly carved and rudely shaped, and evidently belonging to various ages, from the old pillar stone engraved with the incomprehensible Ogham character, to the modern head-stone."

And her ladyship proceeds,

"There is something altogether very remarkable in this assemblage of mysterious monuments; possibly the memorials of many generations of mankind, and of their different religions.

"The Ogham Pillar, inscribed with the characters of a language perhaps now unknown; the huge cross, the rude and massive form of which belongs to the early days of Christianity; and the shapeless masses of stone, carry the mind back to remote ages, when mankind reared those mystic circles of stones, now called druidical! All these things combined in one spot have an air of undisturbed antiquity that is singularly impressive."

Various remarkable ancient structures and monuments are described by Lady Chatterton, but as we feel ourselves somewhat inspired by her ladyship's and Father Casey's Ogham zeal, we prefer following the good priest, who, although he is just sixty-five years of age, we are told,

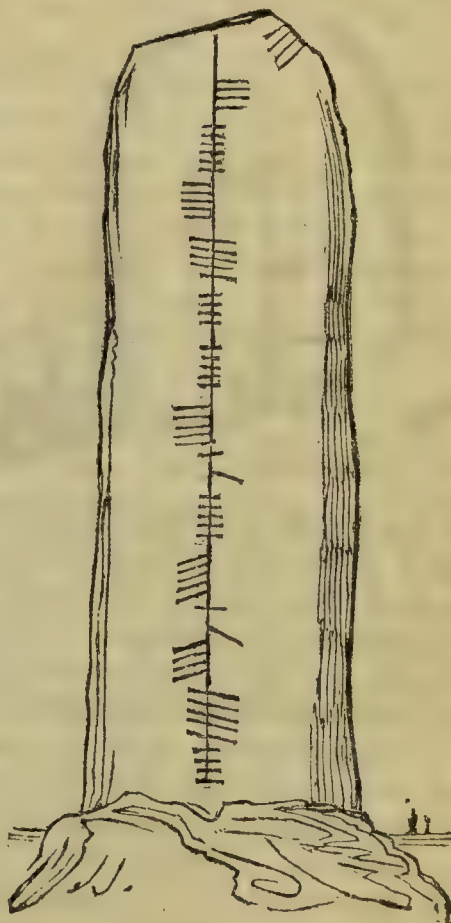
"Danced up the height like a boy of fourteen."

Then came the great lion of the day—the pagan monument which has lately been discovered at Ballinlanrigin in Smerwick bay. The mound, or sand hill,

upon which the ruins stand, was recently uncovered by a storm, and thus gave the lovers of Antiquity a monument which might have been concealed for ages. The inscriptions upon the stones will prove most valuable to those who study the Ogham characters, as on many they are quite uninjured.

"Seven of the stones are thus inscribed, and one is marked with a cross. They are scattered about in the sand, but seem to have been once arranged in a circle. A quantity of rubbish surrounds them. I copied the inscriptions on several stones and crosses, but it rained so fast, that I fear the sketches are imperfect, and therefore I do not insert them. Not far off are some head-stones, and we heard that human bones have been found there; shewing that this was once probably a burial place. Beyond it, nearer the sea, are the ruins of some houses."

Dunquin head, the point described by Camden as "beaten upon by the barking billows of the Atlantic," is not far distant, and most magnificent must be the sea view which it commands. On this elevated point stands a pillar stone inscribed with Ogham characters, of which Lady Chatterton gives the following sketch.



"It is about six feet high, and two feet wide, and the characters appeared more perfect than any we have yet seen. Mr. Casey caused it to be placed in an upright position, and there it stands, enjoying the finest view imaginable, and receiving on its unintelligible face the bleak winds of this wild region."

At Kinard and Garfinny, Lady Chatterton is no less zealous in her pursuit of Ogham inscriptions, than while clambering the breezy cliffs that brave the billowy Atlantic, and like other Irish hunters thinks nothing of clearing stone walls in the chase:—take her ladyship's own words.

"We had a long and dirty walk, across potatoe fields, and *over* stone walls, which my civil attendants were most anxious to pull down for me. Not one of them spoke English, and as the waiter was left with the gingle in the village, I had no interpreter."

However Lady Chatterton perseveres until she hunts down some engraved stones, which lead her into observations upon a similitude between the Ogham character and "the arrow-headed inscriptions found among the Persian ruins." But we must protest against the subsequent illustration bearing upon this interesting inquiry.

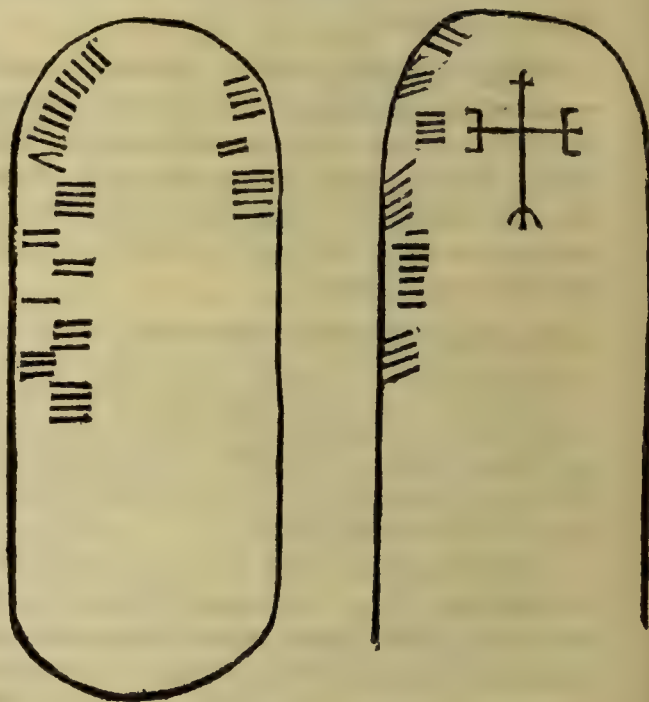


To our humble comprehension this is not a very unintelligible hieroglyphic, and has nothing whatever to do with letters. We imagine its component parts to be a large cross, which marks the grave of a Christian. That Christian had four children, two of whom lie buried with their father, and whose interments are recorded by the minor crosses. What is this but a simple memorial in the same taste of our common monumental effigies,

where the children were piously introduced upon their parent's tomb according to their relative dimensions?

Near Dingle, in a field opposite to Mr. Hickson's residence, Lady Chatterton stopped on her way to Killarney to examine more Ogham inscriptions.

"Some are placed near an old burial ground, and two lie close to a ditch in the field. They differ from those we had already seen, inasmuch as the stones are perfectly smooth and round at the extremities, like a large risolle or flattened bolster. I copied the inscriptions of two; the stones are about two feet, ten inches and a half in length; the circumference at the centre, three feet one inch.

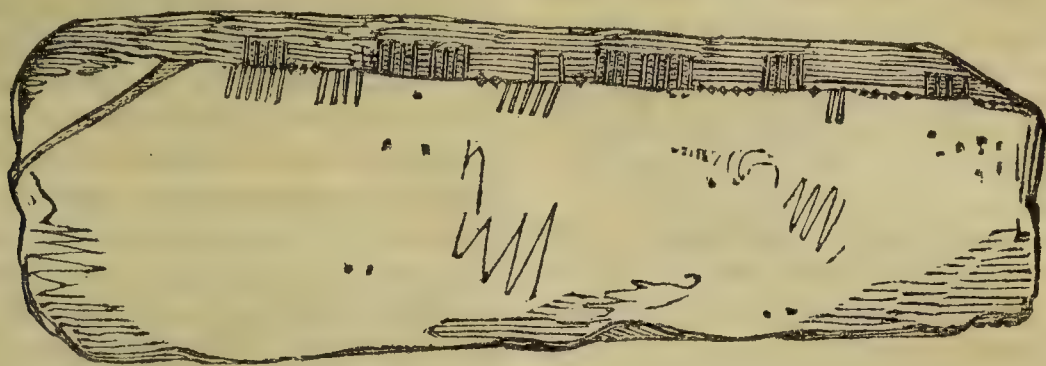


"The characters are very perfect, and one of these would be an excellent specimen for a museum; there are, I think, seven or eight stones with inscriptions, one having a cross; and some others similar in shape, but without inscriptions.

"This is the second time we have found a cross on the same stone with the Ogham characters. At first sight this seems inconsistent with the received opinion, which gives to these inscriptions an antiquity far more remote than the Christian era. Some learned antiquarians at Cork have removed this difficulty by suggesting, that the crosses were probably added at a later period, when the stones were accidentally made use of at a Christian burial: the rude execution of these crosses, as compared with the inscription, seems to justify this idea.

Near the sea, on what is called "Tra-beg," or "the short strand," are some

stones similarly inscribed. A sketch of one of them is here given.



"Mr. Windle, of Cork, who has bestowed much attention on the study of the Ogham character, supposes the translation of the inscription to be

'Brus-gus the King's son was lost in the sea.'"

We must confess our ignorance of the matter, and that we do not exactly understand upon what scale or alphabet Mr. Windle has made this translation. We should be glad to be informed how he reads the inscription, whether from right to left, or from left to right, whether upside or downside, and whether we may put the same credence in the precision of his translation as in that made by Mr. Theophilus O'Flannagan, and published in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, which is known as the Callen Inscription.

In Lord Headley's garden near Killarney, Lady Chatterton found another Ogham inscription, which it appears had been removed from the old church of Agadoe.

Our space will not permit us to accompany Lady Chatterton, if we were inclined to do so, in her visit to Derrynane Abbey, the seat of Mr. O'Connell. In her second volume, her ladyship visits Michelstown in the county of Cork, and its celebrated caves; then follow an excursion to Blarney and a journey to Limerick, in the neighbourhood of which city the accomplished author sojourns for some time, agreeably occupied with picking up the legends of the district, and in depicting the manners and sketching the characteristic traits of the peasantry. From Limerick, Lady Chatterton makes a tour in the county of Clare, visiting Dromoland, the seat of Sir Lucius O'Brien, Miltown, Kilkee, a new and charming little bathing

place, and Loop-head, the bold and romantic northern entrance of the River Shannon. After seeing Killaloe, and taking a steam-boat trip on Lough Derg, her ladyship returns to Limerick, and closes her Rambles in the South of Ireland, with an account—almost a history—of Kilmallock, "the Balbec of Ireland," as it has been termed, and of the overthrow of the Desmond family, many of the incidents in the fortunes of which family are so wild and singular, that Lady Chatterton truly observes, "a faithful relation gives the pages which chronicle them all the charm of romance."

Selections from the Hesperides and Works of the Rev. R. Herrick. By the late Charles Short, Esq., F.R.S. 1839, 12mo.

THIS little volume, it appears, was set up in type and some copies struck off just before the author's decease; his executors, however, suffered it to proceed in the state they found it, and they apologize for any chance misprints and mistakes in a work revised under the influence of bodily disease and increasing debility.

Herrick's *Hesperides* was first printed in 1648, and dedicated to Prince Charles. Some of his poems were printed in 1639 and 1640. Dr. Nott of Bristol published a selection in 1810, and the whole volume was reprinted at Edinburgh in 1823. The extreme indelicacy and coarseness of many passages and poems exclude them from general circulation, and justify such a selection as the present. For the fullest portraiture of Herrick's family and life, we refer our readers to Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. ii. p. 2. p. 615—631. The chief incidents of his life seem to be that he had a tame

pig, and a faithful maid called Prue, both of whom he had the misfortune to survive.

We will extract his Litany to the Holy Spirit as a favourable specimen of his poetical talents, and almost as singular one of his piety.

"In the hour of my distress,
When temptations me oppress,
And when I my sins confess,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

"When I lie within my bed,
Sick in heart and sick in head,
And with doubts discomfited,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

"When the house doth sigh and weep,
And the world is drown'd in sleep,
Yet mine eyes the watch do keep,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

"When the passing bell doth toll,
And the furies in a shoal
Come to fright a parting soul,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

"When the tapers now burn blue,
And the comforters are few,
And that number more than true,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

"When the priest his last has pray'd,
And I nod to what is said,
'Cause my speech is now decay'd,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

"When (God knows) I'm tost about,
Either with despair or doubt,
Yet before the glass be out,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

"When the tempter me pursu'th
With the sins of all my youth,
And half damns me with untruth,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

"When the flames and hellish cries
Fright mine ears and fright mine eyes,
And all terrors me surprise,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

"When the judgment is reveal'd,
And that open'd which was seal'd,
When to thee I have appeal'd,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me."

TO BLOSSOMS.

"Fair pledges of a fruitful tree,
Why do ye fall so fast?
Your date is not so past
But you may stay here yet awhile,
To blush, and gently smile,
And go at last.

"What! were ye born to be
An hour or half's delight,
And so to bid good night?
'Twas pity nature brought ye forth
Merely to shew your worth,
And lose you quite.

"But you are lovely leaves, where we
May read how soon things have
Their end, though ne'er so brave,
And after they have shown their pride
Like you, awhile, they glide
Into the grave."

*Essays on the Church. By a Layman.
A new edition.*

THIS work is written by a person zealously attached to the National Church, and who is able and willing to give the reasons for the attachment he feels. The work is divided into twelve chapters, each of which embrace a different branch of the general subject; almost all the points of popular discussion are reviewed: such as the necessity of a public provision—the expediency of a National Church—the voluntary principle—the endowments of the Church, &c. These points are all discussed with temper, fairness, and scriptural knowledge, and, we must add, with eminent success; so that to many persons, not of original research themselves, this work will be an admirable manual of solid defences to popular objections. How the Dissenters are to meet or to avoid the force of the arguments and conclusions, which the author often derives from their own mouths, we cannot imagine; but this we know, if we, as Churchmen, calculate our strength by the weakness of our opponents,—we are strong indeed. Considering, then, the argument between the Church and the Dissenters to be placed in a light satisfactory to every Churchman, we are willing that it should rest till our opponents can come into the field clad in stronger panoply, and with more effective arms; and we turn to the latter and additional chapters of the work, in which what the author calls "*a new and gigantic evil*," has risen in the bosom of the Church itself—this he calls Ultra Protestantism, or a strong approach to Catholicism. Now the author traces this to a *reaction*, as it were, in opinion, from a reduction of the *doctrinal standard* previously maintained among the Evangelical Clergy, which he has described, and which followed the union between the *Orthodox Clergy and the Evangelical Party*. (p. 275-8.) Then followed the hostility of the Dissenters,

who, quitting the principles of their founders, rushed into an exterminating warfare against the Establishment. This movement hastened the union of parties within the Church, who, joining against the common danger, and exasperated against their dissenting brethren by this unprovoked attack, assumed a *higher tone of Churchmanship, and took a clearer understanding of the true position and rights of the Church.* The author considers that there is in this movement a double object in view,—the introduction of a modified system of Popery into the Church, and the prevention of a vast influx of Dissenters into its Communion! Many legislative concessions having of late years been *forced* from the Ministry, which made advances to an equality with the members of the Establishment, the latter, under apprehension at the loss of the support of the State, looked out for some higher authority than that of human legislature on which to rest their title, and derived the prerogatives of the Church, not from the *State*, but from the *Apostles.* Thus, he says, *has arisen the present system of High Churchmanship.* We shall now briefly recapitulate the heads of our author's accusations against those whom he views as bringing in a "modified Popery" into the Church.

1. The name of *Protestant* is vehemently abjured by them.

2. The Church of *Rome* is declared to be an object of reverence and affection.

3. The Reformation, every where but in England, is spoken of as a positive evil.

4. Scotland is likened to Samaria, wholly given up to the worship of Baal.

5. The character of Pope Hildebrand is highly praised.

6. *Tradition* is made an essential part of the rule of faith; the Bible being the *record* of truth, or of matters of faith, and the Church Catholic's tradition the *interpreter* of it.

7. The rule of faith is to be found in the decision of a General Council.

8. Monachism and the celibacy of the clergy declared to be necessary; "you must have *dissent* or *monachism* in a Christian country—go make your choice."

9. Transubstantiation has no great evil in their eyes. Instead of the "Lord's Table, and the bread and wine,"—they write the words, "Altar, and the body and blood of Christ."

10. The Virgin Mary is raised to the rank of an intercessor in heaven.

11. Prayers *for* the dead, and prayers *to* the saints, are both advocated.

12. The power of Absolution, absolute and discretionary, is asserted.

13. No decided opposition is offered to the Seven Sacraments. Two sacraments are generally necessary, and five as possessing sacramental efficacy.

14. Desire is shown to resume the external ceremonies and forms of the popish church—crucifix, crossing, holy water, chrism, holy oil, &c.

After enumerating the above fourteen points, in which the *coincidences* with the Romish Church are enumerated, the author then gives the points in which a *difference* exists. "We cannot join a Church, which does not acknowledge our orders, refuses us the cup, desires our acquiescence in image worship, and excommunicates us if we do not receive it, and all other decisions of the Tridentine Council." Among these grounds, says the author, we find no mention of transubstantiation, the supremacy of the Pope, purgatory, the merit of works, prayers for the dead, or the celibacy of the clergy.

It is, however, to be observed, that these tenets of the *Romanists* are collected by the author from very different sources, as Magazines, Poems, Lives, Tracts, &c.; and, further, some of those who belong to this class of Churchmen, have declared their disagreement with the opinions of others. In the following chapter the author discusses and opposes the principles laid down. He then examines the work of Mr. Palmer lately published, his *Treatise on the Church*, the leading points of whose system he gives, among which he mentions,

1. It is inconsistent with the principles of Catholic unity to send missionaries to seek for converts in the Roman Church.

2. If residing in France or Spain, the law of unity requires that he should be willing to communicate

with the Romish Churches there established.

3. The Romish Churches in South America and *Canada*, &c. are invested with the rights of Catholic Churches ; so that no one has any right to establish rival communities among them. Our Episcopal Churches in Canada must be considered only as *provisional*, and not designed to interfere with the *prior* claim of the Romish Churches.

4. The Lutherans and Calvinists in Germany, could not be considered as Churches of Christ.

5. Every individual within the district of the British Churches is bound to unite himself to them, as being *solely and exclusively* the way of salvation.

6. The Presbyterians of Scotland having separated are schismatics, and no temporal enactments can make them a portion of the Church of Christ.

7. The Roman, with the Eastern and British Churches, have all the Catholicity which the true Church can require.

We have now put our readers in possession of what are said to be the leading principles of this class of Churchmen, many of whom are certainly adorned with very rich gifts and graces of the spirit ; who are distinguished for the depth of their learning, the elegance of their compositions, the ingenuity and force of their reasoning, and the purity and self-denial of their lives. Who has not admired the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Newman, and the poetical beauty of Mr. Keble's sacred poems ? Who does not acknowledge the soundness and depth of Dr. Pusey's theological acquirements ? Who is not struck with the vigor and boldness of Mr. Froude's principles and reasonings ? We therefore hope and believe that *some* of the tenets brought forward in this work as theirs, and with which assuredly we cannot agree, will not be acknowledged by them.

Foulston's *Public Buildings in the West of England*. Folio. 1834.

THE visitor to our magnificent naval establishments at Devonport will not fail to recollect the works of Mr. Foulston, which shew themselves

in every part of this newly-created town, as well as in the older borough of Plymouth. The architect appears to have aimed at an unusual expression of versatility in his designs ; his object being apparently to congregate in one town specimens of every description of architecture in the universe. Here a Dissenting Meeting shews an imitation of the buildings of Hindostan, by the side of a Literary Institution in the Egyptian style, a Greek column completing the group. But the spectator who may critically examine the collection, will not feel satisfied either that the designs present that variety which the architect appears to have contemplated, or that they present so close a resemblance to the originals as he might expect to meet with. He will, perhaps, fancy that he sees but little difference in the various structures, except in point of detail, which is applied without any particular reference to the original nature of the architecture. Mount Zion Chapel, notwithstanding its ogee-formed arches, does not, to the casual observer, differ very materially from any other dissenting chapel. The Egyptian Temple brings Piccadilly rather than Thebes to his mind ; and the Doric column of the Greeks, massive and pyramidal, denuded of its epistyle, and set up on a succession of plinths, forms a very poor substitute for the Roman triumphal monument. The Greek column, which was always applied as a constituent part of an edifice, seems, from its strength and bulk, unfinished and awkward, when insulated ; and as its want of height compels the architect to have recourse to some expedient to give it elevation, the addition of plinths to its baseless foundation, and of a pedestal to its abacus, seem, after all, but clumsy contrivances. When all these additions are made, the composition is only a collection of parts, brought together without connexion, and the beauty of the column is altogether lost by the additions, which destroy its proportions and utility.

A large group of buildings in Plymouth comprise a Theatre, an Hotel, and Assembly Rooms. Of these buildings forty-five plates are given, with descriptions, shewing the entire structure in elevation and in detail, which without doubt will be useful to the

practitioner of the art; the machinery of the theatre is shewn, which is extremely valuable to the architect who may be called upon to design a similar structure.

St. Andrew's Chapel at Plymouth is by no means a pleasing design. The elevation is flat, and, with the ornaments and detail, in the corrupt style introduced by Sir John Soane, and practised by no other architect. In the interior the tholus of the Choragic monument is applied as a sounding board to the pulpit, which is situated in the centre of the church, and seems to be set up purposely to hide the painting of the crucifixion at the Altar.

The author's remarks on construction may be useful, with reference to a colossal work. Mr. Foulston observes:—"The manner of raising and setting the stones in the erection of the Devonport column is, the author believes, perfectly novel, and will not fail to interest the young practitioner." No scaffolding was employed, and the mode by which the stones were raised is fully detailed; but the description is too technical to extract, nor would it be understood without the aid of the accompanying plates.

The engravings in all cases embrace not only the design of the structures represented, but also the details of the architecture; the last, perhaps, are superfluous, as architects should have recourse to original authorities in every case; and as great facility now exists for attaining a knowledge of Grecian architecture, it would not be wise to take its detail at second-hand from the works of any architect at the present day, whatever talents he may possess. The plates which contain the plans and elevations of the different structures, by shewing their construction and arrangement, will, however, be exceedingly useful to the young architect, who cannot fail of deriving profit and instruction from the knowledge of a practitioner, who has given to the world the fruits of his experience; and, in his own language, "from no other motive than a desire for the promotion of architectural taste, and for the advancement of constructive knowledge."

A concise Account of the several Foreign Orders of Knighthood, and other Marks of honourable Distinction, especially of such as have been conferred on British Subjects; together with the Names and Achievements of those gallant Men who have been presented with Honorary Swords, or Plate, by the Patriotic Fund Institution. By Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. K.H. &c. &c. Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. Royal 8vo. pp. xxx. 582.

WORKS of this nature, and others connected with heraldry, are chiefly valuable as accessories to biography; for "Orders" of Knighthood, as at present subsisting, are in fact grades or classes of nobility, not hereditary, indicative either of the peculiar merit or services of the individuals so dignified, or of a special favour conferred upon them by the Sovereign of the Order. A book which furnishes the dates of such honours being conferred, and the grounds upon which they were bestowed, which is the plan of the present volume, must of course be of considerable use to the biographer. Besides such lists (so far as relates to British subjects), this work contains translations of the most important statutes of each order, and a *precis* of their respective origins and history. It displays scarcely so much historical research as the inquirer would be led to expect from a Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries; but its Author is as zealous and as eloquent an advocate of the importance and dignity of *modern* European chivalry, as could be required in a *preux chevalier* who in his title page prefixes to a long train of his literary distinctions, the styles and titles of "Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Knight of the Imperial Austrian Order of the Iron Crown, and Knight of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog."

It is probable, no doubt, that the materials belonging to Mr. Carlisle's immediate subject (the British Knights of Foreign Orders) would have amounted to very little in the times antecedent to our own; but that circumstance itself forms one reason for their admission, whilst it increases their curiosity and interest.

Thus, our author might have col-

lected notices of such English names as could have been found in the ancient records of the order of Malta; but he names only "Sir Richard Shelley, the last Grand Prior in England, in the reign of Queen Mary" (p. 210); of whom the best account we know is in Cartwright's *Rape of Bramber*, p. 79. Two very fine medallions of Sir Richard, which were struck at Venice, and on which he appears with the Maltese cross displayed on his breastplate, and on a chief above the quarterings of his shield, are engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Sept. 1785. There is an older one of Prior John Kendall, an Englishman, Turcopolier at the siege of Rhodes in 1477, engraved in Whitaker's *Ducatus Leodiensis*.

Mr. Carlisle might also have ascertained what orders of knighthood have been accepted by our monarchs. The estimation in which the Golden Fleece was held by King George the Fourth is shown by its appearance in his various portraits, we think with few exceptions. The Duke of Wellington also has the Golden Fleece, which Mr. Carlisle has omitted to notice in p. 7, though we are not aware of any other instance of an English subject having received this very high distinction.* The magnificent work of Maurice on the Order of the Golden Fleece, would readily furnish the names of any other English knights of the order;

but we are not at present aware of any but King Edward the Fourth, King Henry the Seventh, and King Henry the Eighth.

Queen Elizabeth's favourite the Earl of Leicester was a Knight of the French order of St. Michael.† Mr. Carlisle quotes in his preface (p. xii) an anecdote from Mons. de Wicquefort's treatise on the Functions of an Ambassador, to the effect that Henri IV. invested Sir Nicholas Clifford and Sir Anthony Shirley with the collar of St. Michael, but that Elizabeth, on their return home, committed them to prison‡ for having accepted the honour without her license, and ordered them to send it back; declaring that "she would not have her sheep marked with a strange brand, nor suffer them to follow the pipe of a strange shepherd."§ Mons. de Wicquefort adds, that Christina Queen of Sweden, with similar sentiments, would not permit the Prince Palatine to receive the order of the Garter, nor the Count de la Garde to be made a Prince of the Empire. Yet the same Queen Christina appears to have conferred her order of Amaranta, which she founded about the year 1645, upon various foreigners, several of whom are enumerated in Ashmole's *Order of the Garter*, p. 124, concluding thus: "and of our own nation, Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke, to whose friendly civility we are obliged for the foregoing account."

* The newspapers have recently contained the following paragraph relating to this order, dated Madrid, 13th April:—"Before Lord Clarendon's departure, the Queen made inquiries if his lordship would accept the order of the Golden Fleece, the highest in Spain, when there should be a vacancy. It was limited to the number of fifty here, and thirty in Austria, no other kingdom in Europe possessing it. The answer was in the negative, British diplomatists being specially prohibited from accepting any foreign orders."—*Globe*.

† In the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick remains the sepulchral effigy of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. "On his breast is the collar of the French order of St. Michael, but no collar of the Garter; but there is a garter round his left knee, and the badge of St. George on his mantle. Round the shield in front of the tomb, is placed the Garter itself (a practice continued to the present day) together with the collar of St. Michael." Nichols's *Beauchamp Monuments*, 4to. 1838, p. 21. See also the Earl's great seal, with the collar of St. Michael surrounding his figure on horseback, engraved in Nichols's *Leicestershire*, vol. I. p. 536.

‡ With regard to Sir Anthony, see this confirmed in his memoir in a volume entitled "The Three Brothers." 8vo. 1825. The circumstance occurred in 1593.

§ This sentiment of the Virgin Queen seems to have been borrowed by Wicquefort from Camden's *Annales of Elizabeth*, under the year 1596, where it is applied to the case of Sir Thomas Arundell, afterwards first Lord Arundell of Wardour, who was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, by the Emperor Rudolph II. in 1595. Camden says a good deal in that place upon foreign titles bestowed on the English and Scotch.—*Rev.*

Mr. Carlisle states in his preface, that

"Previously to the year 1800 the instances of Foreign Orders of Knighthood being conferred upon English subjects were of such rare occurrence, as to attract little notice, either from the public or the government. The permission of the British Sovereign was, of course, always necessary to legitimatise the acceptance of a Foreign Order, or authorise the wearing its insignia in this country; but, even for many years subsequent to the accession of George the Third, there does not appear to have been any established rule or etiquette, as to the mode in which that permission was to be announced or recorded.

"The *first* Royal license which appears on record, to enable a British subject to accept a foreign *Baronial* honour, is dated the 21st of July 1684,—and grants to John Earl of Bath, permission to assume the dignity of Count of the Holy Roman Empire, from the Emperor Leopold.

"The *first* Royal licence on record to enable a British subject to accept a foreign *Order of Knighthood* is dated the 16th of July 1789,—and grants to Samuel Bentham, Esq. permission to accept and wear, in his own country, the insignia of the Order of St. George of Russia."

It appears that when Capt. Home Riggs Popham was made a Knight of Malta by the Emperor Paul in 1799, a disapprobation not unlike that of Elizabeth was expressed by King George the Third, and about 1808 or 1809 * an order was issued that no British subject should be permitted to accept a Foreign Order, without a warrant first obtained under the King's sign manual, with other regulations intended to check the undue acquisition of such honours. In 1812, it was added by the Prince Regent, that Foreign orders should be accepted only in consequence of distinguished services at sea or in the field, in the actual employ of the Foreign Sovereign bestowing them; and in 1813 the further proviso was made, that no foreign Knighthood should authorise "the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of these realms."

These regulations are deeply lament-

ed by our Author, as alike unjust and impolitic :

"It is true that the Regulations have occasionally been departed from,—but the instances are few, and these only in favour of Persons of High Rank, or through Official Influence,—while members [? numbers] both *Civil* and *Military*, are left to deplore with Cymbeline, that

—'Knighthoods and honours born
As I wear mine, are titles but of scorn.'

"The practice of Government is to allow such persons only to accept Foreign Orders, as shall have obtained the distinction *for services in the field*; and, in consequence, several applications of Civilians for Royal Licenses have been refused."

Hinc illæ lacrymæ! however, there is still some consolation left, for,

"nevertheless, those CIVILIANS who have received from Foreign Potentates the Decorations of the various ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD, cannot be deprived of the Celebrity which led to the acquisition of such Honours, although they may be denied the Privilege of wearing them."

Further, our Author asserts,

"I may safely predict, that The Institution of a CIVIL ORDER, would obtain the unanimous approbation of The British People,—and that every National expression of Gratitude would be offered at the foot of the Throne, for such an act of wise and liberal Policy,—an act the more auspicious, as gracefully marking the commencement of the reign of a young and lovely Queen."

Here we pause. There is a good deal of justice in Mr. Carlisle's arguments; but as for "the *unanimous* approbation" he anticipates, he is certainly mistaken. John Bull is so very plain a gentleman that he is not to be easily coaxed into sentiments of this sort. Indeed he has an evident propensity to *quiz* "new-fangled" titles of any kind; and Mr. Carlisle may be assured that his degree of "Honorary Doctor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford," would always be regarded with far greater respect than any dignity of a newer coinage.

We revert to the historical part of the subject, which we consider by far

* The date of these Regulations is not given by Mr. Carlisle, nor by Mr. Townsend in his *Calendar of Knights* (noticed hereafter); but they were prepared by the direction of Lord Castlereagh about the years above mentioned, and printed though not published.

more interesting; for it may be remarked that Orders of Knighthood did not always, as now, consist entirely in collars, crosses, and ribbons. Such decorations were, in fact, of a distinct origin, and have been a subsequent adjunct to these institutions; being evidently the successors of those badges by which retainers of the inferior ranks, and of the "collars of livery" by which officers of higher quality, evinced on their persons their allegiance and fidelity to their feudal or political superiors. These tokens were most prevalent in the middle period of our history, particularly in the reign of Richard the Second and during the wars of the rival Roses. On the other hand, the Chivalric Orders, properly so called, are of a higher antiquity, and were established with far weightier objects in view than mere stars or decorations. They had an origin akin to that of the several "Orders" of monachism. Of a semi-religious character, they were associations which submitted themselves to a strict rule and discipline from combined sentiments of duty and enterprise, sacrificing their private views and interests to the performance of active public services, as fully as the monks sacrificed their worldly occupations to the performance of devotional and ascetic observances. Such was the powerful association of the Templars, a sort of military republic, whose wealth and ascendancy at length aroused the jealousy of kings, and provoked the vigorous effort which accomplished their suppression. There were also several other orders of a semi-religious and semi-military character, composed of men who vainly attempted to extend the peaceful kingdom of Christ's gospel with the weak arm of mortal flesh.

Another class of chivalric orders had an origin more nearly resembling those of modern days, namely, the will or pleasure of sovereigns; but many of them seem to have been founded, as it were, in sport, or at least for temporary objects, and from their nature they were short-lived. A great many such will be found noticed in the authors on this subject; and probably there were others, which were never recorded by the historian at all. The tournaments and jousts of the middle ages partook of the character of festi-

vities, and such meetings naturally led to associations, in the same way as modern races lead to the formation of subscription clubs and county balls. Even the great and glorious Order of the Garter originated, in the opinion of its best historian, Ashmole, from a Round Table which King Edward the Third set up at Windsor Castle, in imitation of the stories related in the popular romances of the fabled Knights of King Arthur. Ashmole does not admit the probability of the story which ascribes its origin to the Countess of Salisbury's dropping her garter whilst dancing with the King; but the very currency of such a story shows the jocose light in which these institutions were sometimes viewed. We find a parallel symbol adopted by an Order in Castile at nearly the same period, called the Knights de la Banda, or the Sash; and in the year 1400 an Order was established at Venice, called the Knights de la Calza, or the Stocking, which was worn quartered in different colours.

We entertain very little doubt that in those ages a *collar* was by no means an essential part of an order of knighthood. The order of the Garter had no collar before the reign of Henry the Eighth; at which period a massive collar of jeweller's work was an ordinary ornament with the wealthy and the noble, without reference to knighthood. Collars had in fact been rather the badge of dependence than preeminence; the collar of the King's livery was worn by the *esquires* of the King's body, and the other officers of his household; and it is retained even in our own day by the Queen's judges and her heralds, in token of their ancient connexion with the Court.

The authors of histories of Knighthood, however, seem always to have considered the collars a very substantial part of the matter: and as it appears to us, they have frequently imagined and *invented* them without sufficient authority. In Ashmole's History of the Order of the Garter will be found accounts of forty-six "Religious Orders of Knighthood;" and an equal number of "orders absolutely Military;" they are nearly all provided with "Ensignes" in two large folding plates, which "ensignes" in the former class consist generally of crosses

without any collars, in the latter almost entirely of collars.* We believe that Ashmole's main authority for this part of his work is "*Le Theatre d'Honneur et de Chevalerie, par André Favin*," 2 vols. 4to. 1620, and of which an English translation was published in 1623. In more recent days we have had a History of the Orders of Knighthood, made entirely for the sake of the collars, by one Hugh Clark, a Heraldic Engraver, who succeeded in collecting 116 varieties; which he published, with brief descriptions, in 8vo. 1784. In 1810 Sir Levett Hanson, Knt. of St. Joachim, published, in two volumes octavo, a "*Historical Account of all the Orders of Knighthood at present existing in Europe*:" and to that work the production of Mr. Carlisle now before us is the next successor in this country; though we believe there have been others on the Continent, and of one in particular we have seen portions which conveyed a very high idea of its magnificence. It is printed in a sumptuous folio, with all the stars and ribbons "as large as life," and coloured "after nature;" and it comprises all the orders of the minor German states, and every thing indeed that seems at all to belong to the subject.

These decorations have, we believe, increased very much in number during the present century; but even so long ago as 1752 we find Lord Chesterfield telling his son,

"The history of all the Orders of all countries is well worth our knowledge; the subject occurs often, and one should not be ignorant of it. Almost all the Princes in Germany have their Orders too, not dated, indeed, from any important events, or directed to any great object,—but because they will have Orders, to show that they may,—as some of them who have the *jus cudendæ monetæ*—borrow ten shillings worth of gold to coin a ducat. However, whenever you meet

with them; inform yourself, and minute down a short account of them,—they take in all the colours of Sir Isaac Newton's prisms."

Mr. Carlisle's is not a picture book; but in the lists we have before mentioned it has a higher value. It is, however, but just to mention that we had before a very useful compendious list of the British Knights of Foreign Orders,† which is only less diffuse than Mr. Carlisle's, and almost as modern. We think indeed that Mr. Carlisle ought to have referred to it, as it must have considerably facilitated his researches, and besides he has transferred whole pages from its preface to his own.

The latter remark applies particularly to the important information which we are now about to quote, which we see is from Townsend (pp. xi, xii):

"It is a feature of the late War, not perhaps generally known, though peculiarly honourable to the British Nation, that the achievements of her Naval and Military Officers not only obtained them admission into the already existing Orders of almost every country in Europe, but even gave rise to the establishment of new Orders of Knighthood, principally, if not solely, for the purpose of rewarding their services. The Sublime Porte, before the year 1800, possessed no Order of Chivalry; and the Orders already established in the stricter Catholic countries, 'being united with religious ceremonies and institutions,' could not correctly be bestowed upon persons belonging to a different communion. But the Navy and Army of Great Britain having expelled the French from Naples in 1798, and from Egypt in 1801, and having protected the King of Portugal in his removal to the Brazils in 1808,—the gratitude of the Sultan was shown by the establishment of the Order of the Crescent, and that of the Kings of Naples and of Portugal by their respectively founding and reviving the Orders of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and of the Tower and the Sword."

* Sir William Segar, writing at the close of Elizabeth's reign, contents himself with describing five Orders, concluding thus: "These five Orders aforesaid, viz. that of the Garter in England, that of the Toizon in Burgundie, that of S. Michael in France, that of the Annunciation in Savoy, and that of the S. Esprit last erected in France, be reputed most honourable, and are adorned *with great Collars*, in token they excell all other degrees of Knighthood." Honour, Militarie and Civill, by Sir William Segar, Norroy (and afterward Garter) King of Arms, fol. 1602, p. 89.

† Calendar of Knights. By Francis Townsend, Pursuivant of Arms. Pickering, 1828.

He has increased the completeness of his work by giving an account of the rewards bestowed upon many distinguished officers by the Committee of the Patriotic Fund Institution, which was established by the subscribers to Lloyd's Coffee-house in July 1803. This course was pursued by the committee for about six years, during which time they distributed in honorary rewards (chiefly to Naval officers, who reaped the first fruits of the War,) the

One matter of this kind leads to another; and, admitting the honorary rewards of the Patriotic Fund, Mr. Carlisle should certainly not have omitted those of the City of London, who in like manner bestowed swords and gold boxes to a much larger amount, and upon a larger number of officers of the first distinction. The particulars may, however, be seen in the Pocket-book printed yearly for the use of members of the Corporation.

In the third line is not "loud *up*," a misprint for "loud *down*?"

The Physiology or Mechanism of Blushing, &c. By T. H. Burgess, M. D. 1839. —An ingenious and pleasing essay; branching out into many collateral subjects of interest. It is divided into three sections. 1. The Natural History of Blushing. 2. The Anatomy of Blushing. 3. The Mechanism of Blushing. The question, “does the *Negro* blush?” is followed by some curious and interesting information: as well as the appearance of the *Albino’s* when blushing. We must extract the following anecdote, p. 51. “I happened to be present at one of Baron Du Potet’s exhibitions of Animal Magnetism, when there was a young lady manipulated on by M. le Baron; and after some five or ten minutes had elapsed from the commencement of the operation, this interesting young woman *apparently* resigned herself into the arms of Morpheus. We were informed by the Baron that she was now in a deep slumber, and dead to all external impressions. Some of the spectators appearing sceptical as to the truth of this assertion, the Baron, in order to convince them of its accuracy, pinched the girl’s arm, and pricked it with pins in several places, *to which she certainly appeared to be quite insensible*, but it was remarked that a fly creeping over her cheek caused all the muscles of

We do not say that we are right in our conjecture, but the passage which we have quoted appears to us an imitation of some lines in Mr. Crowe's most beautiful Poem of Lewsdon Hill ; if not, the coincidence is somewhat singular.

The Reign of Lockrin, a Poem, 1840!— We must give to this poem the praise of versification moderately good, and language not very exceptionable; but it fails in the interest of the story. The Canto IV. opens—

that side of the face to move. The Baron was then required to give an explanation of this '*Mesmeric trance*;' to which he replied that the science was not far enough advanced as yet, to enable him to give a satisfactory explanation of the manner in which this wonderful effect was produced. The girl still lying in the same state of apparent slumber, a discussion arose among the spectators, when one gentleman observed rather sharply, 'that he had no doubt that the young lady herself could give a very satisfactory explanation of the mystery if she wished;' an intense blush, in which not only her face, but the neck, chest, and ears of the magnetized lady were engaged, immediately succeeded this remark. It was a satisfactory answer to the gentleman's charge of deception on the girl's part, and needs no further comment."

The Antediluvians, or the World Destroyed. By James M'Henry, M. D. 1839.—The defect of this Poem arises from so little interest being excited by the characters; it is, moreover, written in blank verse, which is not a general favourite, and it is also very long. We are afraid that we must rank the poetry in that class, which, being generally respectable, seldom soars higher; and such poetry never will be successful, especially among a people who are deluged by *moderately good verses* every day of the year. Dr. M'Henry has certainly poetical feeling, and he knows the structure of blank verse so as to write it harmoniously, though he will sometimes introduce a most prosaic word, as

"The gay-attired and stately harem queen
Smiled *complaisantly*."

We should advise him to select a more interesting subject, and to take a shorter flight, considering that he has so fastidious an audience to satisfy, and such relentless critics to meet.

The Deluge, a Drama in twelve scenes, by T. E. Reade.—Mr. Reade is honourably known in the walks of Parnassus by his "*Italy*," a poem which has received the praises of the critics, and secured the patronage of the public. The present drama so far supports his fame, as shewing a strong poetical conception, and a command of harmonious and eloquent versification; but we cannot approve the choice of subject which he has chosen. Of all poetry, the Dramatic should command our feelings and passions; the very essence of the drama is its interest: yet who can sympathize with the personages here before us. "The loves of the Angels," which we have before read in

the dramas of Moore and Byron, are repeated; all founded on absurd legends, and on mistaken texts. Eloquent declamation is all the subject admits; for what character can the author give to his Israphel and Oroziel? the two celestial beings who have been snared into disobedience and the desertion of heaven by the charms of two daughters of the earth, Azoara and Astarte. This is all very well for a fanciful ballad, but it is beneath the graver dignity and important offices of the drama. We are pleased with much of the description, and with the force and eloquence in which many of the sentiments are expressed. But the theme is displeasing, the characters strange, and some of them even revolting; and the whole tissue of events false and unsatisfactory. Some poems of a more pleasing description terminate the volume. At p. 4, we do not like the expression in the following line—

"The sunset *hueing* the rich clouds;"

but we must add that in general the author's language is pure and perspicuous.

Bible Gems, by the Rev. J. Stewart, 2 vols.—Among the numerous volumes of Theology, practical, and intended to be useful to the general mass of the religious world, which are in the present day in larger numbers appearing before us, we really have met with few which for happiness of illustration and elegance of exposition exceed the volumes before us. Mr. Stewart appears to be a sound divine, well conversant with Scripture; he also is a man of taste, judgment, and feeling; and we believe that his volumes now before us, will form a pleasing study to all those who find delight in the perusal of the Scriptures. Many ancient customs are well elucidated; many characters explained; many sound and beautiful reflections suggested. We sincerely hope that the Bishop in whose Diocese this learned and excellent clergyman is now languishing upon a scanty income, will find patronage for him suitable to his claims in the Church. A reform in the Church, which will place such persons as these in their due situation, must meet the approbation of all.

Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical, by Rev. William Howorth, A.M. 12mo.—This small volume of Sermons may be safely recommended to the attention of our readers. They are sound in doctrine, candid in reasoning, and correct in style. We particularly point out the seventh discourse on Election and Reprobation, as

giving in a plain and concise form the doctrines of Scripture, and explaining the apostolic texts on this disputed subject. The Assize Sermon at the end of the volume, is a very judicious and well-reasoned composition.

The Obligation and Extent of Humanity to Brutes, by Wm. Youatts.—A treatise worthy of perusal from the entertaining selection of its anecdotes, and the benevolent tendency of its principles.

Tracts on the Church and the Prayer Book. By the Rev. Fred. Faber.—This little volume consists of seven Tracts on subjects most interesting to the Church. They are written with great piety, zeal and knowledge. They are published in a cheap form, and their general distribution by some Society connected with the Church would be very useful.

Selma, a Tale of the Sixth Crusade.—The author tells us that the composition of this Poem served to cheat away the weary hours of a long season of ill health, and that it was written some years since, "when the public taste was still chained to the charms of romantic poetry, and led captive by the powers of that giant mind, which has left the undying impress of its own genius upon the literature of the country." We should advise all poets to dismiss their physicians before they begin to woo the Muses; for poetry demands all the full and unimpaired vigour of mind and body. The making a stanza and taking a sleeping draught should not be too closely joined; a mistake might arise, and the label might slip from the phial to the poem. The present poem is founded on the subject of the crusade of St. Louis. The versification is good, the poetical feeling correct; but the author must *strive*, and as Horace says, must even *sweat*, to produce something above mediocrity; and let him learn, that a thousand lines must be sacrificed before one is produced worthy of preservation.

Sixteen Select Idylls of Theocritus, &c. by D. B. Hickie, LL.D.—We have perused the notes to this edition of the Greek Pastoral Poet, and have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Hickie's labours to Schools and Universities; a considerable mass of useful grammatical and critical information, from the best sources, is collected and arranged in the notes, and the references to other poets for similar passages are very interesting.

Call upon the Great. 1839.—We like the style, the spirit, the constitutional feeling, the religious principle, exhibited in this little tract. "Blow ye the trumpet in Zion," and awake her slumbering rulers, her divided prelates, her dissenting patriots, to the defence of their unhappy country. This is the object of the writer; and his appeal is forcible and elegant, and comes from the heart. What the causes are, which, long hatching, have at length brought forth so much mischief and danger, it were long to enumerate; but, whatever they are, we are in want of a strong government, which should overawe turbulence, repress disorder, and control the machinations of a foolish, wicked, and desperate faction: there are some very sound and solid observations in this tract, on the duties belonging in the present crisis to the high rank of society, and the errors into which they have fallen; and some most excellent reflections on the important subjects of national education—the observance of the Sabbath by the higher orders—and the power of the press. This is a production creditable to the writer, and must be useful to the community.

Memoir of William Carey, D.D. &c. By Eustace Carey. 2d edit.—It is quite out of our power to give any abridgment of a work like this; nor is it one that would readily admit it; but we recommend our readers to peruse the history of a man not of splendid talents, or high achievements in the various paths of glory, but of one who dedicated himself with entire singleness of purpose to his Maker's work; a man of indefatigable application, decided purpose, great acquirements, and many admirable virtues; a man of meek, humble, contented, and benevolent mind. The work is very judiciously arranged; and the introduction of Mr. Carey's Diary serves at once to authenticate and relieve the narrative of the biographer. Though this volume is composed by one partial to the memory, as conscious of the virtues of the deceased, there is, as far as we can see, no eulogy given that is not deserved; nor any communications published that ought to have been withheld.

Grand Junction Railway Companion. By Arthur Freeling.—An useful guide to those who travel at the rate of thirty miles an hour; and, as they cannot at that pace see the beauties of the country, they are at least in this work told that they exist.

Lectures on English Poetry. By Stanhope Busby, Esq.—These lectures are designed, we presume, for persons who wish to possess an outline of a subject in which they have no great proficiency; and, so far, it will be useful. On that account, it is not necessary for us to look with critical severity into the opinions or assertions of the author; or we might find much that would pass under remark. But it is unfair to demand of an author more than he professes to afford: and looking at this little work as a popular introduction, though certainly it might have been more carefully and more learnedly written, yet there is not much to censure; and should it lead its readers to the perusal of our rich mine of Old English poetry, if it induces them to bathe in the well-heads of antique poesy, the author will have done something towards improving the taste and refining the literature of his contemporaries.

The Course of Elementary Reading, &c. By the Rev. J. M'Culloch, A.M. 1837.—

This work was formed for the use of the Circus-Place School, Edinburgh, and has arrived at its sixth edition. It contains information on physical science, chemical science, natural history, geography, religious and moral pieces, and poetry. The extracts are made from the first and highest authorities, and are so judiciously intermingled as to afford by due interchange relief and recreation to the mind. We strongly recommend the work.—We must give not inferior praise to another work, *Series of Letters*, by the same author.

Willison's Christian Directory. A new edition. By Alexander Strachan. 12mo. 1837.—This is a very impressive and excellent little work, from an author whose name we never previously heard. We should recommend in a subsequent edition, a short and judicious Life of Mr. Willison to be prefixed; and if the work is enlarged, it should be with due circumspection, and it ought to be kept to a size near the present. It is with pleasure that we are able thus to commend it; for we can truly say, when once we had opened it, we found it difficult to lay it down, before we had completely perused it. It is earnest without dogmatism, and serious without enthusiasm.

Davy on Artificial Foundations. Part 1. 8vo. 1839.—This is an exceedingly useful work on a most important branch of building; and as railways are now in course of construction in almost every part of the Kingdom, which require a firm

basis for the support of the immense weights that are whirled along their surface, the author has wisely turned his attention to the consideration of the material and workmanship necessary to form a good and substantial foundation. The character of the work will be best understood by a reference to the table of contents, which comprises a register of the principal geological formations in each of the counties of England and Wales; remarks on strata, on pile driving, mortar, and cement, and the methods of working the same. The subjects are treated with great skill and attention, and are ably illustrated by a number of plans and elevations. This work cannot fail of becoming useful to every architect and engineer, to whom it will form a valuable manual of information, brought together in a small compass. We cordially recommend the work to the architectural student, and look forward with satisfaction to the publication of the remainder of the treatise.

School Botany, or an explanation of the characters and differences of the principal Natural Classes and Orders of Plants belonging to the Flora of Europe, in the Botanical classification of De Candolle. By John Lindley, Ph. D. F.R.S. Professor of Botany in University College, London.—Under this title Dr. Lindley has given us an useful addition to his former valuable works on this science. It has been called for by the circumstance of a knowledge of Botany to a certain extent, being expected from all candidates for degrees at the University of London; and may be considered as an abridgement of the same author's *Natural Botany*; well calculated for a text book for junior botanical classes. It is illustrated by more than 150 woodcuts.

Dr. Furnivall's little volume on *Consumption and Management of Delicate Health*, is one of interest and great utility. The author is a physician of considerable practice; and has devoted much attention to the consideration of that peculiar state of health usually denominated delicate. His professional observations are accurate, and the advice offered is sanctioned by great experience. It is such as will enable the student, the valetudinarian, and the parents of children with delicate constitutions to avoid many of the miseries to which they are subject, by a slight attention to their diet and habits of life. A careful perusal of this little portable book will save the reader many painful thoughts and feelings, and considerably diminish his doctor's bills.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

We learn with exceeding pleasure that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has authorised the purchase of three admirable pictures from the collection of Mr. Beckford, including the superb work the "St. Catharine," by Raffaele, which was formerly the chief attraction of the famous Aldobrandini Palace. When the French, during the revolution, were advancing upon Rome, it was disposed of by that family to Lord Northwick, through the agency of Mr. Day; together with "Christ and the Doctors," by Leonardo da Vinci, and the "Christ and St. Peter" of Carracci, both now in the National Collection. While in the possession of Lord Northwick, this picture was engraved by the Chevalier Desnoyers, in 1824. His lordship afterwards transferred it to Mr. Beckford. The Nation is, for this and the two other pictures (rated at 1,000*l.* each), to pay 7,000*l.* a sum not considered too great, inasmuch as this picture, independently of its surpassing beauty, is one of the very few works of Raffaele that are in a genuine state. The first idea of this subject was among the Raffaeles in the Lawrence collection; but a larger and more highly finished drawing of it (in black chalk) is in the Louvre. Both these drawings are undoubtedly from the great master's own hand.

The second picture is "The infant Baptist presented to the infant Christ," by Garofalo, painted on panel. It is not considered equal to his St. Augustine (No. 81). There is a choir of cherubim, resembling the groups by Correggio (Nos. 7 and 37).

The third is "St. Francis adoring the infant Saviour," by Mazzolino di Ferrara. The figures in this picture consist of the Holy Family, and Angels, and a Saint (who, however, has neither the stigmata nor the costume of St. Francis), and over the Virgin's head the Trinity and a heavenly choir. Mazzolino was a pupil of Lorenzo Costa, and contemporary of Raffaele.

MR. STEWART'S PICTURES.

April 20. The only picture-sale of any importance which has taken place this season, was Mr. Stewart's collection at Christie and Manson's. A pretty little Garofalesque thing, but not a *Garofalo*, went for no price. Some clever Wilkie-esque things (but not *Wilkies*) by Fraser, averaged 20*l.* a piece. Several Ettys, in his blackish-florid style, were sold as sketches: his "Cupid pleading for Psyche" brought 55*l.*; his "Prodigal Son" 86

guineas. A "Lawyer," by Adrian Ostade, sold for 105 guineas: it belonged once to Mr. Ludgate's collection. Another Ostade, the "Courtship," sold for quasinothing. Jan Steen's "Convivial Party," went at 80 guineas: his "Bedchamber" at 95 guineas: his "Blowing Hot and Cold" at 71 guineas. There was an extremely clever *Tiepoli* knocked down very low—44½ guineas. Burnet's "Salmon-Weir," most creditable to this ingenious artist, 30 guineas. Two exquisite *Guardis*, of a light silver-blue tone and ethereal lustre, obtained 56 guineas each. Ruysdael's "Castle of Bentheim," 73 guineas, is not the "Schloss Bentheim" of the Dresden Gallery. A transparent "Mid-day Calm," by William Vandervelde, 71 guineas. A "Repose," by Adrian Vandervelde, 155 guineas, had suffered from the resurrectionist of pictures, but the lower part happily escaped him. Cuyp's "Boy and Three Horses," from the Francken collection, 96 guineas. Netscher's masterpiece, according to the catalogue, from M. Proley's cabinet: it is called the "Visit," a lady receiving a cavalier with a dog, 190 guineas.—*Athenæum*.

WILKIE'S EARLIER PICTURES.

One of the earlier paintings of Sir David Wilkie may be seen at Mr. Bryant's, in St. James's Street, where it is for sale for the sum of 1,000*l.* being exactly as many pounds as the painter received shillings—a circumstance without precedent, we should imagine, during the life and mental vigour of an artist. The picture of "Village Card Players," once the property of the Duke of Gloucester, for which his Royal Highness paid 50*l.* has been disposed of within the last month for 500*l.* to G. Bredel, esq. The work now in the possession of Mr. Bryant is entitled "The Pinch of Snuff." A group is situated outside a cottage, at the door of which a mother is feeding her child, while her daughter, a blooming Phyllis, stands at her side. The "Pinch of Snuff" is taken by an old man, who is evidently unused to it, for he takes it awkwardly and ungracefully. It has been supplied from the mull of a canny Scotchman—a rich and genuine specimen of the country, who sits upon a wheelbarrow, his day of labour done. There are other characters to make up the picture. [Since this was written, the "Pinch of Snuff" has been disposed of for 800 guineas to Mrs. Rothschild, we understand, as a present to her son.]—(*The Art-Union*.)

THE PHOTOGENIC ART.

Mr. J. F. Havell and Mr. Willmore (engravers) have, by covering glass with *etching ground* and smoke, sketched designs upon it. Through the glass thus exposed by the scratch, the photogenic paper receives the light, and the design, which the sun may be said to print, may be multiplied with perfect identity! The size of designs thus produced need no longer be kept down by that of the printing-press, as the glass can alone limit the size of the design. It is reported that Mr. Havell and his brother have succeeded in giving some true colours, also, to their productions, by the action of light. Beautiful imitations of washed bistre drawings may be produced by *stopping out* the light on the glass by black varnish, which will obstruct the transmission of light in proportion to the thickness with which the varnish is laid on; and specimens like fine mezzotinto prints have been produced by this process.

THE SUTHERLAND COLLECTION.

The Bodleian Library has lately received a very important addition to its treasures—a donation from Mrs. Sutherland, of Merrow. It consists of the folio edition of Lord Clarendon's *History and Life*, together with Bishop Burnett's *History of his own Times*, inlaid, interleaved, and bound in *sixty-one Folio Volumes*, illustrated with *nineteen thousand two hundred and twenty-three prints and drawings* of persons and places. The late Alexander Hendras Sutherland, esq. of Gower Street, was long known as an ardent and liberal collector of prints, intending always that his illustrated Clarendon should, when made as perfect as opportunity would allow, be placed in some public Library. It remained for Mrs. Sutherland to complete what her husband had commenced; this she has effected with the most zealous perseverance and an almost unbounded expenditure. The selection of the Bodleian as the depository for this treasure was her act; and she has ex-

pressly desired that the collection “be freely opened for inspection, not to the public indiscriminately, but to all persons conversant with, or really interested in, its contents, and under such regulations and restrictions as may secure it from injury.” To give some idea of the contents of this magnificent donation, it may be stated, that there are 335 prints of King James the First; 1,340 of King Charles the First; 989 of King Charles the Second; 624 of Cromwell; 508 of King James the Second; 803 of King William the Third; 328 of Queen Mary; 311 views of London; 168 of Westminster. In many instances Mrs. Sutherland has obtained not only an impression of the print and common proofs, but the first etching, next the plate in an intermediate state, then the engraver's proof, and in some cases she has even added the original drawing from which the engraving itself was taken. To enhance the value of the collection, it was accompanied by a complete Catalogue, of which a few copies only were struck off, in two volumes quarto.

STATUE OF QUEEN ANNE.

A statue of Queen Anne has just been erected in the College Green, Gloucester. The Queen is represented in her robes of state, crowned, and having a sceptre in her right hand, and a globe in her left; the east side of the pedestal is decorated with military trophies, the north-west and west and south sides with cherubs, supporting the arms of England, Ireland, and Scotland. This fine specimen of sculpture was executed by Mr. John Ricketts of Gloucester, in the year 1730, and formerly stood opposite the Bell Inn, in Southgate Street; from whence it was removed, about 60 years ago, to the park of John Pitt, esq. one of the representatives in Parliament of that city. It was presented by W. Goodrich, esq. to the Dean and Chapter, who have erected it in its present situation. Height of the statue, 6 feet 3 inches; the pedestal on which it stands, including the plinth, 7 feet 6 inches—Total, 13 feet 9 inches.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

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ALISON's *History of Europe*. Vol. VII. 8vo. 15s.

Dodd's *Church History of England*; with notes and additions by the Rev. M. A. TIERNEY, F.S.A. 8vo. vol. I. 12s. royal 8vo. 21s.

Bishop Goodman's *History of his own Time*, containing memoirs of the Courts

of Queen Elizabeth and James I. With numerous letters. Edited by the Rev. J. S. BREWER. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

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The Life of the Duke of Wellington. Edited by Sir JAMES E. ALEXANDER. K.L.S. Part I. 2s. 6d.

Life of the Duke of Wellington. By Major BASIL JACKSON and Capt. C. ROCHEFORT SCOTT. Part I. 2s. 6d.

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Preparing for Publication.

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Nine Views of the Episcopal Palace of Buckden, Huntingdonshire, lithographed by Mr. BRADFORD RUDGE. 4to.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

The French society called the Historical Committee of Sciences, have determined on publishing some curious letters written by celebrated men, and which are in the hands of individuals; such as those of Linnæus, in the possession of M. de Jussieu; Gassendi and Descartes, belonging to M. Lebri. Also many of the manuscripts contained in the Royal Library of Paris, among which is the Harmonicon Cèleste of Viete, long supposed to be lost.

The Royal Academy of Brussels has proposed, as a subject for a prize, a Prosopography (as complete as possible) of the Letters of Libanius. The *Prosopographia Codicis Theodosiani*, by Ritter; the *Prosopographia Platonica*, by Groen Van Prinsterer; and especially the *Historia Oratorum Græcorum*, by Ruhnkenius, are mentioned by the Academy as models, in some respects, to be followed in the composition of such a work.

The Royal Academy of Berlin has proposed, as a subject for a prize, an Historical and Critical Account, and a Comparison of the Renovation and Reform of the Ecclesiastical Constitution in the fifteenth century, and of the Political in the eighteenth. The candidates are to give an historical account of the attempts that were made in the fifteenth century for the reform of the Church. They are to treat of the motives and nature of the convocations of the Greek Councils—of their pretensions and rights—of the relations that existed between these Councils and the Pope, the clergy and the laity—of their manner of procedure,—in short, of every thing relating to the object, partly similar and partly different, of the Councils of Pisa, Constance and Basle. Considerations derived from former and later times may help to throw light on the subject. Secondly, to examine the principles by which the councils were directed, and to judge of their practical application. Thirdly, to compare these efforts of the fifteenth century with the political efforts of the succeeding age, in order that we may know exactly what should be looked upon as progressive, and what erroneous or retrograde, in general or in particular, for one period or for all times, and what real advantage has resulted for science and humanity in general.

Cardinal Angelo Mai, well known for the skill and industry with which he has discovered many fragments of the works of ancient writers from palimpsest manuscripts, has just published the ninth and tenth volumes of his work, '*Scriptorum veterum nova collectio e Vaticanis codicibus edita.*' The contents of these last

two volumes are chiefly theological, but the work, taken altogether, is extremely various and interesting. A still more curious work, perhaps, is the '*Homeri et Virgilii Picturæ antiquæ,*' or, '*The Antique Illustrations of the Iliad and the Æneid,*' engraved from the MSS. in the Ambrosian Library and Vatican, under the superintendence of the same indefatigable scholar.

Hains' *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, or Catalogue of all the Works printed from the invention of the art to the year 1500, is now completed. This work is said to be much more complete than Panzer's, and includes also works in the German language, which were excluded by Panzer.

The indefatigable Bibliographer, M. Renouard, has just published the *Annals* of the celebrated printers, the *Stephenses*, on the same plan with his *Annales des Alde*. To all engaged either in bookselling or in bookbuying, on a liberal scale, this work must be indispensable. The author has greatly improved on his predecessors, both in abundance of materials and in accuracy of arrangement. In a curious note to the Life of Paul Stephens, M. Renouard states that he formerly possessed a copy of Strabo, the Geneva edition of 1587, which had belonged to John Casaubon, whose mother was a daughter of Henry Stephens; this Strabo, which had numerous notes by the learned geographer, Cluverius, was lent by M. Renouard in 1792 to a gentleman then engaged by the University of Oxford in preparing the edition of Strabo afterwards published in 1807. After being without his book for more than twenty years, M. Renouard states that he wrote and applied personally to obtain it, but without success; at length, in 1825, the gentleman who had accidentally become its possessor by purchase, Mr. T. W. Moss, of Magdalen Hall, having learnt that it belonged to M. Renouard, it was immediately returned; and thus the exile arrived at its home after an absence of thirty-four years.

The first part of a new edition of Plato, to be completed in one volume 4to. has just appeared at Zurich, under the editorial care of Messrs. Baiter, Orell, and Winckelmann. The object of the editors has been to unite the advantages of Bekker's and Stallbaum's editions, having submitted at the same time the various readings of the MSS. and the conjectures of the critics to a careful examination, so that the text is not to be considered a mere repetition of Bekker's, but rather as a groundwork for carrying on a more perfect and satisfactory system of emendation by future editors. For this purpose the various readings of Stephens, Bekker,

Stallbaum, and others will be given, and, to increase the utility of the edition, the passages quoted from the poets by Plato himself will be indicated; the pages of the editions of Stephens, of Lyons, 1590 (which are generally quoted by the Dutch scholars), and of Bekker, will be cited, together with the Scholia and Onomasticon. The whole is expected to be completed in about three years, and we have seldom seen a more beautifully printed Greek book.—*Oxford Herald*.

LIBRARIES OF THE GREEK MONASTERIES.

Dr. Zachariä, who recently visited Oxford for the purpose of examining some of the MSS. in the Bodleian, and chiefly with a view to embody the result of his researches in his late edition of the *Prochiron*, has since been engaged in a literary tour through Austria, Italy, Greece, and Turkey, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the libraries in these countries. His account of this journey will shortly be published; but, in the meantime, Dr. Z. has communicated to a German journal the following brief details:—The Greek libraries belong either to the Hellenic schools, the Bishops and Metropolitans, or to the Monasteries. They sometimes contain only MSS. others have MSS. and printed books, chiefly on subjects relating to the Church and to Theology; at present, with few exceptions, they are quite in a state of disorder, although traces of a better state of arrangement, in former times, may be observed. The printed books are chiefly *editiones principes* of the Aldine and Junta presses, or books of a later date, from the Greek press at Venice. The libraries of the monasteries on Mount Athos are by far the richest, and are more than twenty in number; their MSS. are chiefly of the tenth and eleventh centuries, the period, indeed, when most of these monasteries were founded. Comparatively speaking, these MSS. have suffered but little from the ravages of time. The libraries of the Seraglio and of St. Sophia contain only Oriental MSS.; unknown fragments of classical literature are not to be found in these libraries. Many beautiful MSS. of classical authors merit a closer comparison, and the historian could not examine without advantage the records and protocols belonging to the bishoprics and monasteries in the modern Greek chronicles, that are to be found on Mount Athos. The number of medical MSS. is also deserving of notice. Dr. Z.'s attention, however, was more especially directed to Byzantine jurisprudence. The most important results of his researches in this

department are the discovery of the *Epitome Novellarum Justiniani, Justinii et Tiberii*, by Theodorus Hermopolitanus, and a palimpsest MS. of the Basilica; together with an interesting MS. which particularly deserves to be mentioned, of a Greek translation of the second part of the Assizes of Jerusalem.

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 2. The first annual meeting of this Society, held on the anniversary of Camden's birth, took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Francis Egerton, President, in the chair. Mr. Thoms, the Secretary, read a very gratifying Report of the Council, from which it appeared that the Society was, every way, in a highly flourishing condition. During a period of little more than twelve months from its establishment, the Society had attained the number of nearly a thousand Members (the full amount of the copies printed of its Works),—a number altogether unexampled in the history of associations instituted for purposes in any degree similar. It was agreed that, for the second year, the Society should be enlarged to Twelve Hundred, and a resolution to that effect was embodied in the Laws, of which an amended code received the approbation of the meeting. Lord Francis Egerton was re-chosen President; and the following gentlemen were elected the Council of the Society for the year ensuing (the number having been increased from twelve to fifteen):

T. Amyot, esq. F.R.S. Treas. S.A.; *Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L. F.S.A.*; John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. Treasurer; J. P. Collier, esq. F.S.A.; C. P. Cooper, esq. Q.C. D.C.L. F.R.S. F.S.A.; *Rt. Hon. T. P. Courtenay*; T. C. Croker, esq. F.S.A. M.R.I.A.; *Rev. Alex. Dyce, B.A.*; *Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. F.R.S. Sec. S.A.*; Rev. John Hunter, F.S.A.; J. H. Merivale, esq. F.S.A.; *John Gage Rokewode, esq. F.R.S. Dir. S.A.*; Thomas Stapleton, esq. F.S.A.; William J. Thoms, esq. F.S.A. Secretary; Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A. (The names of the new members are in *italics*.)

In future three members of the Council will, every year, be ineligible for re-election.

In returning thanks for a complimentary vote from the meeting, the noble President announced that he had opened the stores of his closet of archives to his friend Mr. Collier, in order that that gentleman might select therefrom whatever he might consider would be acceptable to the Society. In consequence, the following title has since been placed in the list of the Society's suggested publications:

"The Egerton Papers, consisting of Public and Private Documents formerly belonging to Sir Thomas Egerton, Baron Ellesmere, and Viscount Brackley; and

now preserved among the MSS. of Lord Francis Egerton, President of the Camden Society. To be edited by John Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A."

ROYAL SOCIETY.

April 11. The Marquess of Northampton, President, in the chair. A paper was read, 'On a new Equi-atomic compound of Bicyanide with Binoxide of Mercury,' by James F. W. Johnston, esq.

April 18. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P. J. T. Graves, esq. of the Inner Temple, and the Rev. S. R. Maitland, were elected Fellows. Read, 1. On the constitution of the Resins: Part I. by J. F. W. Johnston, esq. 2. Researches in Embryology, Second Series; by Martin Barry, M.D.

April 25. The Marquess of Northampton, Pres. Read, 'An Account of the Magnetic Experiments carried on by Professor Airy and others, on iron-built ships, by order of the Board of Admiralty.'

May 2. The President in the chair. The continuation of a paper by Dr. Carson, of Liverpool, 'On the Blood,' was read; in which the author very scientifically contends for the superiority of his plan of killing oxen, as compared with the old method of bleeding. The conclusion of Professor Airy's paper on magnetic experiments, made by him and others on board the iron-built steam-ship, the *Rainbow*, was likewise read. The noble President read a message from the Grand Duke of Tuscany, inviting the learned of this country to a literary and scientific *réunion* at Pisa, to take place about the middle of October next. The senior professor at Pisa will preside, and every facility and kindness is warmly proffered to visitors by the Grand Duke, the treasures of whose famous library and sculpture gallery will be thrown open on the occasion.

May 9. J. G. Children, esq. V.P. Read, 1. a letter from Mr. Cooper to Prof. Faraday on the visibility of those rays to be found beyond the usual red rays of the solar spectrum; and, 2. part of Professor Daniell's fifth letter on Voltaic Combinations.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 29. The anniversary meeting took place, Lord Braybrooke in the chair. It appeared from the report of the Auditors, that the amount of the receipts for the past year was 14,094*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, and of the expenditure 12,588*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* The assets consist of living and preserved collections; uncertain arrears of subscriptions, 900*l.* 15*s.*; invested in Exchequer bills, 209*l.* 6*s.*; in land on the farm at Kingston, 11,000*l.*; capital funded, 11,291*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*; and cash in the banker's hands,

341*l.* 2*s.* The liabilities are, bills unpaid, 954*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; rent unpaid, 820*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; and contracts pending, 304*l.*

The Report of the Council stated that steps had been taken greatly to reduce the permanent expenditure. In 1837 the salaries were 3,548*l.*, but from this year they would be reduced to 2,916*l.*, making a saving in this department of 632*l.*; whilst the expenses of the general establishment, which, on the average of the last few years, were 880*l.*, having been reduced to 541*l.*, would leave a balance of 339*l.* An increase had taken place in the cost of provisions, which was to be ascribed to an increase in the number of animals, and amongst other circumstances, to the growth of the larger elephant. Memorials had been addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, soliciting a reduction of rent for the gardens, and particularly the north garden, which was charged at the rate of building land; but no answer had yet been received. Every resource of revenue over which the Council had control had increased, and an additional income derived from the gardens of 1,720*l.* There were now 3,010 members, and 38 candidates for election; the number of corresponding members was 126, of whom eight had been elected since the last meeting. The Museum contained 1,228 specimens, of which 760 were characterised species of mammalia; 5,230 birds, to which 113 had been added since last year, and of which 5,000 were named; 1,000 specimens of reptiles; 1,170 fishes; and 83 mounted skeletons. The animals were in good health, and many valuable additions had been made to the library. Although the Council had not been able to dispose of the land at Kingston, they hoped soon to do so advantageously. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers:—The Earl of Derby was re-elected President; Chas. Drummond, Esq. Treasurer; and the Rev. John Barlow, M.A. Secretary. The new members elected on the Council were, the Right Hon. T. Frankland Lewis, Messrs. Charles Darwin, W. Ogilby, J. Whishaw, and W. Yarrell; in the room of the Bishop of Norwich, Sir J. P. Boileau, Col. Sykes, and Prof. Qwen.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 1. The anniversary meeting was held, Dr. Henderson, V.P. in the chair. From the Report of the Auditors it appeared, that the receipts of the past year were 5,721*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; and the expenditure 5,664*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* including a bond paid off to the amount of 500*l.* whilst there was a present balance of 375*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* In addition to this bond, which was cancelled, the Council had directed notice to be given for the discharge of two others, for 200*l.*

and 100*l*. The bonded debt was now 9,850*l*. and that on open account 2,556*l*. 14*s*. 11*d*. making together 12,406*l*. 14*s*. 11*d*. which did not include 430*l*. due for medals awarded. Against this amount was to be placed 7,101*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*. due to the Society, including the cash balance, but exclusive of the annual subscriptions due on the 1st instant. The other assets of the Society comprise the house, furniture, and library in Regent Street, and the garden at Chiswick, and their intrinsic value exceeds considerably the liabilities of the Society. The election of officers and council then took place, when his Grace the Duke of Devonshire was re-elected President; and Mr. Pendarves, M.P. Mr. J. R. Gowen, and Mr. R. Jolly, were chosen members of the Council, in the room of the Hon. W. F. Strangways, L. Holland, Esq. and Mr. J. A. Henderson.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

April 27. The annual general court of the governors and proprietors was held in the theatre, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were also present the Bishops of London, Winchester, Hereford, and Quebec; the Marquis of Bute, Lord Bexley, Archdeacon Potts, the Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, Dr. Benson, &c. &c. The ninth annual Report of the council commenced by announcing the continued and growing prosperity of the College, and stated that in every department during the last year the number of students had increased; that a class in civil engineering had been opened, and at Christmas the number of civil engineering students was 19, and had since increased to 31. The number of regular students in the several departments during the last term was as follows:—

Classical, Mathematical, and Civil	
Engineering	151
Medical	65
Junior Department or School	396
<hr/>	
Total	612

to which must be added 137 occasional students who attend particular courses of lectures, so that the entire number of students and pupils during the last term was 749. The Council adverted with regret to the great loss which the College had sustained by the death of the late Principal, the Rev. Hugh James Rose, and stated that the Professor's pupils, &c. intended erecting a monument to his memory in the College chapel: the Rev. John Lonsdale was appointed his successor on the 29th of January last. The Council felt great pleasure in stating that there was a prospect of procuring a suitable building for an hospital in the vicinity of the Col-

lege, in which the medical students would have the advantage of attending clinical lectures under their own professors.

LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.

March 13. The annual general meeting of this admirable institution was held at their chambers in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Sir William Chatterton, Bart. in the chair. The officers for the ensuing year were appointed; the vacancy in the list of vice-presidents, occasioned by the death of the late Lord Carrington, was supplied by the nomination of the Marquis of Northampton; and two vacancies in the general committee, occasioned by ineligibility arising from non-attendance, were supplied by the election of Charles Dickens, esq. and John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. The committee then proceeded to the election of a Secretary in the room of the Rev. Whittington Landon, who has resigned; when Mr. Blewitt, who was an unsuccessful candidate on the two last occasions, was elected by a considerable majority. In the evening the club dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, and in the course of the proceedings the chairman (Mr. Salmon) made the very gratifying announcement that a deceased friend of his had left, free of legacy duty, 1000*l*. to each of nine charitable institutions, amongst which number was included the Literary Fund Society.

May 8. The fiftieth anniversary was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. Among the guests were the Bishop of Llandaff, the Mexican Minister, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Ellenborough, the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, Sir C. Lemon, M.P. Sir William Chatterton, Captain Wood, M.P. Mr. Milnes, M.P. Mr. Knight, M.P. Mr. Hope, M.P. Sir D. Wilkie, Major Sabine, Capt. Beaufort, Sir H. Ellis, Mr. Hallam, Mr. W. Tooke, &c. The subscription exceeded 600*l*.; and among the benefactors announced were Her Majesty, 100 guineas; the Duke of Cambridge, 25*l*.; the Duke of Rutland, 20*l*.; the Earl of Ripon, 21*l*.; Lord Ellenborough, 21*l*. annual donation; Lord F. Egerton, 10*l*. annual donation; the Bishop of Durham, 10 guineas; the Earl of Eldon, 10*l*.; the Marquis of Normanby, 10*l*.; Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, 20 guineas, annual donation; Mr. B. B. Cabbell, 10*l*.; the Right Hon. H. Ellis, 10*l*.; Messrs. Longman and Co. a third donation of 50*l*.; Mr. Hallam, 10*l*.; Mr. Macready, 5 guineas; Mr. B. Webster, 5 guineas; Mr. Hill, the American actor, 5*l*. &c. From a brief Address written and distributed on occasion of the fiftieth anniversary, it appeared that, since the Society was formed

in 1789, the sum of 25,000*l.* has been distributed among 892 cases, whereof were—

Of males	524
Females	113
Widows and families	195
Foreigners	60

Of these, 528 had been relieved only once, but others from twice to above twenty times, as their necessities required.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The Centenary of this great Institution was celebrated on the 17th May, by a sumptuous entertainment in the Hospital by the Governors, at their own expense, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, their President, in the chair. He was supported by Sir W. Curtis, Bart. Mr. Lewis Hayes Petit, Vice-President, Mr. C. Pott, the Treasurer, the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester, Sir Frederick Pollock, M.P., Mr. Astell, Mr. Salt, Mr. W. Tooke, Mr. Olive, and about one hundred other Governors. The following beautifully appropriate verses written by the late Lord Tenterden, and which we do not recollect to have before seen in print, were sung with much effect on the occasion by Mr. Bennett:—

The ship sail'd smoothly o'er the sea,
By gentle breezes fann'd,
When CORAM, musing at the helm,
This happy fabric plann'd;
Not in the schools by sages taught
To woo fair Virtue's form;
But nursed on Danger's flinty lap,
And tutor'd by the storm.

When threat'ning tempests round him rag'd,
And swelling billows heav'd,
His bark a wretched orphan seem'd,
Of aid and hope bereav'd.
If through the clouds a golden gleam
Broke sweetly from above,
He blest the smiling emblem there
Of charity and love.

Around the glowing land he spread
Warm pity's magic spell,
And tender bosoms learn'd from him
With softer sighs to swell.
Beauty and wealth, and wit and power,
The various aid combin'd;
And angels smil'd upon the work
That CORAM had design'd.

Virtue and meekness mark'd his face
With characters benign,
And Hogarth's colours yet display
The lineaments divine:
Our ground his ashes sanctify,
Our songs his praise employs;
His spirit with the blest above
His full reward enjoys.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 2. H. Hallam, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society; Alfred Burges, esq. Civil Engineer, of Great George-street, Westminster (author of a paper in the *Archæologia* on the Old Bridge at Bow); Alexander Annand, esq. of Sutton, Surrey; the Rev. Henry Christmas, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, author of a Treatise on Universal Mythology, and translator of the Poems of Lamartine and Camoens; and Henry Moreing, esq. of Wimpole-street.

The Rev. F. V. J. Arundell exhibited a sword found at Tralles, in the ancient Lydia (but of the Italian workmanship of the 16th century), and an Egyptian sword-sheath (considerably longer than the Roman swords) found in a tomb at Thebes.

Mr. Bond's memoir on the ancient Italian bankers was continued.

May 9. Mr. Hallam in the chair.

Sir William Betham, F.S.A. communicated some observations on the inscription on a bronze arm, engraved in the *Archæologia*, but which had yet never been deciphered. He said the inscription was decidedly Irish, and that part of it has been damaged and rendered illegible;

he reads the remaining part, "pray for the souls of" several persons, by name. Also a drawing of a carving on stone in Llandevaelog churchyard, about two miles north of Brecknock, which Sir William supposed to be of the fourth century. A further portion was read of Mr. Bond's account of the Italian money-lenders, in the reigns of Edward I., II., and III.

May 16. H. Gurney, esq. V.P.

The Rev. Thomas Rackett, F.S.A. exhibited several antiquities found in the counties of Devon and Somerset. They consisted of, 1. Some Greek and Phœnician coins, said to have been found in Devonshire in May 1836, but they bore a very suspicious appearance, particularly one that was evidently a modern cast in bronze, imperfectly plated with silver; 2. a spur found at Hampden-hill near Montacute, Somersetshire; 3. a mould for casting celts, found at Anstey in Dorsetshire, and now belonging to C. Hall, esq. of a character similar to the French moulds, of which casts were recently presented to the Society; 4. a head in terra cotta, armillæ, gold and bronze ring-money, and an ivory figure, found at or near Ilchester; the latter object was an exceedingly curious and well carved figure of a king, about three inches long, bearing a covered

pot, and it had probably been one of a group of the Magi; its date was not far removed from the Conquest; 5. a medallion found at Badbury Rings; 6. a ring found at Combe near Wareham, not far from the British camp at Woodbury-hill.

J. B. Nichols, esq. F.S.A. exhibited drawings by Mr. Thomas Hollis, and outline tracings in the original size, of seven figures of ancient stained glass, remaining in the church of West Wickham, Kent. They consist of a Virgin and Child; another Virgin in glory; and a third, without her infant, and in old age, in tears; a St. Anne, St. Katharine, and St. Christopher; each about three feet in height, and some of them exhibiting very superior skill in the designer. Besides these, there is an extraordinary representation of Sir Henry Heydon (who married Anne Boleyn, aunt to the Queen of that name), naked and disembowelled, as arisen at the last day, kneeling in prayer, with his armorial shield and helmet on the pavement before him.

Mr. Bond's memoir on the Italian bankers was continued, but not concluded.

The Society adjourned over Whitsuntide to the 30th instant.

THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL CORRESPONDENCE AT ROME.

This Institute was founded on the *Natalis Urbis*, or the *Palilia*, of ancient Rome, as the anniversary of the beginning of the Roman era (the 2582, according to the commonly received computation, beginning with 753 A.C.), on the 21st April, 1829, under the patronage of H. R. H. the Crown-Prince of Prussia. The direction was vested in a President and a board of ten Directors; the business to be carried on by one or two acting Secretaries and their assistants. The names of the founders are as follow:

President—The Duke of Blacas.

Members—Chevalier Bunsen, Secretary-general of the Institute; Count Bartolomeo Borghese; Signor Carlo Fea; Chev. Gerhard, R.A. of Berlin, Secretary; Chev. Kester, Archivist of the Institute; Duke de Lugnes, Secretary of the French Section; Mr. James Millingen, Secretary of the English Section; M. Panofka, R.A. of Berlin, Secretary; Chev. Thorwaldsen; M. Welcker, Professor at Bonn, Secretary of the German Section.

The object may be most concisely stated to be a double one: on the one hand, to supply the learned men and friends of classical monumental antiquity in the north of Europe with the facts and monuments furnished by the classical soil, in the speediest and most faithful manner; on the other, to acquaint the antiquaries and the public of Italy and Greece

with the researches and inquiries of England, Germany, and France.

For these purposes the direction publishes yearly twelve great plates of inedited monuments, and six or more smaller ones; forty sheets of letterpress, divided into annals, or explanation of the plates, and similar articles, yearly or half-yearly; and bulletins, monthly, for the current news.

Meetings are held in the library hall of the Institute, erected in the capitol in 1836, for all the subscribers, and, besides, for the artists of all nations residing at Rome. The substance of the correspondence is read; new monuments, or their copies, exhibited; and the explanations given orally. Correspondence is carried on actually under the superintendence of the secretaries of the national sections (Italy, France, Germany, England).

Excavations and Literary Expeditions are undertaken when extraordinary means are supplied. Thus the substructions of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus have been excavated at the expense of the Earl Stanhope. The paintings of the tombs of Tarquinii have been copied under the direction of the Institute, before they went into decay.

The expenses of the publications, the correspondence, and the appointment of two acting secretaries, and an assistant treasurer, are defrayed by the annual contributions of the members and subscribers, of two guineas and a half yearly, and voluntary contributions.

By voluntary contributions, and by gifts, a Library and Museum have been established in the hall of the Institute, containing about 2500 volumes and specimens of the different species of ancient monuments.

The actual state of the Members and Subscribers is as follows:

1. Crowned Heads, Princes of Royal Blood, and Cardinals 47
2. Public Libraries 71
3. Individual Subscribers 120
4. Honorary Members 30
5. Ordinary Members 98
6. Correspondents 160

The works already published are—

- 20 volumes of Annals and Bulletins.
- 120 large Plates of Inedited Monuments.
- 80 smaller ones.
- 1 volume of Memoirs.

The principal subjects contained are:—

1. The great subject of the origin and interpretation of the painted vases, called Etruscan or Grecian, of which thousands have recently been exhumed at Canino and its neighbourhood (Vulci). Prof. Gerhard's "*Rapporto Volcente*" contains the result of an examination of upwards of 3000 vases. The finest of them are

given in the Monuments.—2. The “Annals of Roman Topography, and the Results of the Excavations of the Forum,” began at the same period. The last work is the complete plan of all the fora of Rome and their restoration, by the Secretary-general. — 3. Egyptian archæology has been amply discussed by Dr. Lepsius, first, in an enlarged system of the phonetic alphabet; and, secondly, by the fixation of the epochs of Egyptian art; and the inaccuracy of the chronological system of Mr. Champollion and his followers is also urged in the Annals of 1834, by Chev. Bunsen, the Secretary-general.—4. Many important inscriptions, particularly the last will of Dasumius, found on a marble tablet in a tomb on the Appian road, and preserved in the portico of the Institute. It contains the names of his two friends, Pliny the younger (who speaks of him) and Tacitus, and is explained by Niebuhr and Borghese.

The Secretary-general, Chev. Bunsen, and Dr. Lepsius, the Secretary, being this year in London, a party of gentlemen taking an interest in literary and archæological pursuits, arranged to give them a reception at the rooms of the Royal Society, on Monday the 22d April, being the day after the Institute’s usual anniversary. The Earl of Ripon, President of the Royal Society of Literature, was in the chair, and was supported by the Marquess of Northampton, P.R.S., the Earl of Munster, Earl Stanhope, the Bishop of Llandaff, Sir R. H. Inglis, &c. &c.

After an introductory speech from the noble chairman, the Chev. Bunsen read a very learned Essay on the authors and the age of the Great Pyramid. The result of this paper (which is printed at length in the Literary Gazette of April 27) is, that the founder of the Great Pyramid was Suphis, the first year of whose reign is laid in the year 2735, or the beginning of the seventh century after the Noachian epoch.

Dr. Lepsius read a paper (printed in the Literary Gazette of May 4) on the Obelisk which formerly stood on the right hand of the entrance of the Great Temple of the island of Philæ, and which arrived in England in 1821, and is now erected at Mr. Bankes’s seat in Dorsetshire. There are hieroglyphic inscriptions on all four sides, full of the usual pompous epithets of the Egyptian priests; but, omitting these, Dr. Lepsius remarked, that their purport is reducible to the following:—

1. Ptolemy the King—beloved of Isis.
2. Ptolemy the King, and Cleopatra the Queen—beloved of Osiris.
3. Ptolemy the King—beloved of Amon-Ra.

4. Ptolemy the King—erected these obelisks to the goddess Mout.

The Greek inscriptions on the pedestal show that this Ptolemy was Ptolemy Evergetes II.

Dr. Lepsius next made a communication upon a discovery of eight rolls of historical papyrus, which he made last year in the rich collection of M. Anastasi, at Leghorn. He entered into a short explanation of historical papyri in general, instancing those of M. Sallier, of Aix in Provence, the most celebrated of which contains, according to the mature examination of M. Champollion, the recital of part of the military expedition of the great conqueror, Rameses Sesostris, into Asia. The papyri of Anastasi contain, according to the hasty inspection which Dr. Lepsius was able to make certain true literary compositions, relating to the life or actions of Rameses Sesostris, and drawn up during the very epoch of that celebrated dynasty to which the greatest of the Pharaohs belonged. One is dated in the reign of the King Menephtah III., second successor of Rameses Sesostris, who flourished about the close of the thirteenth century before Christ. After having gone through all the other historical papyri brought to Europe, that had come under his notice, amongst which he especially mentioned certain fragments which he had recently recognised at Leyden; at London, in the collection of Dr. Lee; and at Oxford, in the Bodleian library, he announced to the meeting the good news, that the English government had just authorised the British Museum to purchase the entire collection of M. d’Anastasi, as well as the papyri of M. Sallier, by granting for that purpose 40,000 fr. (1,700*l.*)

Mr. Hamilton read his paper “On Honorary Medals;” and the last memoir of the first meeting was by Dr. Lepsius, upon the invention of the arch in ancient architecture, principally among the Egyptians and Romans. He demonstrated that the construction of the arch was known to the Egyptians from the earliest antiquity, especially after the commencement of the eighteenth dynasty, in the sixteenth century before Christ. He, however, rested upon the fact, that all the concentric arches in Egypt, till the era of the Psammetici, were constructed of *brick*; and that they constructed at the same time stone arches, not cut concentrically in blocks, but joined by horizontal layers, forming a vault, by their approach above; and that the first arch in stone, constructed upon the true principle of the concentric arch, according to the researches of the celebrated traveller, Mr. Wilkinson, dates

about the commencement of the sixth century; that is to say, precisely at the same time when the first introduction of it among the Romans may be proved. Dr. Lepsius then entered into some details relative to the Cloaca Maxima and the Carcer Mamertinus at Rome, the two most ancient works exhibiting the concentric arch; the last of which incloses, in its lowest part, the remains of an ancient arch constructed by horizontal layers, and consequently belonging to an epoch anterior to the introduction of the true arch. He finished his paper by concluding, that generally all edifices, where the arch is found formed by horizontal layers, whether in Egypt, Asia Minor, or Greece, may be placed anterior to the sixth century before Christ.

An adjourned meeting took place the April 30th, at which the Chevalier Bunsen, after having, in a few words, mentioned the most interesting single archæological facts which have occurred during the last year, relative to the city of Rome and its neighbourhood, laid before the Society the results of the late excavations and researches respecting the Capitol and the Forum. He shortly adduced the proofs for placing the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the western summit of the hill, where the Palazzo Caffarelli stands, and then explained the topography of the Forum Romanum, according to its different epochs, and likewise that of the Imperial *fora* grouped around it. This led him naturally to the questions respecting the *ancient history of Rome*, and to an explanation of the principles of the system of historical criticism, as exemplified in the immortal works of Niebuhr. The lecture, it is understood, will shortly be printed entire. Mr. Birch read some remarks on a very curious papyrus, considered to be of the age of Trajan. *It is the oldest caricature in the known world*; and every one acquainted with the memorial paintings of Egypt, in tombs or on temples, will readily recognise in it a ridicule of their religious rites. Animals of various kinds are represented in actions such as are usually assigned to gods and priests; and games and sports take the place of ritual ceremonies (see some of the groups engraved in the Literary Gazette, p. 282). The whole scroll is about a yard in length, and nearly four inches in width.

CROSBY-HALL.

May 26. An excellent Lecture on the Architecture of our ancient Halls was delivered by John Britton, esq. F.S.A. at Crosby-hall, a spot very appropriately chosen. Of course, Crosby-hall was

brought forward; but Mr. Britton went more into a general view of the subject, which was well illustrated with numerous large and well executed drawings of the best existing specimens, rendered interesting by their situation, the dates of the buildings, &c.: among others, Winwall, Norfolk, eleventh century; Penshurst, 1320; St. Mary's-hall, Coventry, 1414; Tattershall, 1455; Oxburgh, 1484; Crosby Hall, 1484; Hengrave, 1538; Thornbury, 1540; Moreton, 1559; Longleat, 1567; Charlecote, 1567; Kingston, Wilts, 1570; besides the more important Castles and Halls of Windsor, Kenilworth, Hampton Court, Christ Church, &c. The subject gave great pleasure to a numerous auditory.

DISCOVERY OF SAXON COINS.

About three months since, some labourers digging gravel in the vicinity of Gravesend, discovered a large hoard of Saxon pennies, amounting to upwards of 600. They are of Edmund, Ethelbert, Burgred, Harold, &c. The British Museum has purchased a number of these coins, but the bulk has been bought by a private individual, who was so fortunate as to secure them for a mere trifle. With the coins was found deposited a massive cross in silver. It is to be hoped the possessors of these interesting objects will favour the Antiquarian and Numismatic Societies with a circumstantial list of the coins, and a sketch or description of the cross, which is said to be of fine workmanship, and set with enamelled work.

ROMAN REMAINS AT YORK.

On the 6th June 1838, some remains were discovered near Holdgate, by the men employed in constructing the York and North Midland Railway. The most perfect and most valuable is a stone Roman coffin, which was found at the depth of two or three feet below the earth, at the east side of the line. It was secured by the council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. It is composed of grit-stone; was covered by a stone lid, and contained a human skeleton, evidently, however, not that of the child whose name and age are indicated in the following inscription, which is cut on the right side of the coffin. The measurement of the relic is four feet in length by twenty inches.

D. M. SIMPLICIAE * FLORENTINE
ANIME INNOCENTISSIME
QUE * VIXIT MENSES DECEM
FELICIUS * SIMPLEX * PATER FECIT
LEG. VI * V.

A second coffin, of large dimensions, was found the next day, but with no inscription; it contained the skeleton of a man,

or woman, besides that of a bird, supposed to be a dove. It also was removed to the Museum. The skeleton of a horse was likewise found, in an upright position, near the place where the coffins were discovered.

ANCIENT CHAPEL AT CHESTER.

Some years ago Messrs. Powell and Edwards, cutlers, of this city, discovered at the back of their premises some traces of Gothic architecture, and to a certain extent they removed the rubbish which had hitherto concealed the archwork. However, conceiving it was merely a cellar which had in course of time got filled with rubbish, they did not proceed in clearing it until a few weeks back. They have now carried upwards of 100 loads of rubbish out of the place, and exposed to view a chapel, upwards of fifteen yards long, fifteen and a half feet broad, and fourteen feet in height. The arches are beautifully groined, resting on pilasters, about half way down the wall, very much resembling those at the entrance into the cloisters of the cathedral near Little Abbey-square; the whole is in an admirable state of preservation. At the west end are two niches for holy water. At the east end are steps which have led up to the altar; and on the south are a flight of steps leading into a passage, now choked up. It is supposed that this anciently belonged to the monastery of Grey Friars, which was situated near where the St. Bride's new church, opposite the castle, now stands.

ANTIQUITIES IN FRANCE.

A Gallo-Roman skeleton has been found, at the depth of only eighteen inches below the surface, in the forest of Maulevrier, near Caudebec. Near it were found a Roman clasp, two Roman medals, and two buttons. The skeleton is supposed to have been preserved by the aridity of the soil.

A statue of the god Priapus has been recently found in a valley a quarter of a league to the north of the town of Aix, in Provence. It was at a depth of seven feet below the surface, and was turned up by some labourers while preparing the ground for a vineyard. The statue was in an upright position, standing on a plinth, and when complete, with the head, which, however, was missing, must have been six feet in height. The lower extremities were also broken, although they remained in their proper position. Its execution indicated it to be of a late period of the Roman empire.

A peculiarly interesting sword, with other ancient weapons, was lately sold in the auction-rooms, Rue des Jeuneurs, Paris. The sword bears the name of Ambrose Spinola, General-in-chief of the armies of Philip II. of Spain, in Spanish Flanders. The handle is of an elegant shape, and the blade of carved steel is ornamented with a number of small bas-reliefs of exquisite finish and execution, the subjects of which are taken from Holy Writ. It fetched 1,261 fr.

The treasures of the Museum at Leyden are about to be made known by publication. A rich collection of Etruscan, Punic, Indian, and Egyptian monuments and inscriptions will thus be made to contribute largely to the promotion of philological researches. The publication will commence with the bilingual papyri, or documents written both in Greek and in the Demotic or cursive Egyptian character, and will be superintended by Dr. C. Leemans, a pupil of the celebrated Reuvens, and his successor in the Archæological chair at Leyden.

Hardly less interesting is the undertaking of Dr. C. F. Bellerman, whose work on the great catacombs of Sicily and Naples is now in course of publication. Those excavations belong to remote antiquity, but they contain in some of their chambers mural paintings and other monumental vestiges, which illustrate in a curious manner the customs of successive ages, and particularly throw light on the feelings and usages of the early Christians. Dr. Bellerman promises to give correct plans and sections of the great catacombs, with fac-similes of the most remarkable paintings and inscriptions.

In Vicenza are the remains of an ancient theatre, which appear to have attracted the attention of Palladio; but their insignificance never entitled them to general notice. In 1824, a young architect named Migliorenza took the neglected "Teatro Berga" under his protection, and wrote a dissertation on it, which was thought by most to be hypothetical and visionary, and gained him little applause. The Archduke, however, the Viceroy of Lombardy, entered into the views of Migliorenza, whose sagacity has been fully vindicated by subsequent excavations. In clearing out the Teatro Berga, several fragments of ancient sculpture were found, and have been deposited in the Palazzo Chiericati, which is now converted into a public museum.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 29. Lord *Duncannon*, in moving the second reading of the DESIGN COPYRIGHTS' Bill, and the DESIGN COPYRIGHTS' EXTENSION Bill, said that these bills were intended to grant protection to those engaged in the arts of design. Under the present system, no sooner had a manufacturer brought forward a design which met with the public approbation, but it was immediately violated. Every person claiming the protection of the present bill would be required, within a limited period, to register his design, and the time of protection would be computed from the day of registration. This bill would apply to all designs, except those of silk and calico, which were protected by special Acts of Parliament.—Lord *Brougham* said that those bills were calculated to produce great good, and his only objection was, that they did not go far enough; that they protected drawings only. He should wish that the same protection should be extended to models as was extended to designs.—Both bills were then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 3. Lord *J. Russell* appeared at the bar, and delivered the following message from the Queen:—"Her Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that it appears to her Majesty the future welfare of her Majesty's subjects in Lower and Upper CANADA would be promoted by the Union of the said Provinces into one Province, for the purposes of legislation, from and after a period to be fixed by Parliament. Her Majesty recommends it to the House to consider such measures as may be submitted to them for this purpose."

The order of the day for going into committee on the JAMAICA Bill having been moved, Sir *R. Peel* opposed the motion, in a very long and elaborate speech. He expressed his regret that there should be any material difference of opinion on a subject where unanimity was so very desirable; but it was impossible for him to approve of the manner in which ministers treated Jamaica. Their course was very different from that recommended by Mr. Canning in the treatment of refractory colonies. "The British Parliament," Mr. Can-

ning said (in 1824), "might deal in three ways with the West Indian Colonies—it might crush them; it might harass them with fiscal exactions and regulations; or, it might pursue the slow course of temperate and authoritative admonition: but nothing short of absolute and demonstrable necessity should induce him 'to moot the awful question of the transcendental power of Parliament over every dependency of the British Crown;' that 'transcendental power was an arcanum of empire which ought to be kept back within the penetralia of the constitution.'" Very different, Sir Robert Peel remarked, was the ministerial policy from Mr. Canning's; and he proceeded to state the arbitrary provisions of the Bill, the enormous power it would confer on the governor and commissioners, and the impossibility of imposing an effectual check on the abuse of power exercised at a distance of three thousand miles. He earnestly recommended members to read Mr. Burke's speech on conciliation, in which the difficulty of governing distant colonies was described. He warned ministers, on Burke's authority, against the danger of exasperating men, who, from the very fact of their having been slaveholders, were peculiarly jealous of infringement of their own rights. For their recent ebullitions he contended, they had a fair excuse in the treatment they had received from Government, especially the offensive manner in which the Prisons Bill had been thrust upon them. That bill, too, had been brought into Parliament two days after the news had arrived of the abolition of the apprenticeship by the Assembly. Sir Robert concluded by moving that the Bill be committed that day six months.—Mr. *Labouchere* defended the Bill, and entered into a narrative of the circumstances which rendered it necessary (see our last number, p. 532).—Mr. *C. Buller* considered the present Bill a necessary supplement of the Emancipation Act—a measure which did not exhibit foresight or comprehensiveness of thought in those who prepared it. He proceeded to contend that the materials for establishing a free constitution in Jamaica, did not at present exist; that time must elapse before the emancipated negroes could be fitted for self-government; and that all depended upon the habits the negro acquired at the com-

mencement of his freedom.—Mr. *Hume* recommended that every other means of settling the question should be resorted to, before the suspension of the Jamaica Assembly was decreed. After an adjourned debate on Monday May 6, the House divided, when there appeared for going into Committee 294, against it 289, majority for Ministers *five*.

May 7. Lord *John Russell* announced, that in consequence of the vote just mentioned, the MINISTRY had come to the resolution to resign. He remarked that "it was evident that, the measure with regard to Jamaica having been opposed by such large numbers in this House, we could not calculate upon the support which was necessary for the settlement of the affairs of Canada, and therefore in continuing in the administration of affairs, we should be exposing to jeopardy the colonial empire of this country."

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on the same evening, Lord *Melbourne* made a similar avowal, "considering that the vote upon this occasion is not only fatal to the success of that great measure, but that it also does, with sufficient clearness and distinctness, indicate such a want of confidence on the part of a great proportion of that House of Parliament, as to render it absolutely impossible that we should continue to administer the affairs of her Majesty's government in a manner which can be useful and beneficial to the country."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 13. Sir *Robert Peel* (having received the Queen's permission for the purpose) made a statement of the negotiations relative to the formation of a MINISTRY to which he had recently been a party. He waited upon her Majesty, by desire, at two o'clock on Wednesday, the 8th of May. Her Majesty had previously seen the Duke of Wellington, and had invited him to assist in the formation of a Government. The Duke had informed her Majesty, that, in his opinion, the chief difficulty of a Government would be in the House of Commons, and therefore, partly upon other considerations, but chiefly on that account, the Duke advised her Majesty to send for one who would have the advantage of appearing in the House of Commons as her Majesty's Minister, and at the same time named Sir Robert Peel. At the first interview, the Queen observed to Sir Robert, that she had parted with the Administration which had just resigned with very great regret; that in all respects her late Ministry had given her entire satisfaction; but that it had become necessary, in consequence of their resig-

nation, that her Majesty should take some steps for the formation of a new Administration. "I need not (remarked Sir Robert) enter into a detail, but I must say that no one could have expressed more fully, more naturally, or more becomingly, the regret which her Majesty felt at the loss of her late Administration; nor, at the same time, principles more strictly constitutional with respect to the formation of a new Government." Sir Robert Peel, on taking leave of the Queen, intimated to her Majesty that he hoped to return with a general arrangement on the following day. He conferred in the course of Wednesday with the Duke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Mr. Goulburn; and waited upon her Majesty the following day, and submitted those names for her approval. He mentioned to the Queen that while the Duke of Wellington placed his services entirely at her Majesty's disposal, yet his own inclinations would rather be gratified if he were permitted to be in the Cabinet without any office requiring him to take a lead in the House of Lords. Her Majesty expressed a particular wish that the Duke of Wellington should hold some important office. Sir Robert Peel then stated that it was upon Thursday that that difficulty or misconception arose, which led to his relinquishing his attempt to form an Administration. Her Majesty conceded what could be wished or expected with respect to that part of the household which is filled by noblemen or gentlemen holding seats in this House. The difficulty arose with respect to certain portions of that part of the establishment which is filled by the ladies of the household. Sir Robert mentioned to the Queen his earnest wish to be enabled, with her Majesty's sanction, so to constitute her household, that her Majesty's confidential servants might have the advantage of a public demonstration of her full support and confidence; and that at the same time, as far as possible, consistently with that demonstration, each individual appointment in the household should be entirely acceptable to her Majesty's personal feelings. On the Queen expressing a desire that the Earl of Liverpool should hold an office in the household, Sir Robert Peel requested her permission at once to offer to Lord Liverpool the office of Lord Steward, or any other he might prefer. Sir Robert Peel then observed, that he should have every wish to apply a similar principle to the chief appointments which are filled by the ladies of her Majesty's

household ; upon which her Majesty was pleased to remark, that she must reserve *the whole* of those appointments, and that it was her Majesty's pleasure that the whole should continue as at present, without any change. The Duke of Wellington, in the interview to which her Majesty subsequently admitted him, understood also that this was the Queen's determination. Early on the Friday morning, Sir Robert Peel received the following letter :—

“ *Buckingham-palace, May 10, 1839.*

“ The Queen having considered the proposal made to her yesterday by Sir Robert Peel to remove the Ladies of her Bedchamber, cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings.”

Sir Robert Peel then immediately wrote to the Queen, stating “ his impression with respect to the circumstances which had led to the *termination* of his attempt to form an Administration.”

And now (said Sir R. Peel) as to the misrepresentations with which I have been publicly assailed. It is stated that I pressed unwelcome appointments on my Sovereign. Except Lord Liverpool, whom her Majesty herself suggested, I named but two individuals, and both in the expectation that they would be personally acceptable to her—the one Lord Ashley, and the other Lord Sydney. It is stated that I proposed the dismissal of the Baroness Lehzen. I heard that stated on the evening of Friday ; but my answer to the person who informed me of the report was, that this was the first time for the last four years that the name of that lady had occurred to me, and that I never mentioned it to her Majesty. Again I say, I may have explained myself imperfectly to the Queen ; but my intentions having been fully declared to my friends, to them I can refer for my actual meaning. My resignation was solely because I understood that her Majesty had resolved to retain the whole of the Household, as far as the ladies were concerned ; and because I felt it impossible for me to conduct the government without the fullest and most unequivocal proof of the royal confidence. The state of India, the state of Jamaica, and the state of Canada, would all require my immediate consideration, and would call, perhaps, for some proportion of legislative measures. I should have had also to consider the state of this country ; with insurrection rife in many of its provinces, rendering it necessary, according to the letter recently published by the Noble Lord, that all the respectable persons in the country should unite in endeavouring

to suppress these disturbances. On seeing the present agitated state of the country, I considered that it would be my duty to endeavour to conduct public affairs through the intervention of the present Parliament. Notwithstanding the balance of parties in the House, I thought it my duty in the first place to try the present House of Commons. But what is my condition in the present parliament? I should begin the Government with a minority. I should have had to undertake the settlement of the affairs of Jamaica with a minority of five ; and on the question of Ireland I should have begun with a minority against a majority of 22, who decided in favour of the policy of the present Irish government. The principal members of the present Irish government, whose policy was approved of by a majority of this house, were the Marquis of Normanby and the noble Lord opposite, the Secretary for Ireland. Sir, the two chief offices of the household that are filled by ladies are held by the sister of the noble lord and the wife of the Marquis of Normanby. It has been said, moreover, that in the event of any change in the government the Marquis of Normanby is a candidate for the office of Prime Minister, and the noble lord has been designated as the leader of the House of Lords. If the understanding upon which I was to enter upon office, was that I should encounter all those difficulties, and yet that the ladies of those who preceded me, of those with whom I was to be in daily conflict, were to be in immediate contact with the Queen, and considering the political character given to the Household, that I was to acquiesce in that, I felt there was something still stronger than any personal consideration, and it was this, that, although the public would lose nothing by my abandonment, although the public would perhaps lose nothing by my eternal exclusion from power—yet the public would lose, and I should be abandoning my duty to myself, to the country, and above all to the Queen, if I permitted, as an understanding on my acceptance of office, that the ladies connected with my warmest political opponents should continue to retain offices in the Household—there was something that told me I must not undertake the office of Prime Minister of this great country.—Lord *John Russell* said that the misconception which had existed was not as to facts, but as to principles. There was no material difference as to facts between himself and Sir R. Peel. The Queen gave Sir R. Peel full power as to the men of the household ; he sought to apply the principle on which Lord Liverpool was selected to the ladies also ; and

on this the entire subject hinged. Her declaration that she wished the whole of her female household to remain, put an end to all question as to a total or a partial change. Matters having come on Thursday to this stop, she sent again to Lord Melbourne, and consulted him what answer she should give Sir R. Peel on Friday morning. He called his colleagues together, and they advised her to send the letter just read by Sir R. Peel. On Sir R. Peel's resignation (continued Lord John), her Majesty commanded my attendance. As to the ladies, certainly she had not gathered the precise manner in which he proposed to exercise the power of removal. She asked me whether I thought her justified in the line she had taken; and, on my answering that I did, she said she hoped, that as she had supported our Administration, we should now be ready to support her. Next day the former Cabinet assembled, and prepared a minute, recording our opinion that the principle of change applies to the officers of the household having seats in either House, but not to the ladies of the household. Lord John concluded by saying, that he and his friends having resumed offices, and become constitutionally responsible for her Majesty's decision, must now trust to the opinion of parliament and of the country.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 14. Viscount Melbourne rose to offer that explanation which was necessary under existing circumstances, having been re-called to the government by the gracious commands of her Majesty. On Wednesday he had been sent for by the Queen, previous to which time the Duke of Wellington had been sent for. On the Thursday following he was again sent for, and her Majesty stated that Sir Robert Peel had taken the responsibility of forming an Administration, but adding, at the same time, that the rt. hon. gentleman asked that all the ladies of the Court, all the ladies about the royal person, should be dismissed; such at least was the impression of her Majesty—the right hon. Baronet had subsequently said that such was not his intention, and he gave him credit for his assertion. Under these circumstances, and under that impression, that the ladies of her Majesty's household were to be discharged, by recommendation of Sir Robert Peel, her Majesty wrote to the right hon. Baronet, stating that she could not comply with that stipulation. The Noble Viscount then read the Queen's letter, and proceeded to observe that he and his colleagues so entirely concurred in opinion with her Majesty, as to the change of her household and on a

change of ministry, that they were determined, at all hazards, to support her Majesty in her anxiety to retain about her royal person those ladies of the Court to whose society she had for so long a period been accustomed. He had tendered the most constitutional advice to her Majesty, as he had thought proper under the novel and peculiar situation in which he was placed. He should never abandon that party to which he had been so long allied. It had been said that it was the disunion of his party which led to the present crisis; no such thing. He resigned office, not because he was abandoned by his supporters, but because there appeared a difference of opinion on a particular question. He had come back to office, because he could not abandon his Sovereign in a period of much excitement and difficulty.—The Duke of Wellington said he had one advantage over the Noble Viscount; he had served three sovereigns during a period of fifty years, through evil report, and through good report; he had done his duty regardless of those reports, and hence his advantage. It was perfectly well known that he had long entertained the opinion that the minister of the country ought to sit in the other house of parliament; hence he had recommended a right honourable friend of his (Sir Robert Peel). He considered that a minister of the Crown was entitled to a control over all the appointments of a Queen's household, and that control became doubly necessary where the offices in every department of the household had been long in the hands of an opposite party. There was much difference between a queen consort and a queen regnant, and the former reign could not be drawn in as a precedent. Had he been the person consulted on the influence or control, he should have acted entirely as the right hon. baronet had done. For himself, he would rather suffer any inconvenience than interfere with the comforts of the Sovereign; but the step recommended was absolutely demanded by the exigency of the occasion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 27. On re-assembling after the Whitsuntide recess, the House proceeded to the election of a new SPEAKER, Mr. Abercromby having resigned. Charles Shaw Lefevre, esq. was proposed by Mr. Handley, and seconded by Dr. Lushington; and the Rt. Hon. Henry Goulburn was proposed by Mr. Wynn, and seconded by Mr. Wilson Patten. On a division, there appeared for Mr. Lefevre 317, for Mr. Goulburn 299; and the former was conducted to the Chair.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Another *emeute* broke out in Paris, early on the afternoon of Sunday, May 12, which at one period bore a very alarming appearance. At about three o'clock, a body of workmen, clad in blouses and caps, suddenly made their appearance in the Rue St. Denis, from whence, having been joined by others of their party, they proceeded to the house of Lepage, a gun-maker, where they seized and carried off about 150 muskets and other fire-arms. They then separated into divisions, attacked and disarmed several of the military posts, captured the Hotel de Ville in the Place de Grève, but were repulsed with the loss of several lives in their attempt on the Palais de Justice. A general movement was then made towards the Rue St. Martin, where, as usual, they commenced erecting barricades, extending from the church of St. Marie towards the Halle. These scenes had occupied scarcely an hour. The municipal guards were the first who approached the insurgents, and fired on them. After a heavy fire, with but little mischief to either party, the latter gave way, and fell back on their central point already mentioned. At the Rue Hauteville, one of the National Guards and a woman were shot by the rioters. They even appeared in the Rue Coq St. Honoré and in the Rue Croix des Petits Champs; but, although their object was unquestionably to have attacked the Louvre in that quarter, they were deterred from it by the closing of the gates, and the firm attitude of the troops within. The soldiers did their duty with praiseworthy devotion:—and the result was, that this dangerous outbreak was crushed, and on Monday morning tranquillity was completely restored.

More recent accounts state that this insurrection originated within the Société des Familles, of which the assassin Fieschi was one, and that the leaders in it were M. Blanqui and others, well known as members of that society, one of whom, a M. Bernard, was made prisoner, after having received a dangerous wound. Nearly 200 prisoners were taken, the chief of whom will be tried by the Chamber of Peers. The rest will be sent before the Court of Assizes. The number of insurgents killed or who died of their wounds was about 40. Nearly as many soldiers, officers, national guards, and municipal guards, were killed or have since died of their wounds.

On the following morning the lovers of order were re-assured by the appearance of the royal ordinances, an-

nouncing the formation of a ministry. It is composed as follows:—Marshal Soult, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior; M. Cunin Gridaine, Minister of Commerce; Lieut. General Schneider, Minister of War; M. Villemaine, Peer of France, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Teste, Minister of Justice; M. Passy, Minister of Finance; M. Duperre, Minister of Marine; M. Dufaure, Minister of Public Works;—the first six are conservatives. M. Passy would not join the Thiers faction against the King. M. Admiral Duperre is a moderate member of the Centre Gauche opinions. M. Dufaure is a man of great talent, and has consented to separate himself from Thiers.

SPAIN.

Intelligence from Madrid announces the resignation of the Spanish Ministry in a body. This event took place on the 3rd May, and was the result of the Addresses presented to the Queen by the National Guards of the capital, and the Municipal Guards of Saragossa, Valentia, Seville, and other cities, imploring her to dismiss her late advisers, and to dissolve the Cortes. General Alaix, feeling persuaded that the ministry did not enjoy the national confidence, convoked a meeting of his colleagues, at which it was resolved that they should resign in a body, which was done immediately.

CANADA.

The American papers contain a correspondence between Sir John Harvey (our Governor of New Brunswick), and General Scott, characterised by the utmost cordiality and good feeling; with an official announcement of the amicable termination of the dispute with the state of Maine. Orders had been issued by Governor Fairfield, for disbanding all the militia in the service of that state, and it was expected they would not again be required, as the protection of the timber in the disputed territory was left to the care of the civil power. Both parties are to continue in possession of, and have jurisdiction over, the parts occupied by them respectively at the commencement of the present dispute; and the decision of the main question will be left in the hands of the Federal Government of America.

At the same time the state of things on the Canadian frontier is unsatisfactory. Scarcely a night passes without the heavens being illuminated by the light from some incendiary fire. The House of Assem-

bly of Upper Canada has passed a resolution in favour of uniting the two provinces. Sir Allan M'Nab and Mr. H. Meritt will visit this country as Commissioners for negotiating a union, which the Upper Canadians deem so desirable.

INDIA.

Advices from Madras of 14th Feb. state, that the news from Scinde was, that the Ameers had refused the ultima-

tum which was forwarded to them at Hyderabad, and announced their intention of attacking the force under Sir John Keane, and attempting to arrest its progress. For this purpose, it is said, they collected from 10,000 to 12,000 men, and as Sir John Keane was at Jurruk, within a march of Hyderabad, at the date of the last accounts, it was expected that something decisive would take place.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 3. The *Cheltenham* theatre was found to be on fire. About five o'clock A. M. the roof fell in with a most tremendous crash, and the whole building, together with two or three small houses adjoining it, was completely destroyed. This theatre was built in 1805, by Mr. J. Watson, a coadjutor of John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, both of whom in the early part of their career appeared on the Cheltenham boards. The property, which is insured for 2,000*l.* in the Phoenix Fire Office, was of the value of about 5,000*l.*; it was in the hands of trustees for the benefit of the proprietor's creditors. To such a degree has the taste for theatricals fallen off since Lord Segrave and his brothers were in the habit of acting, that it is doubted if another theatre will be built at Cheltenham.

It appears that for some weeks past the Chartist revolutionists at *Llanidloes*, co. Montgomery, and its vicinity, have been arming themselves in pursuance of the treasonable advice of the villains who have been their leaders; they have purchased such fire-arms as were to be readily obtained, and caused pikes to be manufactured by their partisans, and parties had gone out into the country and taken arms from the farmers and others who possessed them. In consequence, a communication was made to the Secretary of State, and three of the London police were sent to Llanidloes, where they arrived on Monday, May 6, and the next day, with the aid of the local officers, under the direction of the magistrates, apprehended certain parties charged with being concerned in the outrages that had been committed, and took them to the 'Trewythen Arms' Inn. This was the signal for a general rising of the revolutionists of the town and its vicinity, who immediately, being armed with guns, pistols, pikes, and bludgeons, proceeded to the 'Trewythen Arms, the windows and doors of which they broke, and having forced their way in, they rescued the par-

ties that had been apprehended, nearly killing the police-officers, turned the landlord, Mr. Evans, and his family, out of the house, and completely ransacked the cellars and every other part of the property. On the arrival of the military five of the supposed rioters were apprehended at their own homes, but the principal ringleaders were not to be found. In the house of one was discovered a dagger, the blade of which was about half-a-yard in length, evidently made out of a flannel weaver's spindle. In the house of another, a quantity of sheet lead was found intended for making bullets. The lower class of people in this district are represented as being a very depraved and disorderly set. They are not exclusively Welsh, as many importations from Ireland and Lancashire have taken place within the last few years. Their condition is impoverished, and provisions dear. On the arrival of two companies of the 14th and 200 of the Montgomeryshire yeomanry, the Chartists fled in all directions, some to their homes and others to the hills. During the search for prisoners, and while the soldiers were at the outlets of the town, a number of individuals were observed upon the mountains, escaping towards Rhayader. The cavalry immediately went in pursuit, and succeeded in apprehending 12 prisoners, who were escorted into Llanidloes. On the 5th of May, Mr. Thomas Powell, of Welshpool, a man of some little property, who had been one of the principal orators and leaders of the Chartist party in North Wales, was arrested. On the 10th Vincent, the printer, and Chartist leader, was arrested at his house in London, on a warrant sent by five magistrates of the Newport sessions, for attending a riotous assemblage held at Newport about a fortnight before.

On the 3d May seven Chartists were arrested for drilling at *Manchester*. For some days about 100 of these misguided men had nightly assembled in a retired

lane on the Oldham-road, about three miles from Manchester, where they underwent regular drillings in marching and other evolutions, but without arms; and the magistrates, determined to put a stop to the practice, gave orders to the police for that purpose. Three men then went to the rendezvous, and found two squadrons or companies drilling, one of 25 and the other of 15, a man named Riley giving the word of command. The police did not interfere; but as they separated arrested a party of eight. One of them, not being recognised, was discharged. It having been announced that a Chartist meeting would be held at *Westbury* in Wiltshire on the 8th May, and another at *Trowbridge* on the 9th, the magistrates in each of those places took means to preserve the peace. At the former place, Potts a druggist from Trowbridge, with other leaders, so far committed themselves, that the magistrates issued warrants for their immediate apprehension.

Three were apprehended on the spot, and committed for trial; and Potts was apprehended at Devizes the next evening, and consigned to the safe custody of the constables. Soon after Potts had been secured, Roberts, another notorious leader, took himself off to Bath, but returned the following morning, where he claimed to advocate the cause of Potts before the magistrates. The magistrates, however, had in the mean time received such depositions against Roberts as to warrant his apprehension; and he was accordingly placed as a prisoner by the side of his friend, and after a due investigation of the several charges against each, they were sent off together to Fisherton Gaol, to abide their trial at the next assizes. It is to be hoped, that the commitment of these persons will be the means of putting some check to that delusion which has been so widely spread, particularly in the manufacturing districts; and which threatened to dissolve the very links of society.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 24. Knighted, John Archibald Murray, of Edinburgh, esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Scotland.—Francis Lysons Price, esq. one of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, *vice* Robe.

May 2. To be Barons of the United Kingdom:—Richard Wogan Baron Talbot de Malahide, by the title of Baron Furnival of Malahide, co. Dublin; Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. by the title of Baron Stanley, of Alderley, co. Chester; the Rt. Hon. Henry Villiers Stuart, by the title of Baron Stuart de Decies, of Dromona, within the Decies, co. Waterford; Chandos Leigh, esq. by the title of Baron Leigh, of Stoneleigh, co. Warw.; Paul Beilby Thompson, esq. by the title of Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, co. Salop; the Rt. Hon. Chas. Brownlow, by the title of Baron Lurgan, of Lurgan, co. Armagh; Nicholas William Ridley Colborne, esq. by the title of Baron Colborne, of Westharling, co. Norfolk; Arthur French, of French Park, Roscommon, esq. by the title of Baron de Freyne, of Artagh, co. Roscommon.—Corbett Holland, of Admington House, co. Gloucester, esq. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle, Michael Corbett, esq. to take the name of Corbett after Holland, and bear the arms of Corbett.

May 3. Stephen Henry Sullivan, esq. (secretary of legation in Sardinia,) to be secretary of legation at the Court of Bavaria; the Hon. Richard Bingham, (now secretary of legation in Bavaria) to be secretary of legation at the court of Sardinia; Francis Leeson Ball, esq. (first attaché to her Majesty's legation at Mexico) to be secretary of legation at Buenos Ayres.—John Strangeways Donaldson, of Cheswick, co. Durham, esq. only son and heir of Thomas Donaldson, late of Alnwick, esq. Capt. 31st foot, by Mary, only sister of Henry Collingwood Selby, esq. lately deceased, to take the name of Selby after Donaldson, and bear the arms of both families quarterly.—2d Dragoon Guards, Major G. Nugent, to be Major. Unattached, Major F. C. Griffith (from 2d Dragoon Guards), to be Lieut.-Colonel. Brevet, Capt. T. G. Peacocke, 38th Foot, to be Major

May 4. The Hon. Adolphus William Colchester to be a page of honour in ordinary to her Majesty, *vice* Lord Kilmarnock.—Col. William Warre, C.B. and K.T.S. to accept the insignia of a knight commander of the royal military order of St. Bento d'Avis, conferred in testimony of her Most Faithful Majesty's approbation of his services during the Peninsular war, and as quartermaster-gen. in the British force that went to Portugal in 1826, under the command of Gen. Clinton.

May 6. The Earl of Uxbridge to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's household.

May 7. Cornwallis Hewet, M.D. to be one of the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, *vice* Dr. Seymour, resigned.

May 8. Oswald Wood, esq. to be Provost Marshal of Antigua; John Mason Pooley, esq. to be Provost Marshal of Grenada; and George La Coste, esq. to be Judicial Referee and Registrar of Deeds in Trinidad.

May 10. Master Charles Thomas Wemyss to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty—53d Foot, Major Wm. Blois to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. R. French to be Major. 79th, Capt. the Hon. Lauderdale Maule to be Major. Brevet, Capt. R. R. Houghton, 74th Foot, to be Major.

May 15. The brothers and sisters of Arthur Algernon now Earl of Essex to enjoy the same title and precedence as if their late father had succeeded to the dignity.

May 17. John Whitehead, esq. to be Consul at Archangel; and John Rendall, esq. to be Consul at the Cape Verde Islands.

May 18. John Henniker, of Chelsea-park, esq. and Mary his wife, only child and heir of Capt. Edw. Wilson, and niece to Sir Henry Wright Wilson, of Chelsea-park, and of Crofton-hall, co. York, Knt. to take the name of Wilson after Henniker, and that of Wright before Henniker, and bear the arms of Wilson and Wright quarterly with Henniker, Wilson in the first quarter.

May 22. The Earl of Uxbridge sworn of the Privy Council.—Lord Portman sworn Lord-Lieutenant of Somerset.

May 23. Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur Farquhar, Knt. C.B., K.H., and K.S. to accept the in-

signia of a Knight Commander of the Swedish order of the Sword, in testimony of the King of Sweden's approbation of his services, especially at the siege of Gluckstadt.

May 25. The Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham (Sec. of Legation at Lisbon), to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

May 28. The Rt. Hon. James Abercromby created Baron Dunfermline, of Dunfermline, co. Fife.—William Thomas Keene Perry, of Minety, co. Glouc. gent., in compliance with the will of his great-uncle Wm. Keene, gent. to take the name of Keene after Perry.

The Earl of Charlemont to be Lord Lieut. of co. Tyrone, *vice* the Earl of Caledon, dec.

The Marquess of Headfort to be K. P.

W. Russell, esq. (Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor) to be Accountant-gen. of the Court of Chancery.

M. D. Hill, esq. Q. C. to be Recorder of Birmingham.

James Croker, esq. to be Solicitor-gen. and Crown Prosecutor in the colony of Port Philip, Melbourne Town.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain,—Richard H. King.

To be Commanders,—Thos. P. Dobree, Humphrey Butler.

Capt. the Hon. W. Waldegrave and Commander Sacket Hope, to the *Revenge*; Commanders, the Hon. E. Harris, to the *Racehorse*, C. Deere to the *Clio*, J. Corbyn to the *Portsmouth* ordinary, W. H. Higgs to the Royal Sovereign yacht.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Ayr county.—Viscount Kilburne.

Hertford.—Hon. W. F. Cowper, re-chosen. (Commis. of Greenwich hosp. *vice* Sheil).

Leith burghs.—Rt. Hon. A. Rutherford.

Tyrone co.—Lord Claud Hamilton.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Very Rev. George Davys, D.D. (Dean of Chester) to be Bp. of Peterborough.

Rev. Fred. Anson to be Dean of Chester.

Rev. G. Peacock to be Dean of Ely.

Very Rev. T. Blakely (Dean of Achonry) to be Dean of Down.

Rev. E. N. Hoare to be Dean of Achonry.

Rev. J. Chainé to be Dean of Connor.

Hon. and Rev. W. T. Law to be Chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells.

Rev. Rich. Fenton to be Preb. of Lincoln.

Rev. J. J. Blunt, D.D. to be Lady Margaret's Prof. of Divinity, Cambridge.

Rev. H. G. Adams, Dunsford V. Devon.

Rev. J. C. Badeley, Halesworth R. Suff.

Rev. H. Blayds, South Stoke V. Som.

Rev. J. C. Boddington, Byerley P.C. Bradford.

Rev. M. G. Booty, Wensley P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. B. Bourne, Colmere and Prior's Dean R.R. Hants.

Rev. John Bowstead, Tathwell V. Linc.

Rev. W. R. Browell, Beaumont R. Essex.

Rev. Edw. Budge, Manaccan V. Cornwall.

Rev. E. Bulmer, Moreton on Lugg R. Heref.

Rev. T. Carver, Bridgeham R. Norf.

Rev. G. Coleman, Water Stratford R. Bucks.

Rev. F. Curtis, St. Leonard's R. Colchester.

Rev. H. L. Davies, Wormegay P.C. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Davies, Meline R. Pembroke.

Rev. E. C. Ellis, Steventon R. Berks.

Rev. J. K. Field, Glasbury P. C. Brecon.

Rev. T. Fisher, Luckham R. Som.

Rev. J. Ford, Lane-End P. C. Staffordsh.

Rev. G. Gilpin, Long Houghton V. Northumb.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XI.

Rev. J. F. Gordon, Tyrella R. (now disjoined from the Deanery of Down).

Rev. J. Grisdale, South Reston, R. Linc.

Rev. T. Harrison, new ch. at Stafford.

Rev. J. W. Hatherell, Charmouth R. Dorset.

Rev. R. M. Jones, Cromford P. C. Derby.

Ven. Archdeacon Law, East Brent V. Som.

Rev. E. W. Lechmere, Brockhampton P. C. Heref.

Rev. W. M. Macdonald, Minty V. Glouc.

Rev. John Matthews, Melbury Osmund with Melbury Sampford R. Dorset.

Rev. Dr. Molesworth, Minster V. Thanet.

Rev. C. Paroissien, Hardingham R. Norf.

Rev. E. Price, Greetham R. Linc.

Rev. W. C. Radcliffe, Fonthill Giffard R. Wilts.

Rev. Edw. St. John, Winchfield R. Hants.

Rev. G. W. Sandys, Grandborough V. Bucks.

Rev. M. Seaman, St. James's R. Colchester.

Rev. James Smith, Island Magee R. Antrim.

Rev. J. W. Sneyde, Blechingley R. Surrey.

Rev. T. Sutton, Merton V. Linc.

Rev. Vernon Tipping, Church Lawton R. Ches.

Rev. C. Tripp, D.D. Silverton R. Devon.

Rev. R. L. Tyner, Killemlagh R. co. Kerry.

Rev. T. T. Upwood, Clenchwarton R. Norf.

Rev. J. White, Barnetby le Wolds V. Linc.

Rev. W. M. H. Williams, Orchardleigh R. Som.

Rev. John Wilson, Deeping St. Jas. V. Linc.

Rev. W. Wingfield, Gulval V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. F. Wray, Stixwold V. co. Linc.

CHAPLAINS.

Archdeacon Keating, Rev. E. G. Hudson, Rev.

A. Douglas, and the Rev. F. Morison, to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

Rev. J. O. Hill, and Rev. E. N. Young, to the Duke of Buckingham.

Rev. W. Gunner to St. Mary's coll. Winchest.

Rev. R. W. Whitford, M.A. to be Assistant Chaplain at Madras.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. B. Wilson, B.D. to be Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford.

J. S. Blackie, esq. to be Regius Prof. of Humanity at Aberdeen.

Rev. J. H. C. Borwell, to be Master of Kingsbridge grammar school.

Rev. C. Crofts, to be Head Master of Hackney Church of England School.

Mr. A. Leeman, B.A. to be Second Master of Oakham grammar school.

BIRTHS.

April 10. At Ileden, Kent, the lady of Sir R. Plasket, a dau.—13. At the vicarage, Barking, the Hon. Mrs. R. Liddell, a son.—14. In Bryanston-sq. Lady Elizabeth Drummond, a son.—In Piccadilly, the Lady Louisa Hughan, a dau.—16. In Harley-st. the wife of E. C. Kindersley, esq. a dau.—In Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. C. H. Tracy, a dau.—At Heckfield, Hants, the wife of F. Pigot, esq. a dau.—18. At Richmond-park, the Hon. Mrs. T. B. Wall, a dau.—19. At Paris, Mrs. Bolton King, a dau.—20. At Little Sharde- loes, the wife of Col. W. T. Drake, a dau.—In Wilton-crescent, the wife of G. Drummond, esq. a dau.—21. In Upper Harley-st. the Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, a dau.—22. The wife of Edw. Divett, esq. M.P. a dau.—24. In Chester-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, a dau.—In Upper Harley-st. the wife of Thomas Duffield, esq. M.P. a son.—25. The Countess of Ux- bridge, a son.—27. At Stonehouse, Lady Amelia Walker, a son.

Lately. In Belgrave-sq. the Duchess of Montrose, a dau.—At Culverlands, near Farn- ham, the wife of Capt. Lord G. Paulet, R.N. a son.—At Micklehamhall, Lady Albert Co-

nyingham, a dau.—At Huntington-court, Heref. the wife of E. S. Gisborne, esq. a son.—At the vicarage, Milton Abbott, Devon, the wife of the Rev. St. Vincent Hammick, a son.

May 5. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Moberly, Head Master of Winchester College, a dau.—In St. James's-place, the wife of J. H. Vivian, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Culverthorpe, the Hon. Mrs. Handley, a dau.—In Bath, the wife of the Rev. R. V. Law, a son.—8. In Upper Grosvenor-st. the Hon. Mrs. T. Barnewall, a dau.—9. The wife of the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, Second Master of Winchester Coll. a dau.—At Hacombe, the lady of Sir Walter Carew, Bart. a dau.—10. In Holles-st. the wife of Col. Lluellyn, C.B. a dau.—12. In Brook-st. the wife of A. Spiers, esq. M.P. a dau.—13. At the rectory, Amersham, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Drake, a son.—At the rectory, Langton, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Robt. Farquharson, a son.—15. In Curzon-st. Lady Ernest Bruce, a son.—At Brighton, the wife of C. Morgan, M.P. a dau.—16. The Hon. Mrs. Stanley, a son.—25. At Melford, Suffolk, the wife of Richard Almack, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 26. At Madras; Capt. William Hill, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate-gen. to Emma Jephson, only dau. of the late Capt. Lowe, 25th Light Dragoons.

March 12. At St. Vincent's, J. D. O'Brien, esq. Capt. 70th Reg. and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-gen. in the West Indies, to Helen, second dau. of Alex. Cumming, esq. of that island.

April 2. The Rev. Jas. H. Wilding, M.A. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. Gauntlett, Rector of Fladbury, Worc.—At Brighton, Walter Bentinck, esq. to Adelaide Eliza, dau. of J. H. Stracey, esq. of Bognor.

3. At Tournay, Edmond Joseph de Lossy, esq. to Frances Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir H. T. Oakes, Bart.—John Bellis, esq. third son of the late Lt.-Col. F. W. Bellis, to Katharine, only dau. of John Nason, of Newtown, Cork, esq.—J. T. L. Hallum, esq. Wormingford Grove, Essex, to Sarah Matilda, only dau. of Geo. Cobbolds, esq. Trimley St. Martin, Suffolk.—At Walton-on-the-Hill, William Corbet Kent, esq. only son of the Rev. Wm. Kent, of Whitechurch, Salop, to Penelope, eldest dau. of Edw. Kent, esq. of Edge-hill.

4. At Trinity church, Marylebone, Andrew, only son of Mr. and Lady Janet Buchanan, and First Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassy at the Court of Russia, to Frances Katharine, only dau. of the late Very Rev. Edw. Mellish, Dean of Hereford.—At Heavitree, Exeter, Lieut.-Col. Christopher Lethbridge, E. I. Service, to Emma Martha, second dau. of the late W. Mackie, esq. of Sidmouth.—At Patshull, Staff. the Rev. C. G. Cotes, Rector of Stanton St. Quintin, Wilts, second son of the late John Cotes, esq. of Woodcote, to Fanny Henrietta, dau. of Sir G. Pigot, Bart.—At Newbold-upon-Avon, Warw. the Rev. C. P. Terrot, Vicar of Wispington, Linc. only son of Gen. Terrot, R. A. to Alice Maria, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Stephens, Vicar of Belgrave, near Leicester.—At Chelsea, Alexander Middleton, esq. third son of the late Rear-Admiral Middleton, to Elizabeth, younger dau. of Richard Neave, esq. of Chelsea Hospital.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Charles Reynolds, esq. son of the late W. F. Reynolds, esq. of Carshalton House, to Simonette Susan, youngest dau. of Thos. Brown, esq. of New Grove.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Robert Manley Lowe, second son of W. Lowe, esq. of Montagu-st. to Emma Rebecca, fifth dau. of the late W. Smith, esq.

of Fairy Hall, Mottingham, Kent.—At Richmond, Surrey, Thomas, second son of Robert Ferguson, esq. of Deptford, to Maria Elizabeth-Oakes, eldest dau. of Capt. Pettingal, Vice Consul at Dunkirk.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, James T. Smith, M.D., of Stevenage, to Mary Brodie, third dau. of the late W. W. Lawrence, esq. of Lawrence Park, Jamaica.—At Prestbury, near Cheltenham, Henry Stopford Kyle, esq. barrister-at-law, third son of the Lord Bishop of Cork and Cloyne, to Julia Esther, second dau. of Andrew Green, esq. of Cockermouth.—The Rev. John Lyons, M.A. Incumbent of St. George's, Little Bolton, Lanc. to Susannah, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Watson, D.C.L.—At Wycliffe, Thos. Story Spedding, esq. to Frances Elizabeth, second dau. of Archdeacon Headlam.—At Rome, the Prince Doria Pamphilj, to Lady Mary Talbot.—At Florence, James Wilson, esq. M.D. to Clara, fourth dau. of the late G. H. Kortright, esq. of Hylands, Essex.

5. At Carmarthen, the Rev. R. J. F. Thomas, Curate of Hammersmith, to Elizabeth Esther, second dau. of the late Thomas Jones, esq.

6. At Bath, Thos. Henry Starr, esq. D.M. late of Reading, to Georgiana, dau. of the late Edwyn Burnaby, esq. of Bagrave-hall, Leic.

8. At Sulcoates, Yorkshire, the Rev. S. Bridge, Assistant Minister of St. John's, Hull, to Margaret, second dau. of the late John Howlett, esq. of Jamaica.

9. At Clifton, the Rev. G. G. Gardiner, to Frances Mary, only dau. of the late P. Touchet, esq. and niece to Sir F. Ford, Bt.—At the Charter-house, J. F. Pike, esq. of Bedford-sq. and Ramridge, Hants, to Dorothea Fisher, of Sibton-abbey, Suffolk, eldest dau. of the late Bishop of Salisbury.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. Capt. Alfred Hill, son of Sir Robert Hill, and nephew and Aide-de-Camp to the General Commanding in Chief, to Miss Howard, dau. of the Earl of Kilmorey.—At the same church, Frederick Sarney, esq. of Wargrave, Berks, to Eliz. youngest dau. of Thos. Noble Elwyn, esq. of Albemarle-st.—At Exeter, the Rev. Nicholas Tindal, M.A. eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice, to Anne Frances, only child of the late John Geo. Schweitzer, esq.—At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Henry Oct. Coxe, M.A. one of the Sub-Librarians of the Bodleian Library, to Charlotte Esther, youngest dau. of Gen. Sir Hilgrove T. Turner.—At St. Pancras, Capt. Lethbridge, R. Art. to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Cadell, esq. of Upper Charlotte-st.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. T. B. Stuart, B. D., Fellow of Queen's Coll. Camb. to Maria-Love, youngest dau. of the late Capt. T. Robertson, E. I. Service.

10. At Tiverton, the Rev. John Daniel Lloyd, Rector of Clare Portion, to Catharine, dau. of Thomas Helling's, esq. town-clerk of that borough.—At Exeter, the Rev. Wm. J. Copleston, Rector of Cromhall, Glouc. to Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Blake, late Rector of Yeovilton.—Louis Jéhotte, esq. of Brussels, to Louisa, dau. of James Parkinson, esq. of Bedford-sq.—At All Souls', Langham-place, Chas. Alex. Lushington, esq. to Sarah, relict of William Camac, esq. of Mansfield-st. and Hastings.

11. The Rev. Charles Long, nephew to the Earl of Lauderdale and the late Lord Farnborough, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart.—At Warminster, Edward Boor, B. A. of Emanuel College, Camb. to Harriet Anne, youngest dau. of the late Geo. Blachford, esq. of Carisbrooke, I. W.—At Hastings, Joseph Bowstead, esq. barrister-at-law and Fellow of Pembroke coll. Camb. to Jane, second dau. of the late W. Parke, esq. of Liverpool.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Edw. Croxall Willoughby, esq. of Sutton Cold-

field, to Mary, eldest dau. of Francis Law, esq. of Sittingbourne.—At Kensington, John Egan, of Essex-st. esq. to Mary-Ann-Alexander, younger dau. of the late C. A. Crickitt, esq. of Colchester.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, R. J. Gregg, esq. of Park-sq. Regent's Park, second son of the late Henry Gregg, esq. to Catherine Julia, youngest dau. of Cornelius Buller, esq. of Connaught-sq.—At Bolton-by-Bowland, Yorkshire, the Rev. W. J. E. Rooke, second son of Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Rooke, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Ant. Littledale, esq.—At Paris, the Chev. Antoine de Satgé, youngest son of Cosme Baron de Satgé, to the Hon. Harriet Rowley, dau. of the dowager Lady Langford.—At Stowting, Kent, the Rev. Henry Barker, M.A., Vicar of Weare, Som. to Albenia Elizabeth, eldest dau. of J. Andrews, esq.—At Chiswick, F. C. Miles, esq. of Kew, to Sophia Harriot, eldest dau. of the late J. C. Hyde, esq. of Shirley, near Southampton.—At Leicester, Richard Mitchell, esq. of Enderby Hall, Leic. to Joanna Maria, eldest dau. of Michael Roach, esq. of Rathmines, Dublin.

12. At Great Alne, Warw. the Rev. J. R. Buddicom, B.A. Curate of Horley, Oxf. to Sarah Sophia, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. S. Rufford, Rector of Binton, Warw.

13. At Chiswick, Morgan Thomas, esq. Assistant Inspector of the Ordnance Medical Department, to Mary, only dau. of Joseph Fletcher, esq.—At Brixton, Henry Hamilton, esq. of Laugharne, Carmarthen, to Helen, only dau. of the late Donald Sutherland, esq. of the same place.—At Hinckley, R. S. Jacques, Winterton, esq. of the Middle Temple, and Sketchley Hall, Leic. to Ann Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Davison, Yarm, Yorksh. and niece to E. Kem-Jarvis, esq. Castle-hill House, Hinckley.

16. At Upham, Hants, Walter Jervois Long, esq. eldest son of Walter Long, esq. of Haseley Court, Oxf. to Emily Jane, eldest dau. of E. M. Gale, esq.—At Marylebone, the Rev. Henry Des Vœux, M.A. Chaplain to the Marquis of Anglesey, to Julia Grace, dau. of the late John Denison, of Ossington, esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Major Campbell, of Melfort, Argyllsh. to Louisa, dau. of C. M. Ricketts, esq. Melfort.—At South Warnborough, Hants, John Locke, esq. third son of the late Wadham Locke, esq. of Rowdeford House, Wilts, to Frances Augusta, eldest dau. of T. M. Wayne, esq.—At Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Charles Payne, Bombay Army, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Richard Passmore, esq.—The Rev. Granville J. Granville, to Marianne, fifth dau. of Sir Gray Skipwith, Bt.—At Otterden, Kent, Jas. Majoribanks, esq. to Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. G. D. Goodyar, Rector of Otterden.—At Bamburgh, Thomas Tancred, esq. Fellow of Merton Coll. Oxford, eldest son of Sir T. Tancred, Bart. to Jane, third and youngest dau. of Prideaux John Selby, esq. of Twizell House, Northumb.

17. At St. John's, Westminster, R. R. Gream, esq. of Tunbridge-wells, to Harriet Sophia, dau. of Lewis Hertslet, esq. of the Foreign Office.—At Bedhampton, Hants, Edmund J. Daubeney, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. H. Biggs, Rector of Whitborne, Heref.

18. John Blaker, jun. esq. of Lewes, Sussex, to Mary, eldest dau. of John Borrer, esq. of Portslade.—At Binegar, T. H. J. Hudson, surgeon, of Wells, eldest son of Edw. Hudson, M.D. of Cork, and nephew of the Very Rev. the Dean of Down, to Jane, dau. of the late Richard Norris, esq. of Tilshead, Wilts.

19. At St. Pancras, Henry Storer, esq. of Grenville-st. to Anna Maria, second dau. of the late John Parker, esq. of Limerick, and of Leslie Hall, Kerry.

23. At Trinity church, Marylebone, Henry Tritton, esq. of Battersea, to Elizabeth Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. P. Maxwell, of Almer, Dorset.—By special license, at Jersey, Wm. Watson Prole, esq. eldest son of William Prole, esq. of Croyde, Devon, to Charlotte Ruth, only dau. and heiress of Ant. Dickson, esq. Edrington House, Berwickshire, late President of the Medical Board at Bengal.

24. At the Chapel Royal, Tower, James Rutherford Lumley, 9th Bengal N. I. to his cousin Arabella, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. C. Wilkinson, Rector of All Saints, Stamford.

25. At Mortlake, Geo. Edw. Wilmot Wood, esq. M.D. of Halfmoon-st. to Henrietta, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of East Sheen.—At Chelmsford, the Rev. Charles Chapman, M.A. Minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norw. to Hester, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. Mills, of Coval Hall, Chelmsford.—John Orde, fourth son of Sir F. M. Ommamey, to Susanna, eldest dau. of John M'Taggart, esq. M.P.—At Bathwick, the Rev. C. J. Glyn, Rector of Witchampton, Dorset, youngest son of the late R. C. Glyn, Bart. to Anne, third dau. of the late Capt. Wm. H. Cleather, 1st Ceylon reg.—At Uttoxeter, Robert Stone, esq. of Kinderton Hall, Chesh. to Penelope, youngest dau. of James Harrison, esq. of Wood Villa, Staff.—At Paris, William Huskisson Carey, esq. of Guernsey, to Charlotte, second dau. of the late T. N. Twopeny, esq. of Knoyle, Wilts.

27. At St. George's, Han.-sq. Grieg Thomson, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Henry Eedes, esq. of Southwark.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, George Willes, esq. of Hungerford Park, Berks, to Charlotte, second dau. of H. Coap, esq. of York-place, Portmansq. and Chilton Lodge, Hungerford.—At Dover, Lieut. J. Rendell, R.N. to Sophia, dau. of the late Thomas Medland, esq. Exeter.

29. The Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P. to Hannah Mayer, second dau. of the late Baron N. M. de Rothschild.—At Chelsea, John Henniker, esq. of Compton Martin, to Mary, only child of Edw. Wilson, esq. and niece of the late Sir Henry Wright Wilson.

30. At St. Luke's, Old-st. Percival White, esq. of Clapham, to Elizabeth Wilson, youngest sister to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.—At Hackney, the Rev. James Guillemard, M.A. Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxf. and Vicar of Kirtlington, Oxf. to Louisa, eldest dau. of Robert Tyser, esq. M.D.—At Brighton, Lieut.-Col. Chesney, R. Art. to Everilda, second dau. of Gen. Sir John Fraser, G.C.H.—Henry Tremenheere, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Eliza Caroline, only dau. of Francis Pierard, esq. late District Judge in Bengal.—At Dublin, Assistant Commissary-gen. C. H. Dinwiddie, to Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Finlay King, esq. 42d Highlanders.—At Brighton, the Rev. Dr. Claxson, of Eastgate-house, and of Wotton-lodge, near Gloucester, to Charlotte Ann, dau. of the late Sir John Eamer.

Latelly. The Rev. Henry Townley Daniel, M.A., Rector of Tresswell, Notts, to Mary, dau. of the late John Billyard, esq. of Saundby.—John Eardley, eldest son of Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, Bart. M.P. of Berkeswell-hall, Warw. to Eliza Martha, dau. of the late Sir R. Williams, Bart. M.P. of Fryars, Anglesea.—At Wamfield cum Heath, the Rev. Wm. Sharpe, Vicar of Addingham, Cumberland, to Laura Harriette, third dau. of the late Rev. R. P. Goodenough, Prebendary of Carlisle.—At Oaksey, Wilts, Richard Kinneir, esq. M.D. of Cirencester, to Maria, youngest dau. of Wm. Maskelyne, esq. of Oaksey Park.—Rev. Charles R. R. Harrison, Vicar of Cashell, Ireland, to Marianne youngest dau. of the late Richard Pilkington, esq. Capt. 81st regt.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF ESSEX.

April 23. In Belgrave-square, in his 83rd year, the Right Hon. George Capel Coningsby, fifth Earl of Essex and Viscount Malden (1661), sixth Baron Capel of Hadham, co. Hertford (1641), D.C.L. and F.S.A.

The late Earl of Essex was born Nov. 13, 1757, the only son by the first marriage of William-Anne-Holles fourth Earl of Essex, with Frances eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, K.B. by Lady Frances Coningsby, daughter of Thomas Earl Coningsby. His education was completed at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he received the honorary degree of M.A. in 1777.

When in the twenty-second year of his age, Viscount Malden was unanimously chosen one of the representatives of the city of Westminster, on the accession of Charles Earl of Harrington to the peerage, but he did not sit for that city after the dissolution in the following year. At that period he commanded the Westminster volunteers, and was one of the greatest favourites of the Prince of Wales. In 1781 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Lostwithiel in Cornwall: in 1784 for Oakhampton, and in 1794 and 1796 for Radnor. He succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, March 5, 1799.

On succeeding to the property of his maternal grandmother, his Lordship assumed her family name of Coningsby; and in 1802 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hereford; and he was also Recorder and High Steward of the town of Leominster, but he resigned those offices after selling his Herefordshire property to Richard Arkwright, Esq.

The Earl of Essex was an amiable unaffected nobleman. On his patronage of the Fine Arts, the following particulars are given in Mr. Britton's History of Cassiobury. "His Lordship has richly embellished his house at Cassiobury, as well as his town mansion in Belgrave square, with numerous choice works of our native painters, many of whom have often experienced a kindly welcome at the delightful seat alluded to. Indeed, the number and merits of the pictures there displayed, with its well-stored and well-classed libraries, are the best evidences that can be adduced of the good taste and good sense of the munificent master of the domain. Nearly

forty years have elapsed since the author of this work first met the Earl of Essex, at Hampton Court, in Herefordshire, when the fascinating pencil of Turner was employed in delineating some of the picturesque features of that fine old castellated mansion, with its grand forest accompaniments. The same marvellous artist has since made several exquisite drawings of the house and grounds at Cassiobury, of which Alexander, Hearne, Edridge, and Pugin have also delineated many features; engravings from some of which form part of the present volume. Those artists, with Calcott, Wilkie, Leslie, E. Landseer, Collins, Jones, Bone, Clint, and others, have often sojourned at Cassiobury, alike giving and receiving honours and pleasures by the association. Not confined, however, to one class of men of intellect, this delightful seat has been the resting-place and temporary home of men of distinction from foreign climes, as well as others of literary and scientific eminence of our own nation."

Mr. Britton's History of Cassiobury, which was founded upon a present from the Earl of several plates which had been engraved many years before at his Lordship's expense, was published in 1837, and is reviewed in our vol. IX. p. 280.

The Earl of Essex married, June 6, 1786, Sarah, daughter of Henry Bazett, esq. of the island of St. Helena, and widow of Edward Stephenson, esq. of the East India Company's service. Her Ladyship died without issue in Jan. 1838; after they had lived for many years separate; on the 19th of April following, his Lordship married that eminent vocalist and most amiable lady, Miss Stephens. The Countess was present at the ceremonial of the Queen's Coronation, when she attracted much attention. It is understood that she will enjoy the mansion in Belgrave Square, for life, with a jointure of 3000*l.* per annum.

The title and estates have devolved on the late Earl's nephew, Arthur Algernon Capel, esq. eldest son of his late half-brother the Hon. John Thomas Capel, who died in 1819, by Lady Caroline Paget, sister to the Marquess of Anglesey. His Lordship was born in 1803, and married in 1825 Lady Caroline Jeannetta Beauclerk, sister to the present Duke of St. Alban's, by whom he has issue Arthur de Vere Lord Capel, and other children.

The late Earl's funeral took place at

Watford on the 30th April. The body was removed from the mansion in Belgrave-square about ten o'clock, and placed in a hearse drawn by six horses; which was followed by three mourning coaches and four, in the first of which was the present Earl, as chief mourner; in the second was Admiral Capel, and some other members of the family; and the third contained Mr. Ward (the noble Earl's medical attendant), Mr. Boddle (his solicitor), and Benjamin Giles King, esq. of Youngsbury, who was on very intimate terms with him. The mourning coaches were followed by the carriages of several of the nobility. The inhabitants of Watford, with very few exceptions, kept their shops closed during the day; and although it was the day on which the weekly market is held, very little business was done. The cavalcade arrived at Watford about one, and the mourners were then joined by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Capel, the vicar of Watford, and a great number of the tenantry, all dressed in deep mourning. The service was performed, in the most impressive manner, by the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck; and the mournful ceremonies having been completed, the coffin was placed in the family vault.

There is at Cassiobury a full-length portrait of the late Earl, painted by J. Hoppner, R.A. with a companion picture of his first Countess. Their portraits by H. Edridge were exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1802.

THE EARL OF CALEDON, K.P.

April ... At Caledon-house, co. Tyrone, in his 63rd year, the Right Hon. Dupré Alexander, second Earl of Caledon (1800), Viscount Caledon (1797), and Baron Caledon of Caledon, co. Tyrone (1789); a Representative Peer for Ireland; K. P.; Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tyrone, and Colonel of the Royal Tyrone Militia.

His Lordship was born on the 14th Dec. 1777, the only son of James first Earl of Caledon, by Anne second daughter of James Crawford, esq. of Crawfordsburn, co. Down. He was a member of Christ-church, Oxford. He succeeded his father in the peerage March 22, 1802; and was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland not long after. About the same period he was for a short time Governor at the Cape of Good Hope.

He was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1821.

The Earl of Caledon married, Oct. 16, 1811, Lady Catharine Freman Yorke, second daughter of Philip third Earl of

Hardwicke, and sister to the Countess of Mexborough, Lady Stuart de Rothesay, and Viscountess Eastnor. By this lady, who survives him, he had issue an only son, James-Dupré now third Earl of Caledon. The present Earl (who has hitherto borne the courtesy title of Viscount Alexander,) was born in 1812, was lately a member of Christ-church, Oxford, a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and member for the county of Tyrone in the present Parliament. He is still unmarried.

LORD DE ROOS.

March 29. At his villa in the Grove Road, St. John's Wood, in his 46th year, the Right Hon. Henry William FitzGerald de Roos, Baron de Roos of Hamlake, co. York (1264).

His Lordship was born on the 12th June 1792, the eldest child of the late Lord Henry FitzGerald (third son of James first Duke of Leinster), by Charlotte Baroness de Roos, in whose favour this very ancient barony was called out of abeyance in 1806 (see the memoir of her Ladyship in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1831, p. 267).

Lord de Roos succeeded his mother in the barony Jan. 9, 1831, and in the same year he was the senior Baron who did homage to King William IV. at his Coronation.

His Lordship was formerly familiarly known in the fashionable society as Henry de Roos, and was for several years considered the glass of fashion in the circles of ton; but of late years he had suffered much from ill health, arising from a dropsical complaint.

His Lordship dying unmarried, is succeeded in his title and estates by his next surviving brother Lieut.-Col. the Hon. William Lennox Lascelles de Roos, Colonial Agent for Malta, late Major of Brigade to Lieut.-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, Inspector-general of Cavalry. The present Peer married Lady Georgiana Lennox, third daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Duke of Richmond; by whom he has a son and heir apparent, Dudley-Charles, born in 1827, and other children.

SIR J. B. MILNES, BART.

March 23. At Sydling, Dorsetshire, in his 52nd year, Sir John Bentinck Milnes, the third Baronet (1801).

He was the son and heir of the late Sir Robert Shore Milnes, sometime Lieut.-Governor of Lower Canada, of whom we gave a memoir in our vol. IX.

p. 207, by Charlotte Frances, third dau. of John Albert Bentinck, esq. Capt. R.N. (grandson of William first Duke of Portland). He succeeded his father in 1837; and having died unmarried, as did also his two younger brothers, one of whom was slain at Waterloo, and the other in Canada, he is succeeded in the title either by his uncle John Milnes, esq. of Lower Canada (if living) or by his cousin Lieut. Alfred Shore Milnes, Lieut. R. Art. the eldest son of that gentleman.

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 LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HERBERT TAYLOR,
 G.C.B.

April 20. At Rome, aged 63, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B. and G.C.H. Principal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Colonel of the 85th foot.

Sir Herbert was born on the 29th Sept. 1775, and was elder brother to the Right Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, distinguished at a diplomatist; being the second son of the late Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent (a brief memoir of whom will be found in Nichols's *Illustrations of Literature*, vol. vi. p. 755), by Margaret Payler, his wife, descended from a family seated at Sutton Valence, whose ancestor was a member of King Henry the Seventh's household.

He was appointed cornet in the second dragoon guards in 1794, having joined the British army in Flanders in April, 1793, as a secretary to Sir James Murray; he was present as a volunteer at the actions of St. Amand and Famars, the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and most of the actions during that campaign; he also served in the campaign of 1794, including the battles of the 17th, 22nd, and 26th of April, near Cateau; and of the 10th, 17th, and 22nd May, near Tournay, besides many other affairs of less importance, and the retreat through Holland. On the return of Sir James Murray to England, Sir Herbert continued with the Duke of York as an assistant secretary. In May 1795, he was promoted to a troop in his regiment. When his Royal Highness returned to England, Captain Taylor was appointed Secretary to the Commander of the British forces on the Continent, and continued in that situation with Lieut.-Gen. Harcourt and Sir David Dundas until September, 1795, when he returned to England in consequence of being appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief, and soon after Assistant Secretary in his Royal Highness's office.

In July, 1793, he attended Lord Cornwallis, appointed Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, as Military and Private Secretary

and Aide-de-Camp. He continued with his Excellency until Feb. 1799, when he returned to England on being appointed Private Secretary to the Duke of York. In September of that year he attended his Royal Highness to Holland; he was present in the battles of the 19th Sept. and 2nd and 6th of Oct. that year; and he remained with Sir James Pulteney as secretary until the return of the troops from North Holland. He was promoted to a majority in the 2nd dragoon guards in Jan. 1801; to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 9th West India regiment in Dec. following; and in May 1803 (having previously been two months on half-pay) to a company in the Coldstream guards. He continued in the situation of Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of York until June, 1805, when he was appointed Private Secretary to his Majesty George III.; he received the rank of Colonel July 25, 1810. In March, 1812, he was appointed one of the trustees of the King's private property, and soon after (in consequence of the Regency) Private Secretary to the Queen; on the 4th of June, 1813, he obtained the rank of Major-General. In Nov. 1813, he was ordered on special service to Holland, and a few days after his return from the army under Sir T. Graham, in March, 1814, he was sent on a military mission to the Crown Prince of Sweden, to Sir Thomas Graham, and to the Hague. In December, 1818, he was appointed by Queen Charlotte Master of St. Katharine's Hospital, which appointment he held till his death. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1825, and received the command of the 85th regiment in May 1823.

Sir Herbert Taylor was the author of a very interesting narrative of the last illness of the Duke of York, whose confidential friend he had been for so many years; and he was one of the executors of his Royal Highness's will.

If Sir Herbert Taylor's name was not so conspicuous as others in the active campaigns of the British army, he nevertheless rendered eminent services to that army and his country by his able and indefatigable administration of the important offices of Military Secretary and Adjutant-general for a period of several years. No public functionary could be more zealous and assiduous in the discharge of his official duties; and his wise, humane, and provident regulations tended to ameliorate the condition of the subordinate officers of the army, and to effect other needful and judicious military reforms and improvements. His urbanity, kindness, and attention were acknowledged by every one who ever had busi-

ness with him: and if he could not always grant the claims of individuals (many of them, doubtless, very unreasonable, and sometimes impossible), he ever softened disappointment by his gentleness to, and consideration for, the feelings of those whom he could not satisfy.

Sir Herbert represented Windsor in Parliament from 1820 to 1823.

He married Charlotte Albina, daughter of Edward Disbrowe, esq. Vice Chamberlain to Queen Charlotte, and grand-daughter of the third Earl of Buckinghamshire, by whom he has left issue one daughter. He enjoyed a pension of 1000*l.* per annum, on the civil list, with the reversion, we believe, in case of survivorship, to his lady.

His remains will, we hear, be conveyed to England for interment in the hospital of St. Katharine's in the Regent's Park. Sir Herbert was attended in his last moments by his intimate personal friend, the Rev. John Ryle Wood, chaplain to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who proceeded from Malta to Rome to visit the gallant general on learning his dangerous illness.

LT.-COL. THE HON. J. MAITLAND, C.B.

Jan. 18. In London, Upper Canada, in his 50th year, the Hon. John Maitland, C.B. Lieut.-Colonel of the 32nd regiment.

He was the third son of James present and eighth Earl of Lauderdale, by Eleanor, only daughter and heiress of Anthony Todd, esq. He was appointed Ensign in the 52nd foot 26th Feb. 1807; Lieutenant 1808; Captain 47th foot 1810; Major in De Rolls' regiment 1815; brevet Lieut.-Colonel 1816. He served in Spain and Portugal as extra Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Houston; and in 1816 was appointed an Inspecting Field Officer in the Ionian Islands, from which he exchanged to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 32nd, 26th March 1818.

Col. Maitland was unmarried.

ADMIRAL SOTHERON.

Feb. 7. In Grosvenor street, aged 73, Frank Sotheron, Esq. Admiral of the White squadron of her Majesty's Fleet, and late M.P. for Nottinghamshire.

Adm. Sotheron was the third and youngest son of William Sotheron, of Darrington, near Pontefract, esq. He entered the naval service in 1776, as a midshipman on-board the *Bienfaisant* of 64 guns, commanded by the late Adm. M'Bride; under the auspices of which gallant officer he completed the first six years of active duty. Being lent for a while to the *Arethusa* frigate, he bore

a part in the well-fought action between that ship and *la Belle Poule*, Jan. 17, 1778; and on his return to the *Bienfaisant*, was in the action between Keppel and d'Orvilliers, off Ushant. He was also present at the capture of the Caracas convoy, the defeat of Don Juan de Langara, and the relief of Gibraltar by the fleet under Sir G. B. Rodney.

In the following August, he captured, off Kinsale, the *Comte d'Artois*, a large privateer of 44 guns, after a smart action in which the enemy had 21 men killed and 35 wounded, and the *Bienfaisant* 3 killed and 20 wounded. It was a remarkable circumstance that in the following month, the *Bienfaisant* captured another privateer called the *Comtesse d'Artois*.

At the close of 1780, Mr. Sotheron removed with his gallant Commander into the *Artois* frigate, which was considered to be the finest vessel of her class in the world. This ship formed part of the force employed to watch the motions of the Dutch squadron, which was then ready for sea in the Texel; and our young officer was consequently present in Aug. 1781, at the engagement off the Dogger bank between Sir Hyde Parker and Adm. Zoutmann. On the 3d Dec. in the same year, the *Artois* captured the *Hercules* and *Mars*, Dutch privateers, mounting 24 nine pounders and 10 cohorns each; and she also formed part of Adm. Barrington's fleet, which intercepted a French convoy bound to the East Indies, on which occasion the *Pégase* of 74 guns, *L'Actionnaire* a 2-decker armed en flute, and ten sail of transports, fell into the hands of the British. During the remainder of the war Mr. Sotheron served in the *Artois* off the Irish coast. He afterwards proceeded to Newfoundland, where he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant by Adm. Campbell, in 1783, and served in that capacity on board the *Danaë* and *Æolus* frigate during the ensuing three years. We subsequently find him in the *Kingfisher* sloop, from which vessel he removed into the *Trusty* 50, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Cosby on the Mediterranean station.

Mr. Sotheron's next appointment was about 1792, to be first Lieutenant of the *Romney*, another 50-gun ship, carrying the flag of Rear-Adm. Goodall in the Mediterranean: and in the course of the same year, he obtained the command of the *Fury* of 14 guns, employed in affording protection to the trade between England and Portugal. He subsequently accompanied the expedition under his old patron Rear-Adm. M'Bride and the Earl of Moira, sent to assist the French royalists in Normandy and Britany, and as-

sisted at the capture of *La Vipere*, a national corvette mounting 18 guns. Capt. Sotheron was advanced to Post rank Dec. 11, 1793; and in the following year, we find him commanding the *Monarch*, a 74-gun ship, bearing the broad pendent of Sir James Wallace, with whom he removed into his old ship the *Romney*, on that officer being appointed Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland. Towards the latter end of 1796, a French Squadron, under the orders of M. de Richery, invested that settlement, and destroyed property to a considerable amount. The enemy's armament consisted of seven sail of the line and three frigates, on board of which were embarked 2,000 troops. Sir James Wallace, however, by his judicious arrangements, aided by the bravery and vigilance of Capt. Sotheron, and the other officers of his small squadron (consisting of the *Romney*, 2 frigates, and 2 sloops), completely baffled the designs of the enemy, who, after a fruitless attempt to obtain possession of the colony, returned to Europe. Capt. Sotheron's next appointment was to the *Latona* frigate on the Newfoundland station, where he continued during the two following years. Subsequently to his return to England, he was actively employed in the North Sea, and occasionally commanded a light squadron off the coast of Holland. In the autumn of 1799, the *Latona* formed part of the expedition sent against the *Helder*; and after the surrender of that fortress, went with Vice-Adm. Mitchell to attack the *Bata-vian* ships of war lying at anchor in the *Vlieter* channel, but which surrendered without making any resistance, in consequence of the spirit of disaffection manifested by their crews. For his services on this occasion, Capt. Sotheron, in common with the other officers of the fleet, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

Capt. Sotheron continued in the North Sea during the remainder of the war, and was fortunate enough to capture several of the enemy's armed vessels. In the spring of 1802 he was sent abroad with dispatches, and some time after the renewal of hostilities obtained the command of the *Excellent*, 74, attached to the Mediterranean fleet under the orders of Lord Nelson, by whom he was entrusted with the defence of the Bay of Naples, on which service we find him. at the time when the ancient Neapolitan Government was displaced by the French army, and the throne of that kingdom usurped by Joseph Buonaparte. In this state of affairs the very prudent arrange-

ments made by Capt. Sotheron prevented the mischief that would otherwise have ensued. On the 1st of August, 1811, Capt. Sotheron was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

On the vacancy occasioned in the representation for Nottinghamshire by the resignation of Lord William Bentinck in 1814, Rear-Adm. Sotheron was unanimously elected M.P. for that county in conjunction with Capt. Lord Newark, now Earl Manvers, and thus was presented the novel spectacle of a county represented in the senate by two naval officers.

In 1816, on the demise of his eldest brother Col. Sotheron, who served for the borough of Pontefract in several Parliaments, Rear-Adm. Sotheron, as heir at law, succeeded to the family estates in the counties of York and Nottingham.

He was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1819, and to that of full Admiral in 1830. He continued to represent Nottinghamshire until the dissolution in 1831, when, in consequence of his opposition to the Reform Bill, he was successfully opposed by John Evelyn Denison, esq. one of the present members for the Southern Division of that county.

Adm. Sotheron was twice married. His first wife died on the 29th May 1812; and he married secondly, Nov. 13, 1813, the eldest daughter of Wilson Braddyll, of Connhead Priory, co. Lancaster, esq. His heir is Lucy Sarah Sotheron, an only child.

VICE-ADM. SIR GEORGE EYRE, K.C.B.

Feb. 15. At the rectory, Carlton, Derbyshire, Sir George Eyre, K.C.B. and K.C.M.G., Vice-Admiral of the Red; uncle to the Countess Manvers, &c.

Sir George Eyre was the fourth and youngest son of Anthony Eyre, of Adwick le Street and Grove, esq. (see the pedigree in *Hunter's South Yorkshire*, i. 289.) by Judith Letitia, only daughter of John Bury, esq. and Catharine his wife, great-niece and heir of Sir Hardolf Was-tenneys, of Hendon, Bart.

Soon after the commencement of the war with the French republic, he obtained the command of the *Speedy* sloop, in which he had the misfortune to be captured by three of the enemy's frigates, off Nice, June 9, 1794. He afterwards commanded the *Albicore*, and from that vessel was posted Feb. 6, 1796, into *La Prompte* a 20-gun ship. In the ensuing spring he assisted at the reduction of St. Lucia.

Captain Eyre's next appointment was

to the *Regulus* of 44 guns, in the West Indies, where he was very actively employed until the summer of 1799, when he returned to England with Vice-Adm. (afterwards Sir Richard) Bligh. Towards the conclusion of the war he commanded the *San Josef*, a first rate.

In July 1806, he was appointed to the *Ardent* of 64 guns, in which he remained but a short time, and then removed into the *Magnificent*, a new 74. In Oct. 1809 he assisted at the capture of Zante, Cephalonia, &c. &c. On the 21st March following, Capt. Eyre sailed from Zante with the *Magnificent*, *Belle Poule*, and *Imogene*, having on board a body of troops under the command of Gen. Oswald, destined to act against the Island of St. Maura (the ancient *Leucadia*), situated near the entrance of the Gulph of Lepanti. The expedition reached St. Maura the same evening. The French, on the approach of the British, evacuated the town and retired 1000 strong into the fortress and formidable field-works adjoining it. The first redoubt was soon carried, the enemy retiring into his next retrenchments, where he seemed resolved to defend himself. As it was of great importance to reduce the place as speedily as possible, the ships were employed, and Captains Eyre and Stephens, the former of whom received a severe wound in the head, distinguished themselves much in the attack. On the 16th April the fortress surrendered. The loss sustained by the British squadron during the sieges amounted to 7 men killed and 39 wounded.

In Feb. 1811, a squadron stationed in the Ionian sea, under the orders of Capt. Eyre, intercepted thirty sail bound for the relief of Corfu; and towards the latter end of the same year Capt. Eyre commanded a squadron on the coast of Valentia, in co-operation with the Spanish patriots. After his return to England, on the 9th April 1812, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him for his services in the Mediterranean.

At the general promotion, June 4, 1814, Sir George Eyre obtained a Colonelcy of Royal Marines. He was nominated a K.C.B. Jan. 12, 1815, and advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral Aug. 12, 1819. He subsequently took the command on the South American station. He became a Vice-Admiral in 1830.

Sir George Eyre married, Nov. 1, 1800, Georgiana, daughter of Sir George Cooke of Wheatley, co. York, Bart. by whom he had two sons, George-Hardolf and William, and daughters.

VICE-ADM. SIR C. PAGET, G.C.H.

Jan. 27. At St. Thomas's, Jamaica, aged 60, the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, G.C.H., Vice-Admiral of the White, and Commander-in-chief on the West India and North American stations; brother to General the Marquess of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B.

Sir Charles Paget was born on the 7th Oct. 1778, the fifth son of Henry 7th Lord Paget, and first Earl of Uxbridge, by Jane, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnois. He entered the Naval Service at an early age, and commanded the *Martin* sloop of war, attached to Lord Duncan's fleet, in the memorable battle off Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797. He was advanced to the rank of Post-Captain on the 17th of the same month; and in the following year was appointed to the *Brilliant*, a small frigate, in which he captured the *Dragon* of 14 guns, laden with cocoa, &c. and the *St. Jago*, a Spanish privateer of 10 guns.

The *Brilliant* formed part of the armament sent against the *Ferrol*, under the orders of J. B. Warren, in the autumn of 1800. On the 20th March following, she experienced a very heavy gale of wind in the Channel, during which she strained so much as to render it necessary to throw fourteen of her guns overboard. She arrived at Plymouth in a very leaky state on the 6th April, 1801.

Capt. Paget's next appointment was to the *Hydra* of 38 guns, in which he proceeded to the Mediterranean, where he remained about twelve months. On the 6th April 1803, he commissioned the *Endymion*, a frigate of the largest class, and in the course of the ensuing summer, he captured the *Bacchante*, a French corvette of 18 guns; the *Adour* store ship, pierced for 20 guns; and the *General Moreau*, schooner privateer, of sixteen guns. He subsequently intercepted several richly-laden Spanish merchantmen coming from South America; and he also captured the *Colombe*, a French corvette of 16 guns, off Ushant, June 18, 1805.

In 1806 he removed into the *Egyptienne*, and on the 8th March the boats of that ship, under the direction of Capt. Handfield, her late First Lieutenant, cut out the *Alcide*, a large French privateer, from under the batteries in Muros harbour.

In the summer of 1808, Capt. Paget obtained the command of the *Revenge* of 74 guns. In 1810 he was employed in the blockade of Cherbourg; and whilst on that service captured the *Vengueur*, a lugger of 16 guns. He was subsequently

appointed to the *Superb*, another third rate, belonging to the Channel Fleet, and during a cruize in the bay of Biscay, he took several prizes.

In 1814 he was employed on the coast of North America, under the orders of Sir Alex. Cochrane, by whom he was entrusted with the command of a squadron stationed off New London; and during his continuance there, by his zeal and activity, he gave the enemy considerable annoyance, particularly in an attack upon Wareham.

Capt. Paget was appointed to the command of the *Prince Regent* yacht, 1st Jan. 1819, and afterwards to the *Royal George*. He attended George the Fourth in the several marine excursions which at that period formed a favourite recreation with his Majesty; who, shortly before his accession, nominated him a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and dubbed him a Knight Bachelor, at Brighton, on the 19th Oct. 1819.

On the 30th Jan. 1822, Sir Charles succeeded his brother Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Paget as a Groom of his Majesty's Bed-chamber; and he continued to hold that appointment during the whole reign of King William IV.

He hoisted the superior broad pendant of a Commodore on board the *Royal George* yacht on the 26th July 1822; and was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral April 9, 1823. In March 1828, he was appointed Commander-in-chief on the coast of Ireland. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral, Jan. 10, 1837; and in the same year succeeded Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Halkett in the command of the West India and North American squadron, when he hoisted his flag in the *Cornwallis*.

Sir Charles Paget's death ensued after a violent attack of yellow fever, during which, for three days, his death was hourly expected. Of his suite of twenty persons no less than six had died, including Dr. Scott, surgeon. The influence of the disease on Sir Charles had the extraordinary effect of removing all paralytic and rheumatic affection, but rendered him extremely weak and languid; he was, however, considered to have recovered when, on the 19th January, he embarked on board the *Tartarus* steamer, for the purpose of going to the Bermudas. He was off those islands during three days, but, being unable to reach them, was obliged to go back to St. Thomas's.

Sir Charles Paget sat for many years in Parliament. He was first elected for Milbourne Port in June 1804, on the retirement of his eldest brother Lord Paget the present Marquess of Angle-

sey); at the general election of 1806 he was returned for the town of Carnarvon, in the place of his brother Edward; and he continued to represent that borough from that time until the dissolution of 1830. In June 1831 he was again chosen, and he gave his vote with the majority on the passing of the Reform Act in September following. He was again elected in 1833, but retired in 1837.

Sir Charles Paget married, on the 7th March, 1805, Elizabeth-Araminta, second daughter and co-heiress of Henry Monck, esq. by Lady Elizabeth-Araminta Gore, sister to the present Earl of Arran. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and six daughters: 1. Capt. Charles Paget, R.N. now commanding the *Howe* flag-ship at Sheerness; who married, in 1836, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Annals; 2. Elizabeth-Jane; 3. Caroline, married, in 1832, to the Hon. Algon Henry Champagné Capel, Commander R.N. next brother to the present Earl of Essex; 4. Louisa-Augusta, married in 1828 to William-Augustus Broadhead, esq.; 5. the Rev. Edward Paget; 6. Horatio-Henry, who died in 1828, in his 16th year; 7. Georgiana; 8. Brownlow-Henry; 9. Frederica-Georgiana-Augusta, who died in 1835, in her 13th year; and 10. Jane-Frances-Elizabeth, born in 1824.

REAR-ADM. SIR J. F. DEVONSHIRE.

Feb. 19. At Alvington house, Stonehouse, aged 64, Rear-Admiral Sir John Ferris Devonshire, K.C.H.

This officer was made a Lieutenant by Sir John Jervis into the *Terpsichore* of 32 guns, during the war in the West Indies in 1794. He subsequently served in succession on the *Halifax*, *Leeward Islands*, *North Sea*, and *Mediterranean* stations. Early in Oct. 1796 that ship was despatched from Gibraltar to inform the Commander-in-chief, of the squadron under Rear-Adm. Mann having been chased thither by the Spanish fleet; and on her return, she fell in with, and captured the *Mahonesa*, a Spanish frigate of far superior force. In consequence of the well-merited commendation which was bestowed on Lieut. Devonshire by his commander Capt. R. Bowen, for his services on this occasion, he was promoted by the Admiralty to the rank of a Commander. His post commission, dated April 27, 1801, was given him as a reward for her gallant conduct when commanding the *Dart* sloop of war, attached to Lord Nelson's division, in the battle off Copenhagen. He afterwards, during the war, commanded several line-of-battle ships, but does not appear to have en-

joyed any opportunity of further distinguishing himself.

He was promoted to the rank of a retired Rear-Admiral in 1830.

CAPT. E. HAWKINS, R. N.

April 30. At his residence in Saltash, aged 74, Edward Hawkins, esq. Post Captain R.N.

He was a native of the same place, and the son of a naval officer. He served with the late Sir Charles M. Pole from 1786 to 1798, obtained the commission of Lieutenant in 1790, and that of Commander in 1798. At the commencement of the war with France, he commanded the *Helder* frigate, stationed as a floating battery in the river Humber, and subsequently the *Dispatch* 18, employed in Channel service; with which, in Oct. 1804, he destroyed three French gun vessels. On the 27th Sept. 1806, two days after the date of his post commission, he materially assisted in the capture of the *President* frigate, mounting 44 guns. He afterwards held an appointment in the Sea Fencible service, and commanded the prison ships at Plymouth.

CAPT. E. P. BRENTON, C.B.

April 6. In York street, Gloucester-place, Edward Pelham Brenton, esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and C.B.

Capt. Brenton was brother to Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart. and K.C.B. Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, being the second son of Rear-Adm. Jahleel Brenton, who died in 1802, by Henrietta, daughter of Joseph Cowley, esq. of Wolverhampton, and Penelope his wife, daughter and heiress of Edward Pelham, esq.

He entered the Navy in Nov. 1788 as a midshipman on board the *Crown* 64, bearing the broad pendant of the Hon. W. Cornwallis, with whom he sailed for India on Feb. 1789. He continued on the *East India* station until Dec. 1791, when the *Crown* was ordered home. In May 1792 he was placed, by Sir P. Affleck, then a Lord of the Admiralty, on board the *Bellona* 74, Capt. G. Wilson. In Aug. 1794 he joined the *Queen Charlotte*, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, from which ship he was promoted into the *Venus* frigate, at the commencement of 1795, and was in the expedition of that year to Quiberon Bay.

In 1796 Lieut. Brenton removed into the *Phoenix* 36, and assisted in the capture of a Dutch frigate. He next served as fourth of the *Agamemnon* 64, on the North Sea station, and was on board that ship at the mutiny in 1797. He was sub-

sequently appointed first of the *Raven* sloop, Capt. John W. T. Dixon, with whom he continued until that vessel was wrecked in the Elbe, Feb. 4, 1798. He next joined the *Agincourt* 64, at the request of Capt. J. Bligh, and served in that ship, under the flags of Vice-Adm. Waldegrave and Sir C. M. Pole, for a period of three years.

In 1801 he was appointed to the *Theusus*, also commanded by Capt. Bligh, and sailed to the West Indies, where he was made Commander of the *Lark* sloop of war, and returned to England in Aug. 1802.

During the short peace, Capt. Brenton sent to the Admiralty the model of a gun-boat, sharp at both ends, and carrying her gun on a slide, which might at pleasure be lowered into the boat's bottom as ballast, or raised to fight, either advancing or retreating.

At the renewal of hostilities Capt. Brenton was appointed to the *Merlin*, an old collier, fitted as a sloop of war, and mounting 16 guns between decks; in which vessel he was frequently engaged with the enemy's flotilla and land batteries in the neighbourhood of Havre. On 27th Oct. 1803, he drove on shore, and directed the destruction of a French privateer of two guns and thirty men. In Dec. following he was sent by Capt. R. D. Oliver to destroy the *Shannon*, 36, which frigate had run on shore near La Hogue, from whence the enemy were about to remove her, as she had sustained but little damage, which service was effectively performed. The *Merlin* formed part of the squadron under Captain Oliver, at the bombardment of Havre, July 23, and August 1st 1804. In Jan. following Capt. Brenton was appointed to the *Amaranthe*, a fine new brig mounting 18 guns, with a complement of 120 men; and from that period, until his promotion to post rank, he was very actively and successfully employed on the North Sea and Leeward Islands' stations. His services in the destruction of three National French Vessels, on the 13th Dec. 1808, were particularly noticed in the despatches. He also assisted at the capture of many vessels bound to the relief of Martinique. During the subsequent operations he served on shore with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, under the orders of Commodore Cockburn. After the reduction of that valuable colony, Captain Brenton was appointed to the *Belleisle*, 74, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Cockburn, who, having the Captain-General and all his staff on board, proceeded to Europe, agreeably to the terms of capitulation.

On his arrival at Spithead, Capt. Brenton found himself posted for his gallant conduct in the affair of the 13th Dec. 1808, and that his commission was dated back to that day. In 1809 the Government determined to send out the Marquis Wellesley, as ambassador to the Supreme Junta of Seville. His Lordship embarked at Portsmouth on board the *Donegal*, Capt. E. P. Brenton (acting for Captain Malcolm), and sailed on the 24th July. The *Donegal* returned home with the Marquis in November following, and Capt. Brenton, being then superseded, remained on half-pay till April, 1800, when he obtained an appointment to the *Cyane*, 22. In Sept. following he was appointed to the *Spartan* frigate, as a mark of attention to his brother, whose severe wounds prevented him from continuing in active service. After cruising for some time on the French coast, the *Spartan* was sent to re-inforce the squadron under Vice-Adm. Sawyer, on the Halifax station, where she was very actively employed for upwards of two years, capturing several American privateers, and numerous other valuable prizes. The *Spartan*, being found defective, was paid off about Sept. 1813.

Captain Brenton's next appointment was April 11, 1815, to the *Royal Sovereign*, a first-rate, fitting for the flag of Rear-Adm. Hallowell, which ship he fully equipped in the short space of eighteen days. On the 31st of the following month he was removed to the *Tonnant*, 80, the command of which ship he resigned in November following.

Capt. Brenton was the author of a "Naval History of Great Britain from 1783 to 1822," five vols. 8vo. 1823, with plates; also "A Refutation of the Statements of Admiral Sir George Montague," 1823. 8vo.; and a Biography of Admiral Earl St. Vincent. He was well known to the public as the founder of the Children's Friend Society, and the warm advocate of several charitable institutions. His life was spent in the duties of active benevolence; indeed, it would be difficult to instance a more kind or humane man. He married March 29, 1803, Margaretta-Diana, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Thomas Cox.

His funeral, at Marylebone Church, on the 13th April, was attended by Mr. Wright, superintendent of the Brenton Asylum, and one hundred boys of the Children's Friend Society, (the senior boy bearing the flag presented to the boys by Mrs. Brenton hung with crape,) and the matron and twenty-two girls, the committee, the hearse, and two mourning coaches and four, Sir Jahleel Brenton,

Bart. chief mourner to his brother, and other friends.

CAPT. JAMES TOMKINSON, R.N.

Jan. 18. At Leamington, aged 56, James Tomkinson, esq. a Post Captain R.N.

He obtained the rank of Lieutenant in, 1805, and was first of the *Comet* sloop, Capt. C. F. Daly, at the capture of la *Sylph*, a French national brig of 18 guns, in 1801. His promotion to the rank of Commander took place in 1810.

He was afterwards employed in a series of arduous and very important services off Isle Bourbon, under Capt. (since Sir Josias) Rowley; who, when reporting the capture of la *Venus* frigate, and the recapture of H.M.S. *Ceylon*, on the 18th Sept. 1810, "thought it his duty to notice the active zeal shown by Capt. Tomkinson of the *Otter*," both on that and former occasions. The *Ceylon* was taken possession of by Capt. Tomkinson, who also commanded her at the subsequent reduction of the Isle of France. His post commission bore date Aug. 12, 1819.

GENERAL VAN RENSSELAER.

Jan. 28. At Albany, United States, General Stephen Van Rensselaer, formerly Lieutenant-Governor, and at the time of his death Chancellor of the University, President of the Canal Board, and senior Major-General in the militia of that State.

Besides having occupied these important stations, he has been a representative in both houses of the Legislature, a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the state of Albany, and a representative in congress. His death was communicated to the Legislature, in a letter from Governor Seward, in which it was remarked that "The various eminent public services of the deceased, and the universal esteem which he has secured by the blamelessness and benevolence of his life, render it proper that I should communicate this mournful event to the Legislature, that they may adopt such measures as the occasion requires."

The letter of Governor Seward having been read, General Jones offered the following resolutions:—

"Resolved—That the Senate entertains a deep and grateful sense of the virtues and patriotism of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, and of the long and valuable services which he has rendered to his native State.

"Resolved—That the Senate will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty

days, and attend the funeral of the deceased; and that a copy of these resolutions be communicated to his family."

For upwards of half a century the Patroon (for such was his familiar title) has filled a wide space in the community.

"As his father died when he was very young, he came to his princely estates early in life. From that day until the week of his decease his life, both in public and private, has been that of virtue and honour, and of expansive benevolence."

We believe it was a son of "the Patroon" who came forward at the first outbreak of the recent Canadian rebellion, and took command of the volunteer contingent from the United States. He was arrested on the evacuation of Navy Island, but afterwards released.

J. C. MANSEL, ESQ.

April 3. At Cosgrave, Northamptonshire, in his 69th year, John Christopher Mansel, esq. a magistrate for the counties of Northampton and Buckingham, and late Major in the 3rd regiment of Dragoon Guards.

Major Mansel was born at Lambeth in 1771, the eldest son of Major-General John Mansel, by Mary-Anne, daughter of John Biggin, of Cosgrave, esq. and sister and heiress to Robert Biggin, of Lambeth, esq. His next brother Robert Mansel, esq. a Rear-Admiral R.N. died on the 5th Jan. last year, and a memoir of him was given in our vol. IX. p. 430.

General Mansel, in the Duke of York's campaign in Flanders, commanded a brigade of cavalry, and was killed on the 26th of April, 1794, in the act of heading a most gallant charge near the Heights of Coteau. His son, who was then his aide-de-camp, was wounded and taken prisoner in the same action, and detained at Paris during part of the sanguinary reign of Robespierre. Having at length effected an exchange, he returned to England, and attained the rank of Major in his own regiment, the 3d Dragoon Guards. He afterwards retired from the army to reside on his paternal estate at Cosgrave. He became a Verderer of Whittlebury Forest, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. As long as his health permitted, he was a very active and zealous magistrate, and continued even to the last to perform the duties of that situation to the utmost of his powers. The latter years of his life were embittered by bodily infirmities, which he bore with Christian patience and resignation. As a warm-hearted and sincere friend, a kind and hospitable neighbour, and a bene-

factor to the poor, few could surpass him.

Major Mansel married at Shields, in 1795, Maria-Antonia, daughter of William Linskill of Tynemouth Lodge, Northumberland, esq. but had no issue, and will be succeeded in his estates by his nephew John Christopher Mansel, esq. eldest son of the Admiral before mentioned, (see the pedigree in Baker's History of Northamptonshire, vol. ii. p. 132.)

J. C. PELHAM, ESQ.

Aug. 29, 1838. At Mauritius, John Cressett Pelham, esq. of Counds, Shropshire, formerly M.P. for that county.

He was the son and heir of Henry Pelham of Crowhurst in Sussex, esq. a Commissioner of the Customs, who, on succeeding to the estates of Miss Cressett, sole daughter and heiress of the Rt. Rev. Edward Cressett, Bishop of Llandaff, (by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pelham of Colthfield in Sussex, esq.) assumed the name of Cressett.

The gentleman now deceased was one of the members for the county of Salop during four Parliaments, from 1820 to the dissolution in 1832.

He contested the town of Shrewsbury unsuccessfully in that year, the numbers being for

Sir John Hanmer, Bart.	808
R. A. Slaney, esq.	799
J. C. Pelham, esq.	644

In 1837 he defeated Mr. Slaney, the poll being for

Sir John Hanmer, Bart.	760
J. C. Pelham, esq.	627
R. A. Slaney, esq.	584

On this occasion he promised "to give his vote for removing every proved abuse, but against anything assuming the face of reform, but tending to revolution."

At the last election in 1837, Mr. Slaney defeated him, the result of the contest being—

R. Jenkins, esq.	700
R. A. Slaney, esq.	697
J. C. Pelham, esq.	657
G. H. Dashwood, esq.	537

Mr. Pelham sailed from Liverpool, for the East Indies, in the autumn of 1837.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, ESQ.

Feb. 8. At his mother's house, Castle Hill, Dorsetshire, aged 64, William Williams, esq. formerly of Belmont-house, Surrey, and Portland Place, London, and M.P. for Weymouth.

Mr. Williams was a younger brother of Robert Williams, esq. of Bridehead, co. Dorset, M.P. for Dorchester, being the youngest son of Robert Williams, esq. formerly of Moor Park, Hertfordshire, and of Bridehead, and also M.P. for Dorchester, by Jane, daughter of Francis Chassereau, esq.

During two Parliaments, from 1818 to 1826, Mr. Williams was one of the members for the united boroughs of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. As a politician, he was always ready to support the cause, and maintain the principles, of civil and religious liberty.

He filled for many years with zeal and ability the office of Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons for Dorsetshire. He compiled the laws and constitutions of the order, by authority of the Grand Lodge of England, was deeply skilled in the arcana of Masonry, and delighted to show forth its principles on all occasions; he was beloved by the brethren of his own province, and universally respected by the craft. Like a true and sincere Christian, inspired with faith, hope, and charity, he has sunk peacefully and resignedly to rest, leaving a memory that will be cherished with the liveliest feelings of respect by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

Mr. Williams married Nov. 30, 1797, Anne, eldest daughter of John Rashleigh, esq. of Penquite in Cornwall; by whom he had issue five sons and one daughter: 1. Charles Montague Williams, esq. who married in 1823, Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Samuel Scott, of Sundredge Park, Kent, Bart. and died in 1830, leaving two sons and one daughter; 2. William; 3. Frederick, and 4. Philip-Albert, who died all young; 5. Herbert Williams, esq. of Dorchester, banker, who married in 1832 Martha-Maria Finder, widow of Wiltens Andrée, esq. and only daughter of George Emery, esq. of Banwell Grange, Somerset, 6. Louisa-Anne, married in 1820 to Sir Henry Lorraine Baker, of Dunstable-house, Surrey, Bart. and has a large family.

HENRY COLLINGWOOD SELBY, ESQ.

Feb. 9. At his seat, Swansfield, Northumberland, in his 91st year, Henry Collingwood Selby, esq. late Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex.

In the year 1770 Mr. Selby was admitted a member of Gray's-Inn; he was called to the bar on the 6th of May, 1777, and to the bench on the 22nd of November, 1797; and he twice served the office of Treasurer to the Society. He was appointed to the important and lucrative office of Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex on the 16th of April, 1777, which he held for upwards of 60 years, he

not having resigned till within a few months of his death.

Mr. Selby's will has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. His personal property was sworn under 35,000*l.*; it is charged with a number of annuities and legacies to his relatives, friends, and servants, including legacies of 250*l.* to each of his executors, and the residue is left to his nephews, Mr. Prideaux Selby and John Strangways Donaldson, esq. of Cheswick, co. Durham, as tenants in common. The latter gentleman, by Royal licence dated May 3, has taken the name of Selby.

ROBERT MILLHOUSE.

April 13. At Nottingham, aged 50, Robert Millhouse, the Poet.

He was born in that town of poor parents on the 17th Oct. 1788; was put to work when only six years old, and at the age of ten he was employed in a stocking-loom. The only education he received was at a Sunday-school, and that consisted of merely reading, the first rudiments of writing, and a very little knowledge of arithmetic. But his mind was not to be fettered by the want of scholastic lore: the vast volume of nature was opened to him, and in the ample stores which constantly presented themselves, he was taught to

“Look through nature up to nature's God.”

Nor did he neglect the written records of beauty, in the language and ideas which Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Gray, Collins, Goldsmith, and many others, have shed over English literature. He became an ardent reader—reverenced the sublime, but fondly loved the passages which portrayed the works of the Creator in their simplest attire. At the age of twenty-two he quitted the stocking-frame, and enlisted in the Nottingham militia. It was whilst serving with the regiment at Plymouth that he made his first essay in poetry, by “Stanzas addressed to a Swallow.” Several other pieces of considerable merit followed, which were published in a Nottinghamshire newspaper. At the peace in 1814, the regiment was disbanded, and he returned to labour in his frame; where, during the hours of, and amidst the noise and toil of his business, he composed several longer poems, the first of which was, “Vicissitude,” containing some admirable passages. This was followed by a small volume of sonnets, entitled “Blossoms.” Next followed the “Song of the Patriot,” which was succeeded by “Sherwood Forest,” a beautiful production describing the delightful haunts which he earnestly loved. In 1832, he gave up the labour of the loom, and applied himself

to composition. Soon afterwards his wife died, leaving him a widower with five children, but, through the kind assistance of Mr. Thomas Wakefield and of her friends, he was enabled to provide for his family. Nor was that excellent institution, the Literary Fund, wanting in rendering its generous assistance. Since that time he has published his last poem, in two parts, "The Destinies of Man,"—a work that will ensure him celebrity as a poet of no mean grade. About eighteen months since, Millhouse was attacked with severe illness, but he partially recovered so as to get out of doors for a short time during the early part of last summer. On the day of the Queen's Coronation, however, he took fresh cold, and never quitted the house afterwards. During his long affliction he was kindly and gratuitously attended by Dr. Howitt; and though paragraphs have appeared in the papers, stating him to be in a state of destitution and want, yet they were fabricated by well-meaning but mistaken friends, who were unacquainted with the private bounty that unremittingly supplied his necessities. He lived in a very comfortable house, decently furnished; and though naturally anxious, yet he never suffered privation or want. He was for some time assistant at the Nottingham Savings' Bank, and, through his illness, a considerable portion of his pay was continued to him.

From early childhood, Millhouse was of an unbending disposition and irritable temper. He considered himself entitled to the sympathy and support of the public, nor would he perform the slightest office that he considered menial or degrading to a man of talent. He was steady and sober, and rigidly honest. He has left two very young children by his second wife, making seven in all. The widow is left in indigent circumstances, with three children, the youngest only twelve months old. It is hoped that the hand of benevolence will be extended towards her. (*Literary Gazette.*)

HENRY HARRIS, ESQ.

May 12. At Brighton, aged 56, Henry Harris, esq. chief proprietor of Covent Garden Theatre.

His father, in consequence of age and illness, relinquished the management of Covent Garden to him in Sept. 1809; in March, 1822, he assigned over his interest to Messrs. Forbes, Willett, and Kemble. During the twelve years Henry Harris conducted the theatre, his success exceeded even that of "the golden days of Garrick," for the receipts (during said twelve years) actually amounted to nearly

one "million sterling," thus averaging above 80,000*l.* each season. His fine temper and urbane manners made him beloved by all around him, particularly the performers, who, during the most critical period of his theatrical life, viz. the O. P. riot, all rallied round him, and after three months' conflict, by his patience, firmness, and popularity, procured him an honourable and amicable adjustment of hostilities.

MR. EDWARD REDDELL.

April 28. Mr. Edward Reddell, of Purbeck Place, Lambeth.

Mr. Reddell was educated at the Blue-coat Charity School, Birmingham, and from thence apprenticed to Mr. Miles Swinney, a printer and publisher of a paper in that town: he continued many years after the termination of his apprenticeship with Mr. Swinney, whose kindness and liberality induced an active exertion to his interests. By careful, industrious, and sober habits, he there accumulated a handsome sum, which was vested in his employer's hands upon interest, and upon this capital he entered into partnership with Mr. Charles Grafton, purchasing the business and premises of a Mr. Lucas, in the High Street, Birmingham. After several years of successful trade, being still unmarried, he determined to retire from the fatigues of business, and in order to recruit his health, which his long mechanical occupation in conducting the printing department had impaired, he undertook to collect the accounts previous to a dissolution of partnership. He had not proceeded for this purpose further than Tewkesbury, when Mr. Dyde, a printer there (and author of the History of the town) expressed a desire to seek repose in the pursuits of agriculture—a negotiation took place, and Mr. Reddell purchased his stock, and entered upon this new field of enterprise in the year 1804. In 1806 he married Maria, daughter of Reuben Capes, Esq. of Shrobb Lodge, Whittlewood Forest, deputy surveyor of the royal Forest of Whittlewood and Salcey, co. Northampton. The issue of this marriage was an only son.

Mr. Reddell continued successfully to pursue an extensive old-book and printing business for many years, until the age of his son, who was destined for the legal profession, induced his retirement; and with a view to give his son a knowledge of languages, &c. he resided and travelled two years on the Continent, and ultimately settled in the vicinity of the metropolis. His son was placed in the office of a respectable solicitor, but met with an untimely death by a fall from his

horse in the Regent's Park in August 1835. This awful bereavement made a deep impression on Mr. Reddell's feelings, and his thoughts turned in gratitude to the patrons of his early and destitute boyhood. By his will he has bequeathed 200*l.* to the committee of the Blue-coat School, Birmingham (duty free), as a token of his remembrance for their benevolence in his board, clothing, and education; from which source he was enabled, by unwearied industry and perseverance, to secure a moderate independence, and aid in the work of charity his fellow men.

Mr. Reddell, during the autumn of 1837, forwarded a portion of his library to the committee of the Blue-coat School, and has left another portion for the committee's approval. His remains, in pursuance of his often expressed request, were conveyed for interment to the church-yard of St. Philip, Birmingham.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 70, the Rev. *Robert Beaty*, Perpetual Curate of Tatham Fell, Lancashire, to which church he was nominated in 1821 by the Rector of Tatham.

Aged 89, the Rev. *William W. Bow-skill*, for 37 years Vicar of Mountnessing, Essex.

The Rev. *Wyndham Magrath Fitzgerald*, Treasurer of the diocese of Ardfert, Ireland.

At Castleblayney, co. Monaghan, the Rev. *Oliver Grace*, brother to the Ven. Archdeacon Grace.

The Rev. *Hugh Jones*, Perpetual Curate of Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, to which he was presented in 1822 by the Marquess of Anglesey.

The Rev. *William Mules*, Rector of Bittadon, Devonshire. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1789, and was instituted to his living in 1832.

The Rev. *Theophilus Prosser*, Curate of Upton Bishop, Herefordshire. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1799.

At Tredolphin, Carmarthenshire, aged 86, the Rev. *Evan Williams*, Rector of Rhosgolyn, Anglesey, to which living he was collated in 1806 by Dr. Cleaver, then Bishop of Bangor.

March 3. At Torquay, Devon, aged 34, the Rev. *Marmaduke Prickett*, M.A., F.S.A., late chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was the son of Marmaduke Prickett, Esq. of Bridlington, who died in 1837, and of whom, and the earlier members of the family, some account will be found in his *History of Bridlington*, p. 119. He was the author of "An His-

torical and Architectural Description of the Priory Church of Bridlington," 1831, 8vo. a very excellent precis of the history and remains of that monastic Church, with several good plates by the Storers of Cambridge; also of an "Account of Barnwell Priory, in the parish of St. Andrew the Less, Cambridge," 8vo. 1837 (reviewed in our vol. viii. p. 279); and had announced a new edition of Fuller's "History of the University of Cambridge," in conjunction with Thomas Wright, esq. M.A., F.S.A., the editor of the "Memorials of Cambridge," which we understand will shortly appear.

April 1. The Rev. *John Still*, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Rector of Fonthill Giffard and of Chicklade, Wiltshire. He was one of the sons of James Still, of East Knoyle, esq. by Susannah, dau. of John Stent, of London, esq.; and was sixth in lineal descent from Dr. John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in 1607. (See the pedigree of Still, in Hoare's *Hundred of Mere*, p. 191.) Mr. Still was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1785; and was presented to both his livings in 1797, to Fonthill Giffard by Wm. Beckford, esq. and to Chicklade by Harry Edgell, esq., and was collated to the prebend of Stratton in the cathedral church of Salisbury in 1824 by Bishop Burgess. Mr. Still married Anne, dau. of T. Tippetts, esq. of Dursley, co. Gloucester, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. A sermon, occasioned by his death, has been published by the Rev. Charles Harbin, M.A. Chaplain of Hindon, under the title of "The Rest which remaineth to the People of God."

April 11. At Burnsall, in Craven, aged 72, the Rev. *James Brown*, M.A. last surviving brother of Fountaine Brown, esq. of Harrowgate. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794.

April 18. Aged 66, the Rev. *Benjamin Birkett*, Master of the Free Grammar School, Rotherham.

April 20. At his father's, in Fitzroy square, the Rev. *Edward Heartley Orme*, M.A. He was the eldest son of Edward Orme, esq. entered a Gentleman Commoner of St. Mary hall, Oxford, in 1824; and graduated B.A. 1829, M.A. 1831.

At Sible Hedingham, Essex, aged 39, the Rev. *George Marshall Fowke*, M.A., eldest son of the late Rear-Adm. George Fowke. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 15, 1838. In London, aged 76, Mr. Joseph Jones, Bookseller. He was cousin to Mr. Stephen Jones, author of the Biographical Dictionary in Miniature. Mr. Joseph Jones was formerly assistant to Mr. Wilks in the compilation of that extended work the London Encyclopædia, and had a decided literary taste. Latterly he had been for many years engaged in forming sets of the Gentleman's Magazine, as his very frequent advertisements on our covers have testified; and he reprinted some of the old numbers and indexes. He was a very worthy inoffensive man.

Feb. . At Charlton, in consequence of drinking a liniment by mistake for a cough mixture, John Dyneley, esq. brother of Major Dyneley, R. Horse Art. the brother-in-law of Lord Ellenborough.

March 2. At the residence of Mrs. Marx, Eaton-square, after a long illness, Robert Henry Stanhope, Commander R.N. and sub-inspector of constabulary in Ireland, only surviving son of the late Col. the Hon. Henry Fitzroy Stanhope, who was 40 years Groom of the Bedchamber to their late Majesties George the Third and Fourth. He was made Lieut. 1824, and Commander 1828.

March 21. In Manchester-square, Sophia, widow first of Sir Henry Lambert, Bart. and secondly of Lt.-Col. H. F. Greville; her maiden name was Whyte. By Sir Henry Lambert, who died in 1802, she had issue the present Sir H. J. Lambert, Bart. and other children; and in 1805 she became the second wife of Lt.-Col. Greville, who died in 1816, and by whom she had two children, who died in infancy.

March 22. At South Lambeth, aged 72, Ann, relict of W. M. Russell, esq. of Belmont Lodge, Surrey.

At Trinity-sq. Tower, aged 65, Leah, relict of Assur Keyser, esq. of Leyton, Essex.

At Blackheath, aged 54, Elizabeth, wife of Major Wm. Richardson.

March 24. Aged 54, William Nicholson, esq. of Oxford-terrace.

April 11. Major Joseph Hutchison, late of the 7th Royal Fusileers.

April 13. At Lambeth, Baldwin Sealy, esq. grandson of Dr. Atterbury, of Christ Church, Oxford, and late British Vice-Consul at Maceio, Brazils.

April 14. Susan-Townsend, wife of Henry Cattley, esq. of Camberwell.

April 16. In the Brixton-road, aged 45, Thomas Daniel Meriton, esq. of Basinghall-st.

At Islington, aged 94, Mary, widow of Riviere Knight, esq.

Aged 89, Anna, widow of Robert Kerr, esq. of Jamaica.

At Notting-hill, aged 30, Mercy, wife of Lieut. Robert Barclay, R.N.

April 18. Aged 38, Lady Mary Frances Stopford, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Duchess of Kent, and sister of the Earl of Courtown.

Aged 29, John Lucas, esq. of Grove-end-road, Regent's Park.

April 19. Susannah, second dau. of the late Mr. Richard Collier, Superintendent of the Philanthropic Society. She was a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music.

At Pentonville, in her 88th year, Elizabeth, widow of Rev. John Villette.

William Lewis Clement, M.R.C.S. son of Samuel Clement, esq. of Hornsey-road.

At Upper Clapton, aged 43, George Urling Clark, esq. of Shoreditch.

April 20. At Bryanston-square, James Alex. Auldjo, esq.

April 21. Aged 56, Catharine, wife of William Morgan, esq. of Cambridge-terrace, daughter of Stephen Barber, esq.

Aged 84, John Aldridge, esq. of Hammersmith, and formerly of Lincoln's-inn.

In her 2d year, the Hon. Susan Georgina Ryder, youngest dau. of Viscount Sandon.

April 22. At Charlton, Capt. John Weatherall Smith, R. Art. only surviving son of the late Gen. Sir John Smith, G.C.H. Colonel Commandant of the Royal Horse Art.

In Norfolk-st. aged 86, Alex. Macleod, esq. formerly of Muiravonside-house, Stirlingshire.

At Peckham, Thomas Cormack, esq. late of Guildford-street, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June 10, 1831.

At Mile-end, aged 74, Thos. Blyth, esq.

April 23. James Sharp, esq. of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park.

At Greenwich, aged 56, Charles Charriere, esq.

April 26. Aged 36, Samuel Straight, esq. of Bedford-place, and the Sessions House, Old Bailey.

Mary, wife of Nathaniel Thompson, of Dalston, dau. of the late W. Wilkinson, esq. of Highbury Grove.

April 27. Aged 72, Ann Jesse, relict of Charles Duff, esq. of Twickenham.

Eliza, wife of Charles Shadbolt, jun. esq. of Stamford Hill.

April 28. At Fisher-st. Red Lion-sq. aged 75, Edw. Staines, esq. Mathematician, 17 years private-tutor at Cambridge, and 28 years in London.

At Blackheath, Matty, relict of Wm. Docker, esq. of Leadenhall-st.

April 29. At Blackheath, aged 53, Elizabeth, widow of H. I. Moor, esq. of Kirby-hall, Kent, and Cheshunt, Herts.

Aged 23, James Hatsell, esq. B.A. of the Inner Temple. He entered as Gentleman Commoner of Oriel college, Oxf. in 1833, and proceeded B.A. 1837.

April 30. In Weymouth-st. Portland-place, aged 33, Henry Charles Sutton Dalzell, esq.

Aged 56, Adam Oldham, esq. of Upper Tooting.

At Woolwich Common, Joanna Elizabeth, widow of Lieutenant-General Willington.

At Richmond, Lyndon Evelyn, esq. of Keynsham Court, Heref. and late of York-terrace, Regent's-park.

In Albany-st. Regent's-park, in her 4th year, Margaret Georgina, youngest dau. of George Maclean, esq. Assistant Commissary-Gen. to the Forces.

Lately. Killed, by being thrown from her horse, Miss Blair, of Welbeck-street, dau. of the late Adm. Blair.

May 1. Jane, wife of George Rule, esq. of Guilford-street.

At Camberwell, aged 65, Henry Langhorne, esq.

At Avenue-road, Regent's-park, Jane, widow of Charles Monroe, esq. of Chandos-st. Cavendish-sq.

At Euston-square, aged 63, Agnes, relict of David Gordon, esq.

In Weymouth-st. Frances, wife of Dr. George Gregory.

May 2. At the house of her father, Clapham Common, aged 21, Frances Mary, wife of the Rev. C. Thornton, M.A.

May 3. In Tavistock-square, James Vernell, esq.

At Enfield Wash, aged 69, John Borrow, esq.

May 4. In Upper Bedford pl. James Langley Bankes, esq. of Coventry; and on the 2nd, his sister-in-law, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of late Rob. Lloyd, esq.

May 5. At Winchmore-hill, David Todd, esq. late superintending surgeon of the Bengal Mil. Establishment.

May 8. In Sloane-street, aged 48, H. W. Burgess, esq.

At Glebe House, Camberwell, the residence of her son, aged 85, Susanna, relict of Richard Smith, esq. of the Tower.

In Chester-sq. aged 26, Wm. Felix Webber, esq. of Hamble Cliff, Hants.

At Brixton, aged 80, John Hunter, esq. late of St. Martin's-lane.

May 12. At Brompton, Edward Francis Phillips, esq. late of the Civil Service, Malta.

May 13. At Hammersmith, aged 64, Mary, widow of J. W. Nelson, esq.

Maria, wife of James Butler, esq. of York-place, Portman-sq.

May 14. At Pimlico, aged 84, Mrs. Scargill, mother of the late Rev. W. Pitt Scargill.

May 18. In Guilford-street, Russell-square, aged 59, Edward Smith, esq. late of Jamaica.

At the Albany, aged 45, Thomas Greg, esq. of Coles, Herts.

In Berners-st. aged 78, Mrs. Isabella Hutton, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Charles Hutton, Prof. of Mathematics at Woolwich.

May 19. At Bloomsbury-sq. aged 22, Marian, wife of William Goldsmid, esq.

In Gordon-square, aged 65, George Milward, esq. of Lechlade.

May 20. In Great Cumberland-st. aged 61, the relict of Rich. Manby, esq. Deputy Commissary-gen.

Aged 34, Mary, wife of Joseph Bowman, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.

In Great Russell-st. aged 53, Clara Susannah, widow of P. Contencin, esq.

Aged 60, William Flower, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl. Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.

May 22. Mary Anne, wife of Edw. Ellis, esq. of Harley-st.

May 23. At Greenwich, in her 86th year, Mary, widow of Henry Corney, esq.

BEDS.—*April 25.* At Milton Bryan, Stephana Anne, eldest dau. of the late Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. and sister of Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. M.P.

May 6. Mary, relict of the Rev. Rich. Leech, Vicar of Willington and Ravensden.

May 13. At Bedford, in her 95th year, Mary, relict of the Rev. J. Leach, Vicar of Goldington.

May 15. At Bedford, aged 36, Lieut. William-Frederick, eldest son of Capt. Foote, R.N.

April 29. Alfred Slocock, esq. of Donnington Cottage, near Newbury, Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Lieut. for Berkshire.

BERKS.—*May 9.* At Reading, Anna Maria, relict of John Halhed, esq. of Yately House, Hants.

May 16. At Speen Hill, aged 66, Henry Hemsted, esq. M.D. many years one of the Coroners of the county, and, since the

passing of the Municipal Law, Coroner for the borough of Newbury.

May 17. At Newbury, Philip Lockson, esq. solicitor.

May 18. At Cookham, aged 70, Maria, dau. of the late Adm. Sir George Young, of Formosa-place.

BERWICK.—*April 24.* At Swinton, Samuel Swinton, esq.

BUCKS.—*April 28.* Accidentally drowned at Great Marlow, a son of Mr. Wadham Wyndham, and Mr. Thomson, brother of the President of the Board of Trade. Mr. Thomson, who was rowing, allowed the boat to run on the stake of an eel weir, by which she was at once upset. The gentlemen were good swimmers, and could easily have saved themselves, but they thought only of Mrs. Thomson. They supported her for a long time in the water, until assistance was procured, and then both sank completely exhausted.

CAMBRIDGE.—*May 3.* At Cambridge, aged 93, Thomas Fisher, esq. a Deputy Lieut. and 37 years Treasurer of this co.

CHESHIRE.—*April 14.* Aged 71, Col. Ford, of Abbeyfield.

April 18. At the residence of her son-in-law, aged 71, Mary, relict of W. Yate, esq. of Boughton, near Chester.

April 29. At Birkenhead Priory, aged 38, Josefa Antonia, wife of Thomas Lance, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Dec. 10.* At East Looe, aged 12, Frances Anna Were, the eldest daughter of Capt. Toup Nicolas, C.B., K.H.; and *April 23*, aged six months, Henry Duncan, his youngest child.

DERBY.—*April 14.* At Swanwick Hall, aged 85, Walford Bellairs, esq.

DEVON.—*April 7.* At Hill's Court, Miss Catharine King, late of Demerara.

April 11. At Tavistock, aged 93, Margaret, relict of the late Henry Beauford, esq.

April 20. At Teignmouth, T. P. Cunningham, eldest son of the late Thomas Cunningham, esq.

April 24. At the residence of the Rev. Dr. Richards, Teignmouth, Miss Frances Gibbons, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Gibbons, esq. of the Oaks, Staff.

April 28. At Kenton, aged 86, William Comyns, esq.

April 29. At Moretonhampstead, near Exeter, aged 72, William Dicker, esq.

Lately. At Exeter, aged 57, Walter Kingsbury, esq. of Sidney Place.

May 2. At Torrington, aged 71, James Cutcliffe, esq. late retired Commander in her Majesty's Navy.

May 6. At Exeter, the relict of Wm. Kennaway, esq.

May 8. At Great Englebourne, the residence of her brother Richard Browne, esq. Mrs. Elizabeth-Dorothea-Popham Browne, eldest sister of the late John Browne, esq. of Longcause, whose death is recorded in p. 554.

May 9. At Exmouth, aged 91, Sarah, relict of John Holman, esq.

May 10. At Torquay, aged 17, Duff-Hoste, youngest son of Capt. Markland, R.N. of Handley House, Dorset.

May 14. At Plymouth, Lieut. Charles Bostock, R. N. formerly commanding H.M. Guardship Enchantress, at Bristol.

May 17. At Exeter, aged 65, Edward Lloyd Sanders, esq.

May 20. At Pilton, Harrietta, wife of the Rev. Humphrey Senhouse Pinder, M.A. Rector of Bratton Fleming, Devon, second dau. of the Rev. T. Bowdler.

DORSET.—*April 21.* At the residence of her son-in-law George Colby Loftus, esq. Woolland House, in her 77th year, Catharine, widow of George Aust, esq. of Noel House, Kensington Gore, formerly Under-Sec. of State in the Foreign Department, and late Commissary-general of Musters.

April 28. William H. Aveline, esq. of Lyme Regis.

Lately. At Long Burton, Henry King, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the 3rd regt.

May 9. At Weymouth, in his 82nd year, W. Hollingworth Philipps, esq. formerly Captain and Adjutant of the Nottinghamshire Militia, and late Paymaster of the Bristol Recruiting District.

ESSEX.—*April 27.* At Colchester, aged 77, Ann, relict of Joseph Downes, esq. of Lamarsh.

May 9. At Great Saling, Essex, aged 84, William Fowke, esq.

May 21. At Colchester, aged 64, William Arthur Heywood, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*April 19.* At Cirencester, aged about 65, Joseph Mountain, esq. for upwards of twenty years one of the coroners for the county. He has left a widow and seven children almost in a state of destitution.

April 21. At Clifton, Lydia, wife of Isaac Cooke, esq.

April 25. At Bristol, aged 82, Mrs. Sarah Inman, sister of the late William Inman, esq.

April 28. At Cheltenham, George Griffin Browne, esq.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 50, Augusta, daughter of the late P. S. Du Puy, esq.

Aged 76, J. M. Cottle, esq. of Cheltenham, and of the island of Nevis.

At Whitcomb Park, aged 83, Anne-

Rachel, relict of Sir William Hicks, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of Thomas Lobb Chute, of the Vine, esq. became the second wife of Sir W. Hicks in 1793, and was left his widow in 1834, having had issue an only daughter, Anne-Rachel, wife of Sir W. Lambart Cromie, Bart.

May 2. Edmund Huntley, esq. fifth son of the late Rev. Richard Huntley, of Boxwell Court.

May 13. Aged 45, Ann, wife of Thomas Menlove, esq. Bristol Green, dau. of the late Francis Sowerby, esq.

HANTS. — *Jan. 23.* At Battramsley Lodge, near Lymington, aged 84, Gen. Robert Hill Farmar, R.M.

March 14. At Kingston, near Portsmouth, aged 92, the widow of Lieut. William Ross, R.N. and mother of Rear-Admiral Ross, C.B. Commander in Chief in the Pacific.

April 13. At Phoenix Green, near Hartley-row, aged 50, Maria, relict of the Rev. F. J. Cooke, of Iping, Sussex.

April 14. On Southsea Common, aged 70, Catharine, relict of William Tireman, esq. of Chichester, and sister of the late Sir Stephen Shairp.

April 27. At Otterbourne, near Winchester, aged 44, Elizabeth, wife of Herbert Caiger, esq. Commander R.N.

May 1. At Fareham, Hants, aged 80, George Fennell, esq. formerly Accountant to the Treasurer of the Navy.

May 5. At her house, near Lymington, aged 74, Dame Harriet-Sophia Rooke, widow of the Hon. Mr. Justice Rooke, of the Court of Common Pleas, sister of Adm. Sir H. B. Neale, Bart.

May 8. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 22, Francis Montgomery, son of Mr. Montgomery, of Brentford.

May 10. In her 23rd year, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Chas. Wordsworth, M.A. Second Master of Winchester.

May 11. At Winchester, aged 78, Sarah, relict of the Rev. N. Westcomb, Vicar of Barton Stacey.

KENT. — *April 21.* At Sevenoaks, in her 65th year, Sarah, relict of the Rev. James Dashwood, Rector of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Master of Lynn Grammar School.

April 21. Near Chatham, William Walsh, esq. half-pay 45th reg. eldest son of the late Major Walsh, of Blessington, co. Wicklow.

April 27. At Brompton barracks, aged 30, Mary, wife of Major Johnston, 44th reg.

Lately. At Tunbridge, aged 31, Emma-Africana, only dau. of Capt. T. Stapley, 36th reg.

May 9. At the house of her son-in-law R. D. Grainger, esq. Eltham, Kent, Mary-Anne, widow of T. Forster, esq. of Southampton Street, Bloomsbury.

May 11. At Kingsgate House, Rolvenden, aged 75, Robert Weller, esq.

May 13. At Hythe, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Finnis, esq.

May 14. At Tonbridge Wells, the Hon. Isabella-Louisa, the lady of Sir Wm. Edw. Parry, Capt. R.N. eldest dau. of Lord Stanley of Alderley, and niece to the Bishop of Norwich. She was married in 1826.

LANCASHIRE. — *May 14.* At Liverpool, aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Grose.

LEICESTER. — *May 15.* Aged 57, William Davis Jervis, esq. a Major in the Leicestershire Militia.

LINCOLN. — *April 15.* Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Irwin Eller, Curate of Great Gonerby, only dau. of the Rev. Michael Thorold, late Rector of Aunsby, and grandson of Sir John Thorold, of Syston, Bart.

MIDDLESEX. — *April 8.* At Juggernaut Cottage, South Mims, aged 84, Mr. H. Daws, formerly an indigo planter in the East Indies. On his return to England he would not acknowledge any of his relations, on account of some supposed injuries inflicted by one of the members of his family. He married a half-caste in India, by whom he had two sons, now in Bengal, to whom he has left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to nearly 95,000*l.* subject to two annuities of 50*l.* each to his servants. Since the death of his wife, which took place in 1821, he secluded himself from all society, and allowed his beard to grow to such a length that he was known in the vicinity by the title of the hermit. He had two servants—the male a Bengalese, a native of Chupra, whom he converted to Christianity; the female an Englishwoman, but so infirm that for some years the domestic duties devolved on the former. Although a recluse, he was not penurious, but, during the winter, supplied blankets, coals, and in many instances food, to the poor inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

May 8. At the Grove, Stanmore, aged 29, Caroline, wife of Peter Cluttbuck, esq.

May 15. At Twickenham, Frances-Elizabeth, wife of Major Harriott, eldest dau. of William-Henry Ashhurst, esq. of Waterstock, Oxford.

MONMOUTH. — *March 4.* At Newport, aged 55, Mr. James Hawkins, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

April 19. At Penhein, aged 69, Samuel Brookes, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* At Yarmouth, the wife of Robert Moyse, esq. formerly of Denny Abbey, co. Cambridge.

NORTHAMPTON.—*April 20.* At Daventry, aged 69, Robert Wildegose, esq.

April 26. At Hardingstone, aged 86, Mary, wife of Robert Ll. Breton, esq. dau. of the Rev. Thomas Watts, formerly Rector of Quinton.

April 28. At the rectory, Maidford, Maria, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. Sampson White, M.A.

May 2. At Brackley, Sarah, wife of Frederic Gee, esq.

OXFORD.—*May 8.* At Oxford, Charles Henderson, esq. solicitor, only son of Capt. Henderson, of West Lavington, Wilts.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 17.* At Bath, Joseph Houlton, esq. of Farleigh Castle, Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Somersetshire Militia. He was the eldest son of Joseph Houlton, esq. of the same place, by Dorothea-Sarah his wife, of the ancient family of Torriano, of Italy: and he succeeded his father in the estate in Jan. 1809, having previously resided in Grittleton, Wilts, where is another ancient seat of the Houlton family. In 1799, Lieut.-Col. Houlton (being then Captain in the 1st Wilts Militia), married Miss Mary-Anne Ellis, a ward of the celebrated Dr. Downman, of Exeter; by whom he had a numerous family.

March 12. At Bathford, Major-Gen. Henry Phillott, C.B. He was appointed Second Lieut. R. A. 1793, First Lieut. 1794, Capt.-Lieut. 1797, Captain 1803, Brevet-Major 1811, Lieut.-Colonel 1814, Regimental-Colonel 1825, and Major-General 1837.

April 17. At Jordan's, near Ilminster, aged 71, Wm. Speke, esq. father of Wm. Speke, esq. of Orleigh Court, near Bideford.

Lately. At Bath, aged 67, Temple West, esq. of Mathon-lodge, co. Worc.

At Chatley-lodge, near Bath, aged 80, Catharine, wife of T. Meade, esq.

At Bath, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Rind.

At Bath, Meliora, eldest dau. of the late Dr. Dodd.

May 10. At Bath, Elizabeth, wife of John Templeman, esq.

May 12. At Bath, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Iltid Thomas, M.A.

SUFFOLK.—At Melton, near Woodbridge, aged 92, John White, esq. formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the East Suffolk Militia.

At Orford, aged 78, retired Commander George Steel, R.N. 1829.

At Sudbury, aged 86, Margaret, relict of the late Rev. W. B. Crathern.

Aged 77, Lucretia, widow of the Rev. Wm. Clerke, Rector of Norton.

SURREY.—*April 24.* At Croydon, Charles Henry Clay, esq. late of Madras.

April 30. At West Moulsey, Mary, wife of John George Nicholls, esq.

May 5. At Guildford, 10 days after giving birth to her third child, Caroline, wife of the Rev. J. Richards, second dau. of the Rev. Sam. Pitman, of Oulton-hall, Norfolk.

May 11. At Englefield Green, aged 77, Benjamin Torin, esq.

May 12. At Windlesham, in his 67th year, George Phyn, esq.

May 14. At Nonsuch-park, in his 92d year, S. Farmer, esq.

SUSSEX.—*April 10.* At Brighton, Sarah Charlotte, second dau. of the late William Davis, esq. elder brother of the Trinity House.

April 21. At Glynde, near Lewes, aged 76, Susannah, wife of the Rev. W. Rose, Vicar of that parish, and mother of the late Rev. Hugh J. Rose, Principal of King's College, London.

April 28. At his seat, Newtimber-place, near Brighton, aged 54, Charles Gordon, esq.

May 5. At Stopham-house, Philadelphia, eldest dau. of the late Walter Smyth, esq.

WARWICK.—*April 30.* Elizabeth, wife of William Staunton, esq. of Longbridge-house, near Warwick.

Lately. Aged 31, Anna Maria, wife of J. Eccles, M.D. of Birmingham.

May 3. At Leamington, Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. L. Powys, Rector of Achurch, Northamptonshire.

WILTS.—*April 5.* At Salisbury, the Rev. J. T. Porter, for many years Professor of Mathematics and the Italian language in that city. He was born at Leghorn, March 18th, 1772, and was educated at the English College at Rome. He was a man of very high intellectual and scientific attainments, and was the author of several able works. He has left a widow and large family.

April 22. Aged 82, John Fowler, esq. surgeon, Amesbury.

April 25. At Bradford, in his 84th year, Edward Luxford, esq.

April 28. At Devizes, in his 70th year, John Singleton Clark, esq.

April 29. Emma, wife of Lieut. Shuckburgh, 23d reg.

Lately. At Upton Scudamore, aged 38, Louisa Margaret, wife of Mr. S. F. Knight, and granddaughter of the late Archdeacon Willis.

May 4. At Clapton Court, Crewkerne, aged 46, John Perkins Lowman, esq.

YORK.—*April 11.* At York, aged 115 years, Henry Brough. He was born on the 5th of April 1724, of Dutch parents, at New York. He was formerly in the army, and was at the battle of Bunker's Hill; and also served in Holland, under the Duke of York.

April 14. In his 82nd year, Wm. Goodair, Esq. of Carlton, near Pontefract, brother of the late Rev. John Goodair, Vicar of Peniston and Cawthorne.

April 20. At Redcar, in his 32nd year, John Scott Waring, esq. Bombay Horse Art. eldest son of the late Edward Scott Waring, esq.

Lately. Aged 66, Caroline, wife of N. Busfield, esq. M.P. for Bradford; sister to Sir F. L. Wood, Bart. of Hickleton. She was the eldest dau. of Capt. Charles Wood, R.N. of Bowling Hall, by Catharine, dau. and coh. of T. Lacon Barker, esq. and was married in 1800.

May 13. Aged 73, Mrs. Atkinson, widow of the Rev. John Atkinson, Incumbent of Burton.

May 18. At Howden, in his 37th year, Samuel, eldest son of the Rev. Ralph Spofforth, late Vicar of Howden.

May 19. Thomas Harrison Marshall, esq. ship-owner, and one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house at Hull.

WALES.—*April 16.* Aged 84, Thomas Williams, esq. of Aberystwith.

Lately. At Tenby, aged 56, John O'Donnell, esq. barrister-at-law, many years a resident of Cheltenham.

May 7. In her 59th year, Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas Bowen, esq. of Wannifor, Cardiganshire, sister to the Rev. D. Bowen, M.A. Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Cardigan.

May 14. At Crickmarren, near Pembroke, aged 58, John Lewes Philipps, esq. of Lwynyrwn, Carmarthenshire.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb. 26.* At Banchory Lodge, Kincardineshire, aged 77, General William Burnett. He was made Captain in the army 1782, appointed to a company in the 14th foot, 1784, Lieut.-Col. in the same regt. 1796; subsequently placed on half-pay as Lt.-Col. of Walford's York Hussars; Colonel in the army, and Aide-de-camp to the King 1803, Major-General 1810, Lieut.-Gen. 1814, and General 1837.

May 13. At Early Bank, near Perth, aged 69, Major-Gen. William Farquhar, Madras Engineer corps.

May 13. At Plean House, Stirlingshire, John Edwards Vivian, esq.

IRELAND.—*March 21.* At Athlone, Caroline, wife of Lieut.-Col. Smith Assistant Adj.-Gen. of the Western District.

Lately. At Drogheda, aged 108, the Rev. Thomas Moore.

EAST INDIES.—*Jan.* At Purneeah, Bengal, aged 21, Lieut. Ximenes, 16th regt. eldest son of Major-Gen. Sir David Ximenes, of Bear Ash, Berks.

Jan. 13. At Bangalore, aged 33, Sophia Gore, wife of Capt. James Briggs, 13th N. I. sister of the Rev. W. K. Marshall, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Bridgnorth.

March 5. At Bellary, in consequence of a fall from his horse, aged 36, Capt. George Huddleston Thomas, late commanding the 7th Madras light cavalry, son of the late Ven. Archdeacon of Bath, Josiah Thomas, and grandson of the celebrated Dr. Harrington.

Lately. At Secunderabad, of dysentery, Ensign Arthur H. Harris, 55th regiment, and second son of C. Harris, esq. Bath.

At Almorah, Marianne, lady of George Lushington, esq. Bengal civil service, third dau. of the late William Hesse Gordon, esq.

In Scinde, three officers of the Queen's service, Lieuts. Sparks and Nixon, and Dr. Herbert. A jungle had caught fire, and, it being anticipated that the flames would force numbers of wild animals from their coverts, the officers posted themselves in a tree, and, as they supposed, in a secure position with reference to the wind, waiting the escape of deer, &c. when the wind suddenly changing, the trees and jungle surrounding the officers took fire, and they were entirely overwhelmed and destroyed.

ABROAD.—*Dec. 15.* At Columbo, aged 23, George Fleming, esq. Indian navy, nephew to the late John Fleming, esq. M.P. formerly Physician-gen. Bengal establishment.

Jan. 21. At the Cape of Good Hope, Major G. D. Stoddart, Bengal Cav.

Feb. — At New York, Mr. Jacob Astor, who has given his name to a country, and to a literary work from the pen of Washington Irving, leaving the prodigious wealth of millions.

Feb. 14. At Paris, Commander John Jekyll, R. N. He was made Lieut. 1796, Commander 1812. He evinced much ingenuity in several mechanical inventions, and obtained a patent for improvements in steam or vapour baths.

March 16. At Paris, aged 63, the lady of J. Sargent, esq.

March 20. At Bonn, on the Rhine, Sarah Louisa, wife of S. P. Wright, esq. dau. of the late Thomas Harrison, esq. of Regent-square.

April 10. At Frankfort, Thomas John Fordyce, esq. of Ayton.

April 11. At Lisbon, on board H. M. S. Ganges, aged 13, William Henry, second son of the Rev. H. Grylls, Vicar of St. Neot's, Cornwall.

At Malta, aged 34, Richard Wellesley Barlow, esq. Bengal civil service, son of Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. G.C.B.

April 16. At Calais, aged 44, Lucius Hooke Robinson, esq. one of the Hon. Gentlemen of her Majesty's Privy Chamber.

April 17. At Malta, in his 34th year, John Apsley Pulteney, esq. of Priestlands, Hants.

April 21. At Montpellier, in France, William Gordon Coesvelt, esq. jun. only son of William Gordon Coesvelt, esq. of St. Leonard's, Essex.

April 27. At Paris, Mr. Battier, formerly of the 10th Hussars, whose dispute with his brother officers excited much agitation some years since. He has left a large family.

May 2. At St. Omer's, in France, Edmund Huntley, esq. fifth son of the late Rev. Richard Huntley, of Boxwell-court, Gloucestershire.

May 7. At Naples, in his 3d year, Lord Francis M. D. Scott, youngest son of the Duke of Buccleuch.

May 7. Drowned, by the upsetting of a boat on the Maine, near Frankfort, aged 16, Frederic, fifth son of Benj. Travers, esq. of Bruton-st.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Apr. 26 to May 21, 18 39.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60		
Males	480	Males	377		68		60	85	
Females	466	Females	396		43		70	75	
} 946		} 773			29		80	64	
					58		90	15	
Whereof have died under two years old...179				}	76		100	2	
					80		104	1	

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, May 24.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
70	9	39	5	25	0	40	7	38	3	38	4

PRICE OF HOPS, May 24.

Farnham Pockets, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*—Kent Bags, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, May 28.

Hay, 4*l.* 18*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*—Straw, 1*l.* 14*s.* to 2*l.* 4*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*

SMITHFIELD, May 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, May 27.	
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3347 Calves 126
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	24,430 Pigs 398

COAL MARKET, May 27.

Walls Ends, from 19*s.* 3*d.* to 23*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* 0*d.* to 21*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 54*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 201.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81½.—Grand Junction, 190.—Kennet and Avon, 28¾.—Leeds and Liverpool, 750.—Regent's, 15.—Rochdale, 112.—London Dock Stock, 66¾.—St. Katharine's, 109½.—West India, 110½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 193.—Grand Junction Water-Works, 69½.—West Middlesex, 104.—Globe Insurance, 140.—Guardian, 39.—Hope, 6.—Chartered Gas, 55.—Imperial Gas, 51.—Phoenix Gas, 28.—Independent Gas, 50.—General United Gas, 36.—Canada Land Com-pany, 28.—Reversionary Interest, 136.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26 to May 25, 1839, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Apl.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	41	50	45	30, 20	fair, cloudy
27	47	57	46	, 20	do. do.
28	47	59	44	, 28	do. do.
29	48	64	49	, 16	do. do.
30	56	64	53	, 10	do. do.
M. 1	56	70	54	29, 94	do. do.
2	57	70	53	, 90	do. do.
3	54	66	56	, 92	do. do.
4	57	69	57	, 76	do. do.
5	56	67	51	, 67	do. do.
6	57	64	48	, 90	do. do.
7	54	66	47	30, 00	do. do.
8	56	70	50	29, 85	do. th. rain
9	46	52	42	, 84	do. cl. do.
10	46	52	44	, 86	do. do.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	47	54	44	30, 09	fair, cloudy
12	46	48	43	, 00	do. do.
13	48	60	39	29, 78	do. do. rain
14	41	46	35	, 50	cl. rains snow
15	40	49	34	, 36	do. do. do.
16	44	51	39	, 60	do. fair
17	49	58	44	30, 00	fair, cloudy
18	52	61	51	, 07	do. do.
19	52	61	58	, 08	rain, do.
20	61	67	59	, 20	cloudy, fair
21	58	68	49	, 11	do. do.
22	47	51	42	29, 18	do. rain, fair
23	46	60	52	30, 08	fair, cloudy
24	49	51	45	29, 97	cloudy
25	47	51	41	30, 09	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 27 to May 28, 1839, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	197¼	92¾	93¼	—	100	101¼	14¼	—	—	—	46 pm.	43 40 pm.
29	197½	92¾	93¼	—	99¾	101¼	14¼	90¼	—	—	—	40 42 pm.
30	197½	92¾	93¼	—	100	101¼	14¼	—	103½	—	—	40 42 pm.
2	197½	92¾	93¼	99¾	100	101¼	14¼	90¾	—	256½	44 46 pm.	40 44 pm.
3	197¼	92¾	93¼	99¾	100½	101¼	14¼	—	—	256½	45 47 pm.	42 44 pm.
4	197	92¾	93¼	100	100	101¼	14¼	—	—	—	44 pm.	43 41 pm.
6	197½	92¾	93¼	99¾	99¾	101¼	14¼	—	103½	—	44 46 pm.	40 42 pm.
7	196¾	92¾	93¼	100	100	101¼	14¼	—	—	—	44 46 pm.	40 42 pm.
8	196½	92¾	93¼	—	99¾	101	14½	—	—	—	46 pm.	42 40 pm.
9	196	92¾	93¼	—	100	101¼	14½	—	—	—	45 pm.	39 41 pm.
10	196¾	92¾	93¼	—	100¼	101	14½	—	—	—	46 pm.	41 39 pm.
11	196½	92¾	93¼	—	100	101¼	14½	—	—	256	44 pm.	39 41 pm.
13	196	92¾	93¼	—	100	101¼	14½	—	—	256½	46 pm.	39 40 pm.
14	196½	92¾	93¼	99¾	99¾	100	14½	—	—	—	43 pm.	39 37 pm.
15	196½	92¾	93¼	—	99¾	100	14½	—	—	255½	—	38 32 pm.
16	195	92¾	93¼	—	99¾	100	14½	—	—	—	—	33 35 pm.
17	195	92¾	93¼	—	99¾	100	14½	—	—	—	41 36 pm.	34 32 pm.
18	195¾	92¾	93¼	—	99¾	101	14½	—	—	256	37 35 pm.	32 34 pm.
20	—	92¾	93¼	—	99¾	101	14½	—	—	256	34 36 pm.	32 35 pm.
21	195½	92¾	93¼	—	99¾	101	14½	—	104½	256½	36 35 pm.	34 36 pm.
22	—	92¾	93¼	—	100	101¼	14½	—	—	—	36 pm.	33 35 pm.
23	196½	92¾	93¼	—	100	101	14½	91½	—	256½	36 34 pm.	34 32 pm.
24	196¼	92¾	93¼	—	100	101	14½	—	—	257½	36 pm.	34 31 pm.
25	—	92¾	93¼	—	100	101¼	14½	—	—	—	32 pm.	30 32 pm.
27	—	92¾	93¼	99¾	99¾	101	14½	—	—	255½	34 29 pm.	27 29 pm.
28	196	92¾	93¼	—	99¾	101¼	14½	—	—	256½	30 pm.	24 28 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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ERRATUM.

Page 558. The rumoured death of Mr. Richards, Mayor of Tenby, should never have found its way into our columns. The wound which he received had happily no such fatal termination.

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